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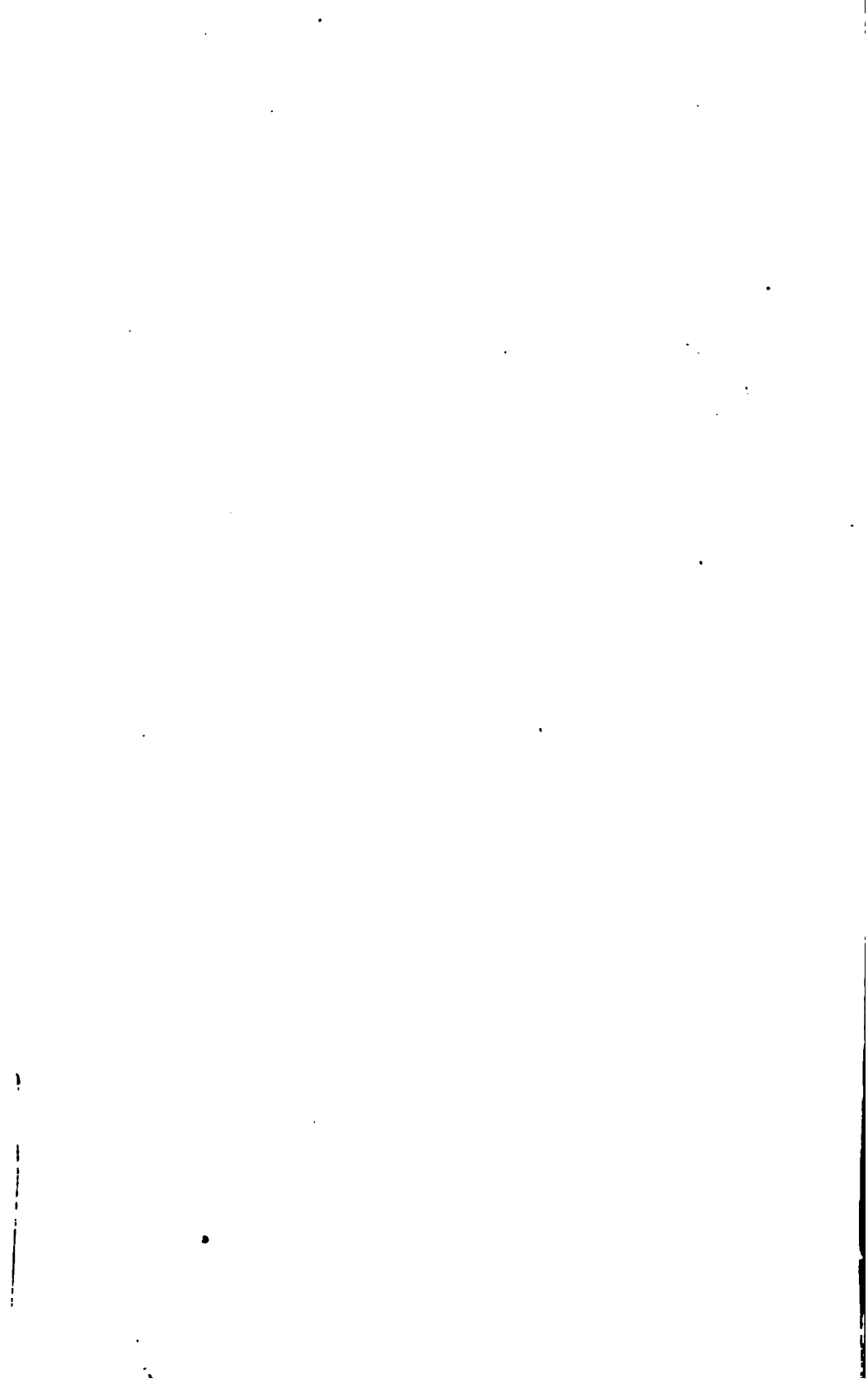
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EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

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THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

IN NINETEEN VOLUMES.

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS,

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION

OF

THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

DECEMBER 6, 1853.—Read, committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, together with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed; and that 20,000 extra copies, with the accompanying documents, be printed.

PART I.

WASHINGTON :
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, PRINTER.
1853.

MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:*

The interest, with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the other.

The interest, of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise; by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a widespread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and of nations.

Recognising the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neigh-

bors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermen in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our minister at London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the northwest, as designated in the convention of the 15th of June, 1846, and especially that part, which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I therefore present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that since the last Congress no attempts have been made, by unauthorized expeditions within the United States, against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the

island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores,—lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities,—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our consul at Havana and the Captain-General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation, and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General by our consul, in behalf of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto, the government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our minister at Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's government.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this government to a claim for losses, by some of her subjects, in the case of the schooner *Amistad*. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish government, as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our consul at Smyrna and legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship of war *St. Louis*, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French consul-general, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consuls of the respective governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released

and is now in the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish empire, he has demanded of this government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board of the Austrian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

For a more full account of this transaction and my views in regard to it, I refer to the correspondence between the chargé d'affaires of Austria and the Secretary of State, which is herewith transmitted. The principles and policy, therein maintained on the part of the United States, will, whenever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast empire, which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that empire. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua. A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point on the Rio Grande; but, inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two republics. Our minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable

relations with that republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these states, (Nicaragua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of states which would be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the states which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American states are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views, it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river, which traverses so many states and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject among others have been negotiated with these governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interests of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious collision between our citizens, who have resorted to the Chincha islands for it, and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages, committed by the latter, was promptly demanded by our minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies, which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the republic have entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connexion with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolves upon me: the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and, secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public polity, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to these principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the federal government, vested in, or entrusted to, its three great departments, the legislative, executive, and judicial, yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating, the American Union. The federal government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another, and to foreign governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective de-

mocracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power of Christendom having a surplus revenue, drawn immediately from imposts on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the taxpayer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty-eight million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and to two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures.

This fact, of increasing surplus in the treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, namely: first, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and, secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the fourth of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to

the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars, leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six million four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also, abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that, while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the community in ordinary business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due to the government, and of other reforms in the administrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom-houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress; and also to the eminently successful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light-house Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the navy of the United States is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent; the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. The causes which, under the present

postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General; one great cause being the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and, in some instances, merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine million eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres brought into market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres; located under military bounty land warrants, six million one hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty acres; located under other certificates, nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres; ceded to the States as swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres; selected for railroad and other objects, under acts of Congress, one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty-five million three hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two acres; which is an increase in quantity sold, and located under land warrants and grants, of twelve million two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount received therefor, was six hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853, was one million six hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and nineteen acres; and the amount received therefor, two million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-two; of which there were outstanding, at that date, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants, is four million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th of September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acres; making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the federal treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the federal government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will

be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important, modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded, by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 31, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave to it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the United States has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business of the United States. In this relation, the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas, and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the general system, by the functions of the circuit court being devolved on the district judges in all those States, or parts of States.

The spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable,

a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution. The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has, nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any

sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy,—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value,—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose,—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve question as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the general government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connexion for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as

appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped, that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor

all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of, a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connexion with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those, whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independ-

ence cost,—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle,—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the Revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the south and the north could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the

Increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development, which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance,—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretenses,—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance,—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm

and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 5, 1853.*

REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

DECEMBER 5, 1853.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Hulsemann to Mr. Marcy.

[Translation.]

AUSTRIAN LEGATION,

Washington, August 29, 1853.

The undersigned, chargé d'affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, has been instructed to address this official note to the honorable Secretary of State, in relation to the difficulties which have occurred between the agents of the two governments at the port of Smyrna.

The facts which came to pass on that occasion are of public notoriety, and the undersigned thinks he may confine himself in his comments thereon to the most prominent points. Our consul-general, Mr. de Weckbecker, exercising the right of jurisdiction which has been guaranteed by treaties to the consular agents of Austria in the East relative to their countrymen, had caused to be arrested, and conveyed on board the Austrian brig-of-war "Huszar," the Hungarian refugee, Martin Koszta; who, residing at one time in the interior at Kutahia, had left Turkey, in company with Kossuth, and who, after having pledged himself in writing not to set foot again on Ottoman territory, broke that pledge by returning some months since to Smyrna. This arrest gave cause to some reclamations which Mr. Offley, United States consul, conjointly with the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," anchored in the roads before Smyrna, deemed it incumbent upon themselves to address to Mr. de Weckbecker, basing their demands upon the fact that the aforesaid Koszta, having, according to them, caused himself to be naturalized in the United States, was entitled to the protection of the American authorities. Upon this, the consul-general of the Emperor, accompanied by the American consul and the American commander, repaired on board the "Huszar," and these two functionaries had it in their power to convince themselves, from the declarations of the prisoner himself, that the latter had not acquired the quality of citizen of the United States, and that he was not even provided with an American passport.

On his own part, the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople addressed a communication, on the 27th of June, to the Imperial Internuncio, (minister,) the object of which was to ask for the release of Koszta, upon the plea that he had taken some steps to be admitted as an American citizen. Baron de Bruck replied to this request on the same day, refusing to comply with it. Two days after, Mr. Brown returned again to the charge, by forwarding to Mr. de Bruck a copy of a declaration purporting to have been signed by Koszta, in New York, on the 31st of July last, and which the chargé d'affaires of the Union seems to regard sufficient to imply the naturalization of that

refugee in America. The Internuncio replied that it was impossible for him to alter his determination, as he could not consider the individual in question as belonging to a foreign jurisdiction so long as the ties which bound him to his country were not legally dissolved.

The undersigned thinks it proper to embody with the very text of this note a copy of the document above mentioned, which has served as the basis to all the extraordinary proceedings both on the part of Mr. Brown and that of the commander of the St. Louis. Here it is:

Declaration made by Martin Koszta of allegiance to the government of the United States.

I, Martin Koszta, do declare, on oath, that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to all and every foreign prince, potentate, State, and sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria.

Sworn in open court this 31st day of July, 1852, before me, clerk of the court, &c.

(Signed)

MARTIN KOSZTA.

I, ———, clerk of the court of ———, being a court of record, having common law jurisdiction, and a clerk and seal, do certify that the above is a true copy of the original declaration of Mr. Koszta to become a citizen of the United States, remaining opened in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the said [U. S.] court the 31st day of July, 1852.

—————, Clerk.

It is difficult to conceive how the representative of the United States could have sought to found a proof of the pretended naturalization of Koszta upon a document destitute of all authentic character, seeing that the form of legalization which is affixed to it, and which alone could have invested it with that character, leaves in blank* both the name of the tribunal before which the declaration of Koszta must have been made, and the name of the clerk who is supposed to be the depositary of the original document, and that, moreover, this pretended legalization has neither signature nor official seal attached to it. But even admitting the authenticity of this declaration; and supposing that Koszta could, without violating the laws of his country of his own accord, and without any other formalities, have broken asunder the ties which bind him to his native soil, the text of the document shows that the author of it has done nothing more than to declare his *intention* of becoming a citizen of the United States, and, with that object in view, of renouncing his rights of nationality in the States of the Emperor.

A few days later, a new and lamentable episode occurred to aggravate the question. On the morning of the 2d of July, the commander of the American sloop-of-war "St. Louis," Mr. Ingraham, sent a message to the commanding officer of the "Huszar," to the effect that, in pursuance of instructions received from the chargé d'affaires of the United States at Constantinople, he had to call upon him to deliver the aforesaid Koszta into his hands; adding that if he did not receive a satisfactory answer by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he should cause the prisoner to be taken away by main force. As it was reasonable to expect, our commander, instead of complying with this request, prepared himself to repulse force by force; and when, at the hour designated, the American commander, getting ready to carry out his threat, ranged himself alongside our vessel and brought his guns to bear upon the im-

* Literal—makes no mention of either translator.

perial brig, and was about to carry matters to the last extremity, our brave sailors, although much inferior in numbers, were determined to oppose a vigorous resistance to the act of aggression which was on the point of being consummated in the neutral port of Smyrna, and on the part of a vessel-of-war belonging to a power with which Austria was at peace. Our consul-general only succeeded in preventing this bloody catastrophe, which would probably have ended in the destruction of a considerable portion of the town of Smyrna, and of vessels of all nations in the harbor, by consenting that Koszta should temporarily, and until the settlement of the difficulties of which he was the subject, be confided to the custody of the consul-general of France, at Smyrna.

The return of Mr. Marsh to Constantinople a few days after these events brought on a discussion, between himself and our Internuncio, of the question whether Martin Koszta was to be considered as an Austrian subject or as a citizen of the United States. Although still ignorant of this discussion, the imperial government has come to the determination not to delay any longer addressing itself to the government of the United States through my instrumentality. There are two distinct questions involved in this discussion. One is the main question relating to the dispute about the rights of jurisdiction which has risen between the legations of Austria and of the United States at Constantinople, concerning Koszta; the other question, at least fully as important, is that which has reference to those formalities in virtue of which the agents of the United States have deemed themselves authorized in urging their pretensions.

With regard to the first of these two questions, treated in the correspondence which has taken place on the subject between the Internuncio and the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the United States in Turkey, the imperial government adopts entirely the views of Baron de Bruck. In our opinion, Koszta has never ceased to be an Austrian subject. Everything combines to make the imperial government persist in this estimate of the matter. The laws of his country are opposed to Koszta's breaking asunder of his own accord, and without having obtained permission to expatriate himself from the authorities of that country, the ties of nationality which bind him to it. The very declaration of that refugee on board the "Huszar," in the presence of the American consul and of the commander of the "St. Louis," shows that he still considers himself as a subject of the Emperor. In short, even according to terms of the law of the Union, such a declaration, supposed to have been signed by Koszta, and from which Mr. Brown has pretended to infer his naturalization in the United States, is not sufficient to produce that effect. The undersigned thinks he may dispense entering into any further details in regard to this question, seeing that the Department of State of the United States constantly refuses to grant passports to individuals who find themselves in this category, and that official publications have been made from time to time to that effect.

As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the consul-general of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified, when, in virtue of those treaties, which sub-

ject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction.

Such being the case, the imperial government trusts that the government of the United States will hasten to instruct its consul at Smyrna not to interpose any obstacle to the extradition of the aforesaid Koszta by the consul-general of France to the consul-general of Austria at Smyrna.

But, apart from this question of jurisdiction, it is especially the mode adopted by the functionaries of the United States, in order to settle the matter, which has given the imperial government the most legitimate grounds of complaint.

The act of violence which the commander of the sloop-of-war "St. Louis" committed against the Austrian brig "Huszar"—that real act of war, committed in full peace, in a neutral port, the fatal effects of which were only averted by the prudence and moderation of our consul-general at Smyrna—constitutes an outrage upon the principles of the law of nations; and the imperial government has no doubt but that this act, viewed in such light, will have been condemned by the government of the United States, said government being itself interested in preventing the repetition of similar occurrences.

The events of the second of July at Smyrna present in a two-fold point of view a serious deviation from the rules of international law.

1st. The commander of the United States sloop-of-war "St. Louis" threatened that the brig of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the "Huszar," with a hostile attack, by bringing his guns to bear upon the latter, and by announcing, in writing, that if a certain individual detained on board, whose nationality was being discussed between the agents of the two governments, was not delivered over to him at a stated hour, he would go and take him by main force.

There can be no doubt but that the threat of attacking, by main force, a vessel-of-war belonging to the military marine of a sovereign State whose flag she carries, is nothing else than a threat of an act of war. Now, the right of making war is necessarily, and from the very nature of that right, inherent in the sovereign power.

"A right of so momentous a nature," says Vattel, (Law of Nations, vol. 2, book 3, chap. 1, § 4,) "the right of judging whether the nation has real grounds of complaint; whether she is authorized to employ force, and justifiable in taking up arms; whether prudence will admit of such a step, and whether the welfare of the State requires it—that right, I say, *can belong only to the body of the nation, or to the sovereign, her representative.* It is doubtless one of those rights without which there can be no salutary government, and which are therefore called *rights of majesty.*"

The founders of the republic of the United States fully recognised, from the beginning of the Union, the rights reserved to the sovereign power. The articles of perpetual confederacy and union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, &c., of 1778, contain already the following stipulation, (IX, § 1 :)

"The right of declaring war and to make peace shall belong solely and exclusively to the Congress of the United States."

This basis of the public law of the United States was preserved and sanctioned by the constitution of the United States of 1787, which reserves the power of declaring war explicitly to Congress, (section VIII.)

Upon this point the constitution of the United States harmonizes perfectly with the public law of Europe.

But this right, reserved to the supreme power of each country, would become illusory and null, if commanders of naval forces or others were to be explicitly or tacitly authorized to undertake, either of their own accord, or upon the order or with the consent of a diplomatic or consular agent, to commit acts of aggression and of war against the vessels or the troops of another nation, without special instructions from the supreme authority of their own country, notified in the forms prescribed by the law of nations.

It is impossible that the regular governments of the civilized world can wish to expose their authority, as well as general peace, to the hazards of hostilities commenced without their knowledge, and without special authority from the sovereign power, by such or such functionary in a foreign land.

2dly. This act of hostility has been committed in a neutral port of a power friendly to both nations.

Certainly, if there be one point of maritime and international law which is clearly and positively defined, and which has been adopted by all the powers of the world, it is the inviolability of neutral ports, the *absolute* prohibition from committing, in such ports, acts of war and of violence, even against the enemy with whom we are at open war. Modern history furnishes but few examples of cases of this kind. One of these rare instances is the attack upon the Dutch East India fleet, which had taken shelter in the port of Bergne, in Norway, by the admiral commanding the forces of the enemy; and although that attack was repulsed by the guns of the fort of that neutral port, *Vattel*—an authority universally recognised in matters relating to the law of nations—does, nevertheless, accuse the neutral power (Denmark) of having complained in too faint a voice of an undertaking so injurious to her dignity and to her rights.

In order the better to establish the concurrence of all nations, and the unanimity of all expounders of civil law on this question, we can quote the authority of an American statesman. The following is the opinion of Mr. Henry Wheaton: "The rights of war," says he, (*Elements of International Law*, part IV, chap. III, § 7,) "can be exercised only within the territory of the belligerent powers, upon the high seas, or in a territory belonging to no one. Hence it follows that hostilities cannot lawfully be exercised within the territorial jurisdiction of the neutral State, which is the common friend of both parties." Then, § 9: "Not only are all captures made by the belligerent cruisers within the limits of this jurisdiction absolutely illegal and void, but captures made by armed vessels stationed in a bay or river, or in the mouth of a river, or in the harbor of a neutral State, for the purpose of exercising the rights of war from this station, are also invalid. Thus, where a British privateer stationed itself within the river Mississippi, in the neutral territory of the United States, for the purpose of exercising the right of war from the river, by standing off and on, obtaining information at the Balize, and overhauling vessels in their course down the river, and made the capture in question within three English miles of the alluvial islands formed at its mouth, restitution of the captured

vessel was decreed by Sir W. Scott. So, also, where a belligerent ship, lying within neutral territory, made a capture with her boats out of the neutral territory, the capture was held to be invalid; for though the hostile force employed was applied to the captured vessel lying out of the territory, yet no such use of a neutral territory for the purpose of war is to be permitted."

If all hostility against an enemy declared to be within the territorial jurisdiction of a neutral State, which has friendly relations with both parties, is severely condemned by all writers on international law; if captures made by belligerent cruisers in the bays of a neutral State, or even by the boats of the vessels stationed there *out of that territory, are null and illegal*, according to the law of the United States and the decrees of the maritime courts of Great Britain, an attack upon a vessel belonging to a friendly power in a neutral port would deserve to be censured in still more severe terms.

The history of maritime wars at the period of the French revolution furnishes abundant proofs of the very particular jealousy with which the government of the United States maintained the rights of neutrals; and the undersigned would cite some celebrated cases, in which the first statesmen of the Union, the most distinguished predecessors of Mr. Marcy in the high position which he fills, have defended the absolute inviolability of neutral ports, by means of most elaborate arguments. But as the undersigned is fully persuaded that the same doctrines will serve as guides to the government of the United States on the present occasion, he confines himself to this slight allusion to those principles which were formerly maintained, and very recently supported by the government of the United States in relation to the rights of neutrals, and more especially in regard to the inviolability of neutral ports.

The imperial government entertains too high an opinion of the sense of justice and of integrity of the government of the United States to doubt for a single instant its anxiety to disavow the conduct of its agents, under the circumstances above mentioned, and that it will hasten to call them to a severe account, and tender to Austria a satisfaction proportionate to the magnitude of the outrage.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to the Secretary of State the renewed assurance of his high consideration.

HULSEMANN.

HON. WM. L. MARCY,

Secretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Hulsemann.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 26, 1863.

The President has carefully considered the note of Mr. Hulsemann, chargé d'affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, of the 29th ultimo, addressed to this department, and the other documents relative to the much-regretted occurrences at Smyrna in June and July last, with a view to ascertain the nature of the complaints therein preferred

against the American officers engaged in that affair, and for the purpose of giving such satisfaction as Austria might be entitled to receive in case he should find that these officers had not duly respected her rights.

Though differing very much from the views presented by Mr. Hulsemann on behalf of his government, the President still indulges the hope that the exposition of the principal reasons on which his own conclusions are founded will induce his Majesty's government to look at the transaction in a different light from that in which it is presented by that government.

It is the duty of the undersigned to present these reasons to Mr. Hulsemann, and he will fail in his intention if, in performing this duty, he does not evince a friendly spirit, and avoid, so far as it can be done without impairing the full strength of the case, the introduction of topics to which either Mr. Hulsemann or his government can take exception.

To bring out conspicuously the questions to be passed upon, it seems to the undersigned that the facts should be more fully and clearly stated than they are in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

Martin Koszta, by birth a Hungarian, and of course an Austrian subject at that time, took an open and active part in the political movement of 1848-'49, designed to detach Hungary from the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. At the close of that disastrous revolutionary movement, Koszta, with many others engaged in the same cause, fled from the Austrian dominions, and took refuge in Turkey. The extradition of these fugitives, Koszta among them, was demanded and pressed with great vigor by Austria, but firmly resisted by the Turkish government. They were, however, confined at Kutahia, but at length released, with the understanding or by express agreement of Austria that they should leave Turkey and go into foreign parts. Most of them, it is believed, before they obtained their release, indicated the United States as the country of their exile. It is alleged that Koszta left Turkey in company with Kossuth—this is believed to be a mistake; and that he engaged never to return—this is regarded as doubtful. To this sentence of banishment—for such is the true character of their expulsion from Turkey—Austria gave her consent; in truth, it was the result of her efforts to procure their extradition, and was accepted by her as a substitute for it. She had agents or commissioners at Kutahia to attend to their embarkation, and to her the legal consequences of this act are the same as if it had been done directly by herself, and not by the agency of the Ottoman Porte. Koszta came to the United States and selected this country for his future home.

On the 31st of July, 1852, he made a declaration, under oath, before a proper tribunal, of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounce all allegiance to any other State or sovereign.

After remaining here one year and eleven months, he returned, on account, as is alleged, of private business of a temporary character, to Turkey in an American vessel, claimed the rights of a naturalized American citizen, and offered to place himself under the protection of the United States consul at Smyrna. The consul at first hesitated to recognise and receive him as such; but afterwards, and some time before his seizure, he, and the American chargé d'affaires *ad interim* at

Constantinople, did extend protection to him, and furnished him with a *tezkerah*—a kind of passport or letter of safe-conduct, usually given by foreign consuls in Turkey to persons to whom they extend protection, as by Turkish laws they have a right to do. It is important to observe that there is no exception taken to his conduct after his return to Turkey, and that Austria has not alleged that he was there for any political object, or for any other purpose than the transaction of private business. While waiting, as is alleged, for an opportunity to return to the United States, he was seized by a band of lawless men—freely, perhaps harshly, characterized in the despatches as “ruffians,” “Greek hirelings,” “robbers”—who had not, nor did they pretend to have, any color of authority emanating from Turkey or Austria, treated with violence and cruelty, and thrown into the sea. Immediately thereafter he was taken up by a boat’s crew, lying in wait for him, belonging to the Austrian brig-of-war the *Huszar*, forced on board of that vessel, and there confined in irons. It is now avowed, as it was then suspected, that these desperadoes were instigated to this outrage by the Austrian consul-general at Smyrna; but it is not pretended that he acted under the civil authority of Turkey, but, on the contrary, it is admitted that, on application to the Turkish governor at Smyrna, that magistrate refused to grant the Austrian consul any authority to arrest Koszta.

The consul of the United States at Smyrna, as soon as he heard of the seizure of Koszta, and the chargé d’affaires of the United States *ad interim* at Constantinople, afterwards interceded with the Turkish authorities, with the Austrian consul-general at Smyrna, and the commander of the Austrian brig-of-war, for his release, on the ground of his American nationality. To support this claim, Koszta’s original certificate of having made, under oath, in a court in New York, a declaration of intention to become an American citizen, was *produced* at Smyrna, and an imperfect copy of it placed in the hands of the imperial Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople. The application to these officers at Smyrna for his liberation, as well as that of Mr. Brown, our chargé d’affaires, to Baron de Bruck, the Austrian minister at Constantinople, was fruitless, and it became notorious at Smyrna that there was a settled design on the part of the Austrian officials to convey him clandestinely to Trieste—a city within the dominion of the Emperor of Austria. Opportunely, the United States sloop-of-war the *St. Louis*, under the command of Captain Ingraham, arrived in the harbor of Smyrna before this design was executed. The commander of the *St. Louis*, from the representation of the case made to him, felt it to be his duty, as it unquestionably was, to inquire into the validity of Koszta’s claim to American protection. He proceeded with deliberation and prudence, and discovered what he considered just grounds for inquiring into Koszta’s claim to be discharged on account of his American nationality. During the pendency of this inquiry, he received notice of the design to take Koszta clandestinely, before the question at issue was settled, into the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. As there was other evidence of bad faith besides the discovered design of evading the inquiry, Captain Ingraham demanded his release, and intimated that he should resort to force if the demand was not complied with

by a certain hour. Fortunately, however, no force was used. An arrangement was made by which the prisoner was delivered to the custody of the French consul-general, to be kept by him until the United States and Austria should agree as to the manner of disposing of him.

This full statement of the facts is deemed important, as it will correct some errors, and aid in presenting with more distinctness the questions to be discussed.

The undersigned will now proceed to present the views of the President upon this transaction, and his reply to these several demands.

His Imperial Majesty demands that the government of the United States shall direct Koszta to be delivered to him; that it shall disavow the conduct of the American agents in this affair, call them to a severe account, and tender satisfaction proportionate to the outrage.

In order to arrive at just conclusions, it is necessary to ascertain and clearly define Koszta's political relation with Austria and with the United States when he was seized at Smyrna. This is the first point which naturally presents itself for consideration, and perhaps the most important one in its bearings upon the merits of the case.

There is great diversity and much confusion of opinion as to the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some it is held to be an indestructible political tie, and though resulting from the mere accident of birth, yet forever binding the subject to the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connexion in the nature of a civil contract, dissoluble by mutual consent, but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, however, is, that the citizen or subject, having faithfully performed the past and present duties resulting from his relation to the sovereign power, may at any time release himself from the obligation of allegiance, freely quit the land of his birth or adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that which offers him the fairest prospect of happiness for himself and his posterity. When the sovereign power, wheresoever it may be placed, does not answer the ends for which it is bestowed, when it is not exerted for the general welfare of the people, or has become oppressive to individuals, this right to withdraw rests on as firm a basis, and is similar in principle to the right which legitimates resistance to tyranny.

The conflicting laws on the subject of allegiance are of a municipal character, and have no controlling operation beyond the territorial limits of the countries enacting them. All uncertainty as well as confusion on this subject is avoided by giving due consideration to the fact, that the parties to the question now under consideration are two independent nations, and that neither has the right to appeal to its own municipal laws for the rules to settle the matter in dispute, which occurred within the jurisdiction of a third independent power.

Neither Austrian decrees nor American laws can be properly invoked for aid or direction in this case, but international law furnishes the rules for a correct decision, and by the light from this source shed upon the transaction at Smyrna are its true features to be discerned.

Koszta being beyond the jurisdiction of Austria, her laws were entirely inoperative in his case, unless the Sultan of Turkey has con-

sented to give them vigor within his dominions by treaty stipulations. The law of nations has rules of its own on the subject of allegiance, and disregards, generally, all restrictions imposed upon it by municipal codes.

This is rendered most evident by the proceedings of independent States in relation to extradition. No State can demand from any other, as a matter of right, the surrender of a native-born or naturalized citizen or subject, an emigrant, or even a fugitive from justice, unless the demand is authorized by express treaty stipulation. International law allows no such claim, though comity may sometimes yield what right withholds. To surrender political offenders (and in this class Austria places Koszta) is not a duty; but, on the contrary, compliance with such a demand would be considered a dishonorable subserviency to a foreign power, and an act meriting the reprobation of mankind. As rendering needless all further argument on this point, the undersigned will recall to Mr. Hulsemann's recollection what took place in 1849 and 1850, in relation to the reclamations of Polish refugees in Turkey by Russia, and of Hungarian refugees (of whom Koszta was one) by Austria. This demand was made in concert, as it were, by two powerful sovereigns, while their triumphant armies, which had just put an end to the revolutionary movements in Hungary, stood upon the borders of Turkey, with power to erase her name from the list of nations. She might well apprehend for herself, as the nations of Western Europe apprehended for her, that a refusal in her critical condition would put in jeopardy her existence as an independent power; but she did refuse, and the civilized world justified and commended the act. Both Austria and Russia placed their respective demands on higher grounds than a right of extradition under the law of nations; they attempted to strengthen their claim by founding it upon the obligations of existing treaties—the same, undoubtedly, that are now urged upon the consideration of the United States. Russia and Austria, however, both submitted to the refusal, and never presumed to impute to Turkey the act of refusal as a breach of her duty, or a violation of their rights.

To show that the very same claims to rights now set up in this case were overruled and repudiated in 1849 and 1850, the undersigned will refer to the contemporaneous views of eminent statesmen in regard to the conduct of the Sultan in refusing to surrender, on the demand of Austria and Russia, the Hungarian and Polish refugees, who were claimed by these powers as rebels and traitors.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British ambassador at Constantinople, entirely approved of the Sultan's course on that occasion; indeed, he advised it. In a letter to his government, dated the 3d of September, 1849, he says: "On grounds of humanity, not unmixed with considerations as affecting the Porte's character and future policy, I have not hesitated to advise a decided resistance to the demand of extradition." From another letter of this ambassador, dated the 17th of December, commenting on and commending the courageous firmness of the Sultan in refusing the demand of these powerful Emperors for the surrender of these fugitives, on the same pretence as now set up by one of them to justify the seizure of Koszta, this extract is taken:

"Allow me to add, my lord, that in proportion as I admire the courageous firmness with which the Sultan and his government have determined to make this stand in the cause of humanity and of the rights of honor and dignity, against a demand alike objectionable in substance and in form, I feel a deepening anxiety for the result of their resistance, and for the degree of support which her Majesty's government and that of France may find themselves at liberty to afford, not only in the first instance, but in still graver circumstances, should the present partial rupture unfortunately assume a more serious and menacing character."

In these views the French minister resident at Constantinople fully concurred, and so did the British and French governments; and both were prepared to espouse the cause of Turkey if her humane and honorable course in refusing these unwarrantable demands had provoked the resentment and brought down upon her the hostilities of these mighty potentates. The opinions of other distinguished men, approving of the decision of the Emperor of Turkey in refusing to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, both on the ground of humanity and right, have fallen under the notice of the undersigned, but he has forborne to quote them on account of the unworthy motive ascribed therein to the powers making the demand, and the harsh epithets by which their conduct is characterized.

It is an incident of great significance, and bearing authoritatively upon some of the most important questions now raised, that the case of Koszta (for he was one of the Hungarian refugees then demanded) was fully discussed in 1849, not only by the parties, but throughout Europe, and decided against the right of Austria to require his extradition, either under the law of nations or by existing treaty stipulations. This decision deeply interested not only rulers and statesmen, but the great body of the people of every country. They investigated its merits, admitted its justice, and commended the firmness and humanity of the Sultan for his course.

It is to be regretted that this claim for the surrender of Koszta and his companions, so fully considered then and so signally overruled, should be again revived by Austria under circumstances which make the United States a reluctant party in the controversy. The claim has been repudiated by the general judgment of Europe, and this government is unable to discover any sufficient reason for dissenting from that decision.

Austria appears to have been aware that her right to seize Koszta could not be sustained by international law, and she has attempted to derive it from certain treaties, or "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." The very slight and inexplicit manner in which this authority is adverted to in Mr. Hulsemann's note apparently indicates, if not a want of confidence in it, at least a desire not to have it scrutinized. If there really was such an authority, and it was of such an extraordinary character as it is assumed to be, it would have constituted, as Austria must have clearly seen, the main strength of her case, and she would not have referred to it in such a manner as to leave the very existence of it open to doubt or question. The paragraph referring to it is the following:

"As there can be no doubt, therefore, concerning the question of nationality, the consul-general of the Emperor at Smyrna was without doubt perfectly justified when, in virtue of those treaties which subject Austrian subjects in Turkey to consular jurisdiction, he seized the person of Koszta within the pale of his jurisdiction."

If there be such treaties conferring such a power, with such extraordinary means of enforcing it, strange indeed it is that more prominence is not given to the fact in Mr. Hulsemann's communication. Why are the dates of these treaties withheld? What is still more important, why is not the language conveying this authority quoted? The undersigned is constrained, for reasons he will briefly assign, to question the accuracy of the interpretation which derives the right claimed in the above paragraph from any existing treaty between Austria and the Ottoman Porte.

The Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople, in a conference with Mr. Marsh, the American minister resident, spoke of such a right as derived from "ancient capitulations by treaty and usage." It is not shown or alleged that new treaty stipulations since 1849 have been entered into by Turkey and Austria. The "ancient capitulations" were relied on to support the demand in that year for the surrender of the Hungarian refugees; they were scrutinized, and no such authority as is now claimed was found in them. The French and English ministers at Constantinople, who advised and sustained the Sultan in resisting the demand of Austria for their extradition, would not have given such advice if they could have found in existing treaties any authority for that demand, or any obligation on the part of the Sultan to yield to it. Lord Palmerston, then her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, carefully examined these treaties, and expressed his conclusions thereon in a letter to Sir Stratford Canning, dated 24th September, 1849. In this letter, which contained an extract from one of these treaties—that of Belgrade—and referred to the claims of Austria founded on them, for the surrender of these refugees, he says: "The utmost that could be demanded would be that they [the refugees] should not be allowed to *reside permanently* in the Turkish empire."

Coming down to a later period—to the very transaction at Smyrna—abundant reasons are found for denying that Turkey was then under any treaty obligation to deliver Koszta to Austria, or that her consul-general had authority to seize him. On this subject it is allowable to resort to the declarations of the public men of the Porte as evidence in regard to an issue of this kind. Their explicit denial may be fairly considered as equivalent to Austria's affirmation without proof, where proof, if it existed, could be so easily adduced.

In a despatch to this government of the 4th of August, 1853, Mr. Marsh, the American minister resident at Constantinople, says:

"I have had several conversations on this subject with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and with Aali Pacha, governor of Smyrna, at the time the affair took place. These distinguished persons are very far from expressing any dissatisfaction with the course pursued by us. They sustain the view the legation has taken of the legal character of the question, and Aali Pacha informs me that a few years since the Austrian government refused to surrender to the Porte Turkish rebels who had fled into Austria, on the very ground now taken by the Porte—namely, that the treaties did not provide for the extradition of political offenders."

Mr. Brown, the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, writes that in an interview with Chehil Effendi, also a Turkish officer of high rank and great experience, in which the affair at Smyrna was discussed, he observed that "the Austrian government does not possess the power by treaty to arrest any one on Ottoman soil

for political offences." There is now, however, something more decisive from Turkey than the opinion of her public men in opposition to this treaty-claim of Austria. The government of the Porte has pronounced a judgment in relation to the seizure of Koszta, which Austria herself is bound to respect. It has protested against the conduct of the Austrian agents in that affair as unlawful and as a violation of its sovereignty; but not one word of complaint, not a murmur of dissatisfaction, from Turkey against the conduct of the functionaries of the United States at Smyrna has yet reached this government. This is certainly an anomalous case: Austria arraigns the United States for violating the rights of Turkey in the Koszta affair; Turkey, the offended party, exonerates the United States, and protests against Austria, our accuser, for the very same offence.

These considerations have led the undersigned, as he believes they will lead all others who duly reflect on them, to the confident conclusion that there exist no treaties between Austria and Turkey which could justify or in any way countenance the seizure or imprisonment of Koszta by the Austrian functionaries.

But if Austria really has such authority by treaties as she now claims, it confessedly extends only to "Austrian subjects." It could not, therefore, be applied to Koszta unless he was such a subject at the time he was seized. If the question of his nationality is to be settled by international law, the only code which furnishes the rules by which this question is to be determined, there is no good reason for adjudging him to have been, when seized at Smyrna, an Austrian subject. But settle this question, as Austria would have it settled, by an appeal to her own civil code, the result will be the same.

By the consent and procurement of the Emperor of Austria, Koszta had been sent into perpetual banishment. The Emperor was a party to the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees from Turkey. The sovereign by such an act deprives his subjects to whom it is applied of all their rights under his government. He places them where he cannot, if he would, afford them protection. By such an act he releases the subjects thus banished from the bond of allegiance. Any other result would make the political connexion between the subject and the sovereign a state of unmitigated vassalage, in which all the duties and no rights would be on one side, and all the rights and no duties would be on the other. Koszta must be regarded as having been banished by Austria; for he was one of the Hungarian refugees whom she procured to be expelled from Turkey in 1851. They were released from confinement at Kutahia on condition of submitting to perpetual banishment, and she had two persons present at their departure "who claimed and obtained there an active share in the arrangements." Koszta could never thereafter be rightfully demanded as an Austrian subject.

The proposition that Koszta at Smyrna was not an "Austrian subject" can be sustained on another ground. By a decree of the Emperor of Austria of the 24th of March, 1832, Austrian subjects leaving the dominions of the Emperor without permission of the magistrate and a release of Austrian citizenship, and with an intention never to return, become "*unlawful emigrants*," and lose all their civil and politi-

cal rights at home.—(Ency. Amer., Tit. Emigration, 2 Kent's Com., 50, 51.)

Kosztá had left Austria without permission, and with the obvious and avowed intention never to return: he was, therefore, within the strict meaning of the imperial decree, "an unlawful emigrant." He had incurred and paid the penalty of that offence by the loss of all his civil and political rights. If he had property, it had escheated, and he was reduced to a state worse than absolute alienage; for aliens have, by right, the benefit of the civil laws for protection, in whatever country they may be. Stripped by this imperial decree of civil and political rights, Kosztá had, in Austria, no redress for personal wrongs, and abroad he had no claim to protection from the government that would still hold him as a subject. He was, in regard to Austria, an outlaw. What right can a sovereign have to the allegiance of a person reduced by him to such a miserable condition? It seems to have been the very object of the Austrian decree to dissolve the previous political connexion between the "unlawful emigrant" and the Emperor. In Kosztá's case it was dissolved.

Some importance seems to be attached to Kosztá's own opinion of his citizenship. The note of Mr. Hulsemann conveys the impression, though it does not contain the express averment, that he acknowledged himself to be a subject of the Emperor of Austria. The passage, when closely examined, shows that the alleged acknowledgment is only an inference from undisclosed premises. The language of the note on this subject is the following: "The very declaration of that refugee on board of the *Huszar*, in the presence of the American consul and the commander of the *St. Louis*, shows that he still considered himself as a subject of the Emperor." The declaration referred to in support of this inference is not given, but it is undoubtedly the response Kosztá is reported to have made when interrogated as to his being an American citizen: "I am a Hungarian, and will live and die a Hungarian." Mr. Brown, the chargé d'affaires *ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, who was not at Smyrna at any time during the transaction in relation to Kosztá, stated, in a letter to Baron de Bruck, something like the foregoing declaration; but Captain Ingraham, who was present, as Mr. Hulsemann states, when Kosztá was examined, and made the declaration imputed to him, says, in writing to the minister resident of the United States: "I am astonished to see by Mr. Brown's letter that Kosztá declared himself on our first interview a Hungarian. I did not hear him say so." It may well be doubted whether Kosztá ever used any such language. Should it, however, be admitted that he did make that or a similar declaration, it cannot be fairly understood to imply an acknowledgment that he was then a subject of the Emperor of Austria. To apprehend rightly what he meant by such a declaration, it is proper to consider his situation, his known sentiments, and his antecedents. In his mind no two things could probably be more distinct from each other than Austria and Hungary. One was an object of his aversion, the other an object of his love. His affections clustered around the land of his birth, and were the more intense because he thought that country had been cruelly wronged, and he knew it was unfortunate. In his visions of the future he saw a happier destiny for Hungary. He

saw her standing proudly among the independent nations of the earth, under a clement government emanating from the will of the people, and dedicating its constitutional authority to their general welfare. In the fallen condition of Hungary he thought it base to disown her, and glorious to claim her for the land of his birth. His situation when this declaration is supposed to have been made is also to be regarded in interpreting his words. He was in the hands of Austrian agents, loaded with fetters, and warned of his own doom by the knowledge of the sad fate of so many of his unfortunate companions. In this forlorn condition he could not have intended, by the language ascribed to him, to acknowledge any unbroken tie which then bound him to the Emperor of Austria.

The undersigned is brought, by a fair application of sound principles of law, and by a careful consideration of the facts, to this important conclusion: that those who acted in behalf of Austria had no right whatever to seize and imprison Martin Koszta.

It will be conceded that the civil authority of Turkey, during the whole period of the occurrences at Smyrna, was dormant, and in no way called into action. Under these circumstances—Austria without any authority, Turkey exercising none, and the American functionaries, as Austria asserts, having no right in behalf of their government to interfere in the affair, (a proposition which will be hereafter contested)—what, then, was the condition of the parties at the commencement of the outrage and through its whole progress? They were all, in this view of the case, without the immediate presence and controlling direction of civil or international law in regard to the treatment of Koszta. The Greek hirelings, Koszta, their victim, and the Austrian and American agents, were, upon this supposition, all in the same condition at Smyrna, in respect to rights and duties, so far as regards that transaction, as they would have been in if it had occurred in their presence in some unappropriated region lying far beyond the confines of any sovereign State whatever; they were the liege subjects of the law of nature, moral agents, bound each and all alike to observe the precepts of that law, and especially that which is confirmed by divine sanction, and enjoins upon all men, everywhere, when not acting under legal restraints, to do unto others whatsoever they would that others should do unto them; they were bound to do no wrong, and, to the extent of their means, to prevent wrong from being done—to protect the weak from being oppressed by the strong, and to relieve the distressed. In the case supposed, Koszta was seized without any rightful authority. He was suffering grievous wrong; any one that could, might relieve him. To do so was a duty imposed, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, by the laws of humanity. Captain Ingraham, in doing what he did for the release of Koszta, would, in this view of the case, be fully justified upon this principle. Who, in such a case, can fairly take offence? Who have a right to complain? Not the wrong-doers, surely, for they can appeal to no law to justify their conduct; they can derive no support from civil authority, for there was none called into action; nor from the law of nature, for that they have violated.

To place the justification of the American agents still further beyond controversy, the undersigned will now proceed to show that Koszta, when he was seized and imprisoned at Smyrna, had the national character of an American, and the government of the United States had the right to extend its protection over him.

The genuineness of the certificate which he produced when he claimed protection as an American citizen has been questioned, in consequence of the imperfect copy given by Mr. Brown to the Austrian Internuncio; but that which he produced to the American consul at Smyrna and to Captain Ingraham, to the commander of the Austrian brig *Huszar*, and to the Austrian consul-general, was genuine. A correct copy of it has been sent to this department, and verified by a comparison with the record of the court in New York in which Koszta made his declaration in due form of law. To remove all doubt on this subject, a certified copy of that record is annexed to this communication.

It is not contended that this initiatory step in the process of naturalization invested him with all the civil rights of an American citizen; but it is sufficient for all the purposes of this case to show that he was clothed with an American nationality; and, in virtue thereof, the government of the United States was authorized to extend to him its protection at home and abroad. Mr. Hulsemann, as the undersigned believes, falls into a great error—an error fatal to some of his most important conclusions—by assuming that a nation can properly extend its protection only to native-born or naturalized citizens. This is not the doctrine of international law, nor is the practice of nations circumscribed within such narrow limits. This law does not, as has been before remarked, complicate questions of this nature by respect for municipal codes. In relation to this subject, it has clear and distinct rules of its own. It gives the national character of the country not only to native-born and naturalized citizens, but to all residents in it who are there with, or even without, an intention to become citizens, provided they have a domicil therein. Foreigners may, and often do, acquire a domicil in a country, even though they have entered it with the avowed intention not to become naturalized citizens, but to return to their native land at some remote and uncertain period; and, whenever they acquire a domicil, international law at once impresses upon them the national character of the country of that domicil. It is a maxim of international law that domicil confers a national character; it does not allow any one who has a domicil to decline the national character thus conferred; it forces it upon him often very much against his will, and to his great detriment. International law looks only to the national character in determining what country has the right to protect. If a person goes from this country abroad, with the nationality of the United States, this law enjoins upon other nations to respect him, in regard to protection, as an American citizen. It concedes to every country the right to protect any and all who may be clothed with its nationality. These are important principles in their bearings upon the questions presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, and are too obvious to be contested; but as they are opposed to some of the posi-

tions taken by Austria, the undersigned deems it respectful in such a case to sustain them by reference to authorities.

"The position is a clear one, that if a person goes into a foreign country and engages in trade there, he is, by the law of nations, to be considered a merchant of that country, and is *subject* for all civil purposes, whether that country be hostile or neutral." (1 Kent's Com., 75.)

Again: the same authority says that "in the law of nations, as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside." (Ibid., 78.)

If Koszta ever had a domicile in the United States, he was in virtue thereof invested with the nationality of this country, and in this character continued as long as that domicile was retained. There are cases in which it is difficult to settle the question of domicile; but that of Koszta is not one of them.

The most approved definitions of a domicile are the following:

"A residence at a particular place, accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of continuing there for an unlimited time."—(1 Binney's Reports, 349.) "If it sufficiently appear that the intention of removing was to make a permanent settlement, or for an indefinite time, the right of domicile is acquired by a residence of a few days."—(The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.) "Vattel has defined domicile to be a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there. But this is not an accurate statement. It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the domicile of a person in which his habitation is fixed, without any present intention of removing therefrom."—(Story's Con. of Laws, § 43.) "A person who removes to a foreign country, settles himself there, and engages in the trade of the country, furnishes by these acts such evidence of an intention permanently to reside there as to stamp him with the national character of the State where he resides."—(The Venus, 8 Cranch, 279.)

Apply these principles to the case under consideration, and the inevitable result is that Koszta had a domicile in the United States. He came to and resided in this country one year and eleven months. He came here with the intention of making it his future abode. This intention was manifested in several ways, but most significantly by his solemn declaration upon oath. There can be no better evidence of his design of making the United States his future home than such a declaration; and to this kind of evidence of the intention, the indispensable element of true domicile, civilians have always attached importance. (Phillimore, § 188.) In the case of Koszta, we have all that is required to prove he had a domicile in the United States—the concurrence of an actual residence with the intention to make this country his future home.

The establishment of his domicile here invested him with the national character of this country, and with that character he acquired the right to claim protection from the United States, and they had the right to extend it to him as long as that character continued.

The next question is, was Koszta clothed with that character when he was kidnapped in the streets of Smyrna, and imprisoned on board of the Austrian brig-of-war *Huszar*? The national character acquired by residence remains as long as the domicile continues, and that continues not only as long as the domiciled person continues in the country of his residence, but until he acquires a new domicile. The law as to the continuance and change of a domicile is clearly stated in the following quotation from an eminent jurist:

"However, in many cases actual residence is not indispensable to retain a domicile after it is once acquired: but it is retained, *animo solo*, by the mere intention not to change it, or to adopt another. If, therefore, a person leaves his home for temporary purposes, but with an

intention to return to it, this change of place is not in law a change of domicil. Thus, if a person should go on a voyage to sea, or to a foreign country, for health or for pleasure, or for business of a temporary nature, with an intention to return, such a transitory residence would not constitute a new domicil, or amount to an abandonment of the old one; for it is not the mere act of inhabitaney in a place which makes it the domicil, but it is the fact, coupled with the intention of remaining there, *animo manendi*." (Story's Con. of Laws, § 44.)

At the very last session of the Supreme Court of the United States a case came up for adjudication, presenting a question as to the domicil of General Kosciusco at the time of his death. The decision, which was concurred in by all the judges on the bench, fully sustains the correctness of the foregoing propositions in regard to domicil, particularly the two most important in Koszta's case: first, that he acquired a domicil in the United States; and, second, that he did not lose it by his absence in Turkey. (14 Howard's Reports S. C. U. S., 400.)

As the national character, according to the law of nations, depends upon the domicil, it remains as long as the domicil is retained, and is changed with it. Koszta was, therefore, vested with the nationality of an American citizen at Smyrna, if he, in contemplation of law, had a domicil in the United States. The authorities already referred to show that, to lose a domicil when once obtained, the domiciled person must leave the country of his residence with the intention to abandon that residence, and must acquire a domicil in another. Both of these facts are necessary to effect a change of domicil; but neither of them exists in Koszta's case. The facts show that he was only temporarily absent from this country on private business, with no intention of remaining permanently in Turkey, but, on the contrary, was at the time of his seizure awaiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Whenever, by the operation of the law of nations, an individual becomes clothed with our national character, be he a native-born or naturalized citizen, an exile driven from his early home by political oppression, or an emigrant enticed from it by the hopes of a better fortune for himself and his posterity, he can claim the protection of this government, and it may respond to that claim without being obliged to explain its conduct to any foreign power, for it is its duty to make its nationality respected by other nations, and respectable in every quarter of the globe.

This right to protect persons having a domicil, though not native-born or naturalized citizens, rests on the firm foundation of justice, and the claim to be protected is earned by considerations which the protecting power is not at liberty to disregard. Such domiciled citizen pays the same price for his protection as native-born or naturalized citizens pay for theirs. He is under the bonds of allegiance to the country of his residence, and if he breaks them incurs the same penalties; he owes the same obedience to the civil laws, and must discharge the duties they impose on him; his property is in the same way, and to the same extent as theirs, liable to contribute to the support of the government. In war he shares equally with them in the calamities which may befall the country; his services may be required for its defence; his life may be perilled and sacrificed in maintaining its rights and vindicating its honor. In nearly all respects his and their condition as to the duties and burdens of government are undistinguishable; and what reasons can be given why, so far at least as regards proteo-

tion to person and property abroad as well as at home, his rights should not be co-extensive with the rights of native-born or naturalized citizens? By the law of nations they have the same nationality; and what right has any foreign power, for the purpose of making distinction between them, to look behind the character given them by that code which regulates national intercourse? When the law of nations determines the nationality of any man, foreign governments are bound to respect its decision.

They would have no cause to complain if the protecting power should stand upon its extreme rights in all cases; but that power, in discharging its duties of protecting, may, for sufficient reasons, have some regard for the civil distinctions which its own laws make between the different classes of persons to whom it has the right, under international law, to extend its protection. It will naturally watch with more care, and may act with more vigor, in behalf of native-born and naturalized citizens, than in behalf of those who, though clothed with its nationality, have not been so permanently incorporated into its political community.

Giving effect to these well established principles, and applying them to the facts in the case, the result is, that Koszta acquired while in the United States their national character; that he retained that character when he was seized at Smyrna, and that he had a right to be respected as such while there, by Austria and every other foreign power. The right of a nation to protect, and require others to respect, at home and abroad, all who are clothed with its nationality, is no new doctrine, now for the first time brought into operation by the United States. It is common to all nations, and has had the sanction of their practice for ages; but it is new that at this late period, when the United States assert a claim to it as a common inheritance, it should at once be discovered that it is a doctrine fraught with danger, and likely to compromise the peace of the world. The United States see no cause for alarm; no reason for renouncing for themselves what others have so long and so harmlessly enjoyed.

There may be a reluctance in some quarters to adopt the views herein presented relative to the doctrine of domicile and consequent nationality, lest the practical assertion of it might in some instances give a right of protection to those who do not deserve it. Fears are entertained that this doctrine offers a facility for acquiring a national character which will lead to alarming abuses; that under the shadow of it political agitators, intent upon disturbing the repose of their own or other countries, might come to the United States with a view to acquire a claim to their protection, and then to return to their former scenes of action to carry on, under a changed national character, their ulterior designs with greater security and better success. This apprehension is believed to be wholly unfounded. The first distinct act done by them towards the accomplishment of these designs would disclose their fraudulent purpose in coming to and seeking a domicile in this country. Such a development would effectually disprove the fact that they acquired a domicile here, and with it our nationality. Without that nationality they could not be considered as standing under the protecting arm of the United States, and consequently could have no

right to claim, and no reason to expect, it would be exerted in their defence. Their fraudulent intent would defeat all they could hope to gain by a residence in this country, and by insincerely professing to make it their home. The intention entertained in good faith to make it such a home would be wanting, and without such an intention neither domicil nor nationality can be acquired. This consideration should dispel all suspicions that this doctrine as to nationality and protection will not be as safely used and as well guarded from abuse by the United States as it has been in times past, or may be in the future, by any other sovereign power. There is nothing in the doctrine herein maintained, or in the history of this government, to awaken the slightest apprehension that it is in any way inclined to extend the shield of its protection over adventurers or seditious propagandists, who may go from this to other countries to engage in enterprises designed to interfere with their political institutions or disturb their internal quiet. The liberal policy of the United States in regard to receiving immigrants from all nations, and extending to them the advantages of their free institutions, makes it an act of justice on their part to maintain the right of national protection to the full extent authorized by the law of nations, and to resist with firmness any attempt to impose new restrictions upon it.

There is another view of this case which places the conduct of the agents of this government at Smyrna upon equally defensible grounds. The American consul there, and the American legation at Constantinople, acted with great caution in relation to Koszta's claim to be regarded as entitled to the protection of this government. As his naturalization had not been perfected, they hesitated at first to receive him under their protection; but the facts show that they ultimately yielded to his application. He received from each a *tezkereh*—in effect a certificate—that the person to whom it is given is cared for, and received under the protection of the government whose agent has granted it.

By the laws of Turkey and other eastern nations, the consulates therein may receive under their protection strangers and sojourners whose religion and social manners do not assimilate with the religion and manners of those countries. The persons thus received become thereby invested with the nationality of the protecting consulate. These consulates, and other European establishments in the East, are in the constant habit of opening their doors for the reception of such inmates, who are received irrespective of the country of their birth or allegiance. It is not uncommon for them to have a large number of such *proteges*. International law recognises and sanctions the rights acquiesced by this connexion.

"In the law of nations as to Europe, the rule is, that men take their national character from the general character of the country in which they reside; and this rule applies equally to America. But in Asia and Africa an immiscible character is kept up, and Europeans trading under the protection of a factory take their national character from the establishment under which they live and trade. This rule applies to those parts of the world from obvious reasons of policy, because foreigners are not admitted there, as in Europe 'and the western part of the world,' into the general body and mass of the society of the nation, but they continue strangers and sojourners, not acquiring any national character under the general sovereignty of the country."—(1 Kent's Com., 78-9.)

The Lords of Appeals in the High Court of Admiralty in England decided in 1784, that a merchant carrying on trade at Smyrna, under the protection of a Dutch consul, was to be considered a Dutchman as to his national character. (Wheaton's Inter. Law, 384, 3 Rob. Adm. Reports, 12.)

This decision has been examined and approved by the eminent jurists who have since written treatises on international law.

According to the principle established in this case, Koszta was invested with the nationality of the United States, if he had it not before, the moment he was under the protection of the American consul at Smyrna and the American legation at Constantinople. That he was so received is established by the *tezkereh* they gave him, and the efforts they made for his release. The *chargé d'affaires ad interim* of the United States at Constantinople, in a letter of the 29th of June, addressed to the Imperial Internuncio, states: "It was on presenting this declaration of allegiance to the consulate of the United States of America at Smyrna, and to this legation, that the said Koszta was furnished with a *tezkereh* to come to Constantinople and to return to Smyrna, whence he was to start for New York. Since his arrival in Turkey he has resided under the protection of my government, and it is a pleasure to me to be able to state that his conduct has always been irreproachable."

Having been received under the protection of these American establishments, he had thereby acquired, according to the law of nations, their nationality; and when wronged and outraged as he was, they might interpose for his liberation, and Captain Ingraham had a right to co-operate with them for the accomplishment of that object. The exceptions taken to the manner of that co-operation remain to be considered.

In relation to the deportment of the American agents towards Mr. Weckbecker, the Austrian consul-general, the undersigned cannot conceive that there can be any ground of complaint. Nothing done to or with him by Mr. Offley, our consul at Smyrna, can possibly imply disrespect to the Emperor of Austria. Neither in his private character, nor as a functionary of the Austrian government, did Mr. Weckbecker take an open or an avowed part in the opening scene of the outrage. His agency in that affair at its commencement was clandestine. This course implied a consciousness on his part that the act was indefensible. The fact that he sought the aid of the civil authority of Turkey to get Koszta into his possession proves that he knew the mode he resorted to for that purpose was illegal. The application of Mr. Offley to him to assist in, and consent to, Koszta's release, was certainly no offence, and implied no disrespect either to him or his government.

The appeal of Mr. Brown to Captain Ingraham to interpose for the liberation of Koszta, and his advice to effect it in the way it was done, must be regarded not only as proper, but praiseworthy acts, provided Captain Ingraham's conduct can be vindicated. The justification of Captain Ingraham will consequently exonerate Mr. Brown from all censure. If Captain Ingraham's course was right, Mr. Brown's cannot be wrong. The commander of the St. Louis was placed in a truly embarrassing position. Charged with the protection of the persons

and property of those w had a right to the protection of his government, it was at the same time no less his imperative duty to respect the authorities of all countries in friendly relations with his own. After anxiously considering the case presented to him at Smyrna, he determined that he ought to effect the release of Koszta, and, if unavoidable, resort to force to accomplish it.

It has excited some surprise here that, after a consideration of the circumstances, an impression should be entertained in any quarter that Captain Ingraham either committed or meditated hostility towards Austria on that occasion. In passing upon his conduct it is necessary to keep in view the conclusions established, as the undersigned believes, in the preceding remarks; for he, without doubt, acted upon precisely the same conclusions. He believed that Koszta had been seized without authority, that he was illegally imprisoned, and that he ought at once to be set at liberty.

The first aggressive act in this case was the seizure of Koszta at Smyrna, committed by the procurement of the Austrian functionaries; the first improper use of a national ship, the imprisonment of Koszta therein, was made by the commander of the Austrian brig Huszar. That ship was converted into a prison for the illegal detention of a person clothed with the nationality of the United States, and consequently entitled to their protection. If Austria upholds, as it appears she does, the conduct of the commander of the Huszar, she is in fact the first aggressor. This act of the commander of the Huszar led to the series of other acts which constitute the ground of complaint against the United States. The alleged authority of Austria under treaties being set aside, no one would have questioned Captain Ingraham's right, had he been present, to arrest the proceedings of the kidnappers in the streets of Smyrna, and rescue Koszta from their hands. They were acting without, and against, the civil authority of the place; they were committing an atrocious outrage upon a person invested with the nationality of the United States. If he could have properly interfered in the first stage of this lawless transaction, he might do so in the last. The act was in all its stages a continuous wrong, and the character of the actors, though there was a succession of persons, was the same: they were all wrong-doers; and if they chanced to have the possession of a national ship, and converted it into a prison for the purpose of consummating this wrong, that ship, thus desecrated, was not entitled to the privileges of a sanctuary. Those who had the right to claim, and the power to release the prisoner illegally confined therein, might treat it as a prison, and while it was degraded to such an ignoble purpose might forget, and be excused for forgetting, that it was a national ship.

There is a consideration probably not brought to the notice of Austria, and not sufficiently regarded by others, which places the acts of Captain Ingraham in a true light, and repels the inference of intended hostile demonstrations towards Austria. It was the understanding of the parties that Koszta should be retained at Smyrna while the question of his nationality was pending. Captain Ingraham received satisfactory evidence of a design, on the part of the Austrian functionaries at Smyrna and Constantinople, to disregard this arrangement, and remove him clandestinely from the Huszar on board of a steamer, for

the purpose of taking him to Trieste. The information was such as did not permit Captain Ingraham to doubt that the commander of the *Huszar* concurred in this design, and intended to aid in carrying it into effect. By this evidence of the want of good faith on the part of the Austrian functionaries, in which the captain of the *Huszar* was implicated, the captain of the *St. Louis* was placed in the perplexing alternative of surrendering the captive, without further efforts, to the sad fate which awaited him, or to demand his immediate release, and, in case of refusal, to enforce it. The government of the United States exceedingly regrets that he was reduced to this painful alternative; but it cannot find, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, any good reasons for disapproving the course he pursued. It is not just to Captain Ingraham to look at the affair as it was at the precise point of time when the demand for the release of Koszta was made. The antecedent events qualify and legalize that act. The Austrian functionaries had obtained the possession of the person of Koszta, not in a fair or allowable way, but by violating the civil laws of Turkey and the rights of humanity. Under these circumstances, their custody of him was entitled to no respect from the agent of the government which, by virtue of his nationality, had a right to protect him. Had all the circumstances been as they were, except a change of place—instead of being taken from the territory of the Ottoman Porte, had he been taken from that of the United States, could a question have been raised as to the propriety of Captain Ingraham's conduct? If the conclusions heretofore arrived at are correct, the Austrian agents had no more right to take Koszta from the soil of the Turkish dominions than from the territory of the United States, and Captain Ingraham had the same right to demand and enforce his release as he would have had if Koszta had been taken from American soil, and incarcerated in a national vessel of the Austrian Emperor. In this question, confined as it is to the United States and Austria, the place of the transaction is immaterial, unless the Austrian municipal laws extended over it.

The undersigned yields a ready assent to that part of Mr. Hulsemann's note relative to the war-making power. The doctrine contained in it is sound, and well sustained by most approved authorities; but the undersigned has not been able to discover its applicability to the case under consideration. The people of the United States, in organizing their government, have been careful to impose more restrictions upon that power than any of the nations of Europe, and it cannot be admitted that these nations have had any occasion to reprove this government for its abuse. It has as deep an interest, and as anxious a desire to maintain international relations of friendship and peace as any of the European powers, and will do as much as any of them for public tranquillity. The rules for its own guidance, and for the conduct of its agents abroad, have that end specially in view.

On entering upon the duties of his office, the President announced the policy which would be observed by this government in its foreign intercourse: "We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression; we have everything to beckon us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the

conduct of our foreign affairs." There need be no apprehensions of a departure from this course.

In pursuance of this policy, the public agents of this government abroad are under instructions to respect the rights of all nations; and any deviation from that course would be promptly disavowed, and proper reparation made for any injury or insult which they might offer to a friendly power.

The application made by Austria to the principal powers of Europe, to warn and admonish the United States in regard to the conduct of their agents on the occasion before mentioned, implies that this government has adopted, and is acting upon, some principle hitherto unknown to the law of nations, and dangerous to public tranquillity. The communications to the government in compliance with this appeal, though respectfully made, and doubtless well intended, imply a distrust of its good faith and fair intentions.

The undersigned is confident that, after due consideration of the views here taken of the affair at Smyrna, those powers which have been so prompt to censure will be equally prompt to correct any precipitate judgment they may have formed in regard to it. He indulges the belief that, after a full and fair examination—not merely of a detached fact, but of the whole series of facts—they will be abundantly satisfied that the agents of this government in that transaction have respected international law, and in no particular transgressed the restrictions it imposes.

The vindication of these agents is not placed upon any principle new to the international code, or unknown in the practice of enlightened nations. These nations do not hesitate, in the exercise of the right of protection, to extend it to persons (not always subjects according to their municipal laws) who are clothed with their nationality; and in some instances they have carried this right of protection to limits which this government would not venture, because it would not feel justified, to approach; nor have any of these nations been disposed to abandon the exercise of this right from a timid apprehension that it might possibly bring them into an occasional collision with other powers.

Is there anything in the character or condition of this government which restricts it in the use of this right—a common inheritance to all—within narrower limits than are allowed to others? In relation to international rights the United States ask no more than has been conceded to others, and will not be contented with less. They put forth no new principles, but claim the full benefit of those which are established.

Before closing this communication the undersigned will briefly notice the complaint of Austria against Captain Ingraham for violating the neutral soil of the Ottoman empire. The right of Austria to call the United States to an account for the acts of their agents affecting the sovereign territorial rights of Turkey is not perceived, and they do not acknowledge her right to require any explanation.

If anything was done at Smyrna in derogation of the sovereignty of Turkey, this government will give satisfactory explanation to the Sultan when he shall demand it, and it has instructed its minister resident to make this known to him. He is the judge, and the only rightful judge, in this affair, and the injured party too. He has investigated its

merits, pronounced judgment against Austria, and acquitted the United States; yet, strange as it is, Austria has called the United States to an account for violating the sovereign territorial rights of the Emperor of Turkey.

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are, that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right, in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Captain Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extraordinary circumstances of the case, right and proper.

These conclusions indicate to Mr. Hulsemann the answer which the undersigned is instructed by the President to make to the Emperor of Austria to the demands presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note.

The President does not see sufficient cause for disavowing the acts of the American agents which are complained of by Austria. Her claim for satisfaction on that account has been carefully considered, and is respectfully declined.

Being convinced that the seizure and imprisonment of Koszta were illegal and unjustifiable, the President also declines to give his consent to his delivery to the consul-general of Austria at Smyrna; but, after a full examination of the case, as herein presented, he has instructed the undersigned to communicate to Mr. Hulsemann his confident expectation that the Emperor of Austria will take the proper measures to cause Martin Koszta to be restored to the same condition he was in before he was seized in the streets of Smyrna on the 21st of June last.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

W. L. MARCY,

[*Certificate of naturalization of M. Costa.*]

1852.—STATE OF NEW YORK.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York.

I, Martin Costa, do declare on oath that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce, forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, whatever, and particularly to the Emperor of Austria, of whom I am a subject.

MARTIN COSTA.

Sworn this 31st day of July, 1852.

GEORGE W. RIBLET, *Clerk.*

CLERK'S OFFICE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR }
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an original declaration of intention remaining of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court
[SEAL.] this 31st day of July, 1852.

GEORGE W. RIBLET, *Clerk.*

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
DECEMBER 5, 1853.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 5, 1853.

SIR: From the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it will be seen that the surveys of the public lands have been steadily prosecuted, and large bodies of new lands, during the past year, brought into market; that the wants of the emigrant have been fully met, and choice selections offered to the hardy pioneer.

The land system is founded in correct principles, and needs but little modification or change. The pre-emption feature might possibly be advantageously enlarged and made more liberal. Sound policy requires that every encouragement should be held out for actual settlement and cultivation.

Nothing retards the growth and prosperity of the country more, nor inflicts greater injury upon the resident, than the possession, by individuals or companies, of extensive uncultivated tracts of the public lands. To correct this evil, facilities should be liberally extended to the actual settler, and withheld from the mere speculator.

During the last fiscal year 9,819,411 acres have been surveyed, and 10,363,891 acres brought into market. In the same period there were—

Sold.....	1,083,495 acres.
Located with military bounty land warrants.....	6,142,360 “
Located with other certificates.....	9,427 “
Selected for the States, as swamp lands.....	16,684,253 “
Donated for railroads, &c.....	1,427,457 “

Making a total of 25,346,992 “

Showing an increase in quantity sold and located with land warrants, and under grants, of 12,231,818 acres over the previous fiscal year.

The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was 334,451 acres; amount received therefor \$623,687 59.

Quantity sold second and third quarters of 1853, 1,609,919 acres; amount received therefor \$2,226,876 36.

The whole number of land warrants issued, under existing laws, up to the 30th September last, was 266,042, of which there were then outstanding 66,947. The quantity of land required to satisfy the latter is 4,778,120 acres.

Warrants have been issued to the 30th September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for 12,879,280 acres.

Under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, for 12,505,360 “

Making a total of 25,384,640 “

There have been issued, under the act of the 31st August, 1852, for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants, 1,657 pieces of land scrip, embracing 129,669 acres. It is supposed the scrip yet to be issued under this act will require 870,000 acres.

It may be several years before the land warrants and scrip will be exhausted, and, until then, the amount of land sold for cash will be comparatively small.

The entire area of the public domain is estimated at about 1,584,000,000 acres. That within the States (exclusive of California) is 471,892,439 acres.

Its purchase was effected at the rate of 14.41 cents per acre, amounting to	\$67,999,700
To this should be added the Indian reservations, which enter into the original cost, amounting to 3,400,725 acres, which, valued at \$1 25 per acre, would make	4,250,906
Up to the 30th June, 1853, 334,256,810 acres had been sold, at an expense of 2.07 cents per acre, making	6,919,116
And 184,667,135 acres sold at an additional expense for selling, at 5.32 cents per acre, making	9,824,291
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The entire cost (including surveying and selling) being	88,994,013
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The whole amount accruing from sales up to 30th June, 1853, was	142,283,478

Being \$53,289,465 more than the cost of the whole, thus far, inclusive of survey and sale.

Of the surveyed lands there have been granted—

For educational purposes	11,199,973 acres.
For military bounties	24,841,980 “
And for internal improvements	16,607,013 “

Making

52,648,966 “

There yet remain of the surveyed lands 96,940,709 acres, worth (after deducting the cost of selling yet to be borne)	\$116,018,641
And 137,635,629 acres, worth (after deducting the expense of surveying and selling)	161,873,263

Making

277,891,904

To which add the net profits received for lands actually sold	53,289,465
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And we find that, while the purchase, survey, and sale of the public lands will, in the end, have cost \$88,994,013, the net amount which will have been realized therefor is the enormous sum of

331,181,369

It is thus shown that the general government, instead of being a loser, as many have supposed, by its connexion with the public lands, has found them not only a source of revenue, but a ready means of promoting the cause of general education, and of bestowing well-earned rewards for military service.

In the Territories and new States, where many of the public lands remain for a long period unsold, liberal grants should be made for those great highways which, to a certain extent, may be considered local in their character, though general in their influence, and not conflicting with the interests of the old States. In this way, without any expenditure of money, the general government can greatly increase the value of the public domain. It has never made such a donation without being fully repaid. The principle of granting alternate sections, and selling those reserved at double the ordinary price, has been found, by experience, to be most salutary. By reason of the improvements made with such grants, large tracts of land, that had long lain waste, have been brought into market and found a ready sale; the surrounding country has been peopled; the revenue has been augmented by the increased consumption of foreign merchandise; and the State in which the improvements have been thus made, and not unfrequently the adjacent States, have been largely benefited. Without these donations, and consequent improvements, some of the finest portions of the new States would have continued a wilderness; lands that had been for fifteen or twenty years in the market, might have remained as much longer unsold, and thus the prosperity and advancement of the whole country greatly retarded. The loss to the government would have been serious, without any corresponding benefit. The true policy is, to bring the lands into market, and, by all legitimate means, dispose of them as speedily as possible: justice to those who have been induced to settle in the new States and Territories, and the interests of the government, alike demand it. The strongest political and economical considerations, therefore, dictate this course.

On the 20th of September, 1850, a grant of lands was made to the States of Illinois, Mississippi and Alabama, to aid in the construction of the great Central railroad from Chicago to Mobile. To afford these States an opportunity of making their selections, the lands along the supposed route of the road were, for a short period, withdrawn from market, most of them being of little value to the States in which they were, or to the general government, until the grants were made and it was ascertained the road would be constructed; but then they were bought up with avidity, and are now considered as most choice and valuable.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company was incorporated, and the route of the road, and its branches, within that State, designated by an act of the legislature, in February, 1851. During the half year ending 31st December, 1850, the quantity of land sold and located with bounty land warrants, in the district traversed by the road, was 342,487 $\frac{8}{100}$ acres. The alternate sections reserved to the United States were released from reservation and brought into market, in July, August and September, 1852, and during that and the next succeeding quarter the sales and locations amounted to 1,274,522 $\frac{2}{100}$ acres; showing an in-

crease over the corresponding half year next preceding the location of the road, of 932,034 $\frac{1}{8}$ % acres.

The unselected lands in the Augusta and Columbus districts, in the State of Mississippi, were restored to market in the month of September last; and notwithstanding the sales in those districts had for many years been very limited, the lands thus restored met with ready sales, at enhanced prices. The quantity sold at Augusta in the month of September, 1849, was only 424 acres; and in the same month in the years 1850, 1851 and 1852, much less; and yet in five days in September last, after the route of the road had been established, and the alternate sections designated by the State, 19,530 acres were sold for \$34,056, being \$9,643 more than their aggregate value at the minimum price. In the Columbus district, in the short space of twelve days, in the month of September last, 22,504 acres were disposed of; whereas, in all the month of September, 1849, the quantity sold was only 2,358 acres.

The lands withdrawn from market in June, 1852, to enable the State of Missouri to locate the routes and select the lands granted to her, by the act approved the 10th of that month, for the construction of certain railroads, were restored to market on the 5th of July last, and between that day and the 30th of September following, 318,839 acres were sold, being nearly 150,000 acres more than were sold in the corresponding quarters in 1850, 1851, and 1852 combined.

A like effect has been produced upon the sales of the alternate sections reserved to the United States, wherever similar grants have been made.

Previous to the grant for the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal, the sales of lands in the Lake Superior region were not large, amounting, in the second and third quarters of 1852, to only 40,689 acres; whereas, during the corresponding quarters in 1853, after the canal was commenced, the sales increased to 89,073 acres; and this, when the work is in progress of construction. Doubtless, the increase will be far greater when the canal is completed.

There can be as little doubt of the constitutionality of such grants, as of their propriety. The right to donate a part for the enhancement of the value of the residue, can no longer be justly questioned. The principle has been adopted and acted upon for nearly thirty years; and since experience has shown it to be productive of so much good, no sound reason is perceived why it should now be abandoned. It has been of incalculable importance to the great West, and, either directly or indirectly, to all the States.

As many projects have been, and many others probably will be, presented to Congress by interested parties, it may be difficult, practically, to discriminate between those that are worthy and those that are not. Congress will have all the facts in each case before it, and, in its wisdom, will decide as in similar cases of legislation. By making every grant specific, and throwing proper guards, restrictions, and limitations around it, the object to be attained may be secured, and plans and combinations for mere speculation frustrated and defeated.

Something is manifestly due to the hardy pioneer, without whose labor, industry, and enterprise the West would now be of little moment. No one who has not been an eye-witness can appreciate the hardships

and privations endured by him, and government should certainly not hesitate to aid him, especially when it can be done without detriment to the other States, or to any other interests.

Attention is particularly invited to the importance of extending the present land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as the peculiar features of the country require.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office contains some recommendations on this subject, which are commended to your consideration.

The disposition of the mineral lands in California has widely engaged public attention. The various projects heretofore suggested, some of which experience has tested, are open to many objections.

To guard against their becoming a dangerous source of speculation and monopoly, seems the most important point of consideration. The vast results already realized from unrestricted individual industry and enterprise have been so manifest, that whether any further restriction than that above indicated, with the addition of confining the working of the mines to our own citizens, and those who may declare their intention to become such, requires mature deliberation.

The commission to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California expires by limitation on the 4th of March next. From reliable information, I have no doubt many cases of great importance will have remained undecided; the public interests, therefore, require that the law creating the commission be so amended as to fulfil the object for which it was enacted.

Officers connected with the sale and survey of the public lands are frequently purchasers, and owing to their facilities of dealing unfairly with bona fide applicants, often excite grave and perhaps well founded suspicions.

They can now with impunity commit many acts which should be discountenanced. To prevent such mischief they should be prohibited, under severe penalties, from purchasing or being interested in the purchase of the public lands.

The business of the Pension Office has been conducted with great promptness, energy, and ability. In none of its branches is it now in arrear, everything having been brought up to the present date.

The labor performed within the last six months has been very great, and the number of cases daily disposed of is far more than usual.

The act of 3d February, 1853, extended the benefits of the pension laws to the widows of officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, who were married subsequent to January, in the year 1800. It was supposed there were but few cases that could properly come within its provisions, and the estimate, and the appropriation based thereon, for the present fiscal year, to meet its requirements, was only \$24,000, which has proved totally inadequate, the deficiency being upwards of \$200,000. The number examined, admitted, and placed upon the pension list to the 1st October, 1853, was 1,115, and it is now estimated that it will reach 3,000, and require an annual appropriation of \$240,000.

The widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines, and mariners who served in the navy during the same period, are not em-

braced by the act; but why such discrimination should be made cannot be well conceived.

Numerous frauds have been committed under the pension laws. In perpetrating them, perjury and forgery have been frequently resorted to. Several prosecutions have been successfully instituted: the criminals have been convicted, and are now expiating their offences. Some, whose guilt was palpable, have escaped in consequence of the act of Congress limiting prosecutions of this character to two years from the commission of the offence. These offences are committed in secret. Every expedient is adopted to avoid detection; and it is seldom that, with the greatest vigilance, they are discovered within the time limited by law for their prosecution. A change is therefore earnestly recommended; and if any limit is fixed, of which the propriety is doubted, it should be much extended.

From recent examinations, it has been discovered that invalid pensions have been obtained by persons who do not come within the provisions of the laws; and many, since the issue of the pension certificates, have been found without any disability whatever. To prevent this in future, and to detect such impositions, the Commissioner of Pensions recommends the enactment of a law similar to that of 1819, requiring an immediate examination of the invalid pensioners, and a biennial examination thereafter, by two approved surgeons. In this I most heartily concur, believing that it would afford an effective remedy against the abuse of the laws, and save to the government large sums fraudulently obtained from the treasury.

The laws relating to pensions have become so numerous and complicated, so many various and conflicting constructions have been given to them, and they are involved in so much doubt and uncertainty, that a revision and codification seems necessary. If judiciously and carefully executed, it would conduce greatly to the despatch of business; relieve, by its simplicity, the applicants and beneficiaries from large expenses and gross impositions, and prove very advantageous to the government. It might involve some labor, and yet but little expense.

Some of the most important questions that arise in this branch of business are those relating to the commencement and arrears of pensions. Hence the necessity, in draughting pension laws or amendments, of using language that cannot be readily misunderstood.

The time when the pension is to commence should be fixed with positive certainty, and arrears of pension explicitly allowed or disallowed.

To secure a more direct and frequent accountability of the agents for paying pensions, and to enable the Commissioner to prepare proper estimates and requisitions, he has introduced a system which will enable him, at any time, to show the condition of each agency; prevent overdrawings, and an unnecessary accumulation of money in the hands of any agent. To make it more efficient, the agents should be required by law to make quarterly returns to, and settle their accounts with, that office.

The Commissioner of Patents, who communicates directly to Con-

gress, will, at an early day, report the operations of his bureau. By his indefatigable and unremitting exertions, system has been restored, and the business of his office is now conducted with much order and regularity.

The number of applications is constantly increasing, and the force, though augmented by the act of 1853, is still insufficient to bring up the old, and despatch with promptitude the new business. As the public is so deeply interested in the speedy examinations of the applications for patents, and the fund for this purpose is so ample, every facility for despatch should be afforded.

No complaint is heard against the integrity, skill, or competency of those discharging the important duties of the bureau; but the delays incident to the smallness of the operative force in the office are vexatious and embarrassing.

Since the present Commissioner took charge of the bureau, the number of applications examined and patents issued have greatly increased. Still, from four to six months, and in many cases a longer period, unavoidably elapses, after the application is presented, before final action can be obtained. This is a severe trial to the patience of the inventor, and often a serious loss to him as well as the public.

The law requires the models and specimens of unpatented inventions to be preserved and arranged in suitable cases. Some of these are useful, as well to the inventors, desirous of ascertaining whether their inventions have been anticipated, as to the examiners, in the discharge of their duties. But there are many that are wholly worthless and unfit for any purpose. In some instances they represent contrivances altogether unpatentable; in others they are merely duplicates of models previously deposited. Where application is made for a patent for a design merely, the practice, under existing laws, has been to allow the applicant to deposit, as his model, a specimen of the article on which his design has been placed, in its full size. Accordingly a vast number of stoves, and other cumbersome articles, have accumulated to such an extent as to render it impossible to comply with the law requiring them to be arranged in cases.

As space is of so much value and importance to this bureau, these defects in the law should be remedied, and a more enlarged discretion given to the Commissioner, there being no danger of its abuse.

Appeals from the decision of the Commissioner may be taken to the chief justice, or either of the assistant judges, of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. It is optional with the applicant, to which of them he will take his appeal, and the adverse party cannot have it decided by any of the others, although the judge to whom the appeal was made may be unable, from absence, age, or other infirmity, to hear the case.

The object of the appellant may be delay, to enable him to infringe, with impunity, upon the rights of the appellee; and the law, as it now stands, affords him this opportunity. As such cases have occurred, and may again arise, the evil should be remedied.

During the past year the Indians have been more pacific than was expected; few outbreaks have occurred, and the depredations com-

mitted by those in the new Territories, and along the routes to Oregon and California, have been comparatively small.

By kind, humane, and just treatment, their condition may be improved, and the hostile feeling so often manifested by them, and so frequently engendered by a mischievous course of conduct on the part of the whites, and the dereliction of duty of public officers, may be subdued. If they cannot be conciliated, soothed, and civilized in this way, they surely will not be by coercion, oppression, and injustice.

Their attention should be diverted from a wild, predatory life, and, if possible, directed to agricultural pursuits. To give the Indian stability of character—make him an independent, responsible, moral being, should be the study of those who are intrusted with his guardianship.

The time is rapidly approaching when this must be the fixed policy of the government, since their roaming disposition cannot be gratified or tolerated much longer. Their territorial limits are daily becoming more circumscribed, and, unless they learn the arts of husbandry, their condition, in a few short years, will be destitute and degraded, and their utter extermination must soon follow.

Their number, within the limits of the United States, is estimated at 400,000, of whom about 18,000 are east of the Mississippi river; principally in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida. About 110,000 are in Minnesota, and along our inner frontier to Texas; those of the plains and Rocky mountains are estimated at 63,000, and those in Texas at 29,000; California at 100,000; Washington and Oregon at 23,000; New Mexico at 45,000, and Utah at 12,000; a formidable number of savages to control and properly direct.

By the act of March 3, 1853, fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to enable the President to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing their assent to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by them, and for the purpose of extinguishing their titles, in whole or in part, to these lands. This duty was committed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who undertook it at the earliest practicable period, and has made every effort to discharge it faithfully, and to accomplish the object for which the appropriation was made.

His journey through the section of country in question, and his interviews with the Indians, cannot fail to be of great value to him in the future discharge of his duties.

It is believed that his presence made a most favorable impression, and that the results of his visit will prove beneficial to them and to the government. Little doubt is entertained that early in the season, and in time for Congress to act upon the subjects connected with this Territory, and to consummate the design of the appropriation, treaties will be made with the Indians, and such arrangements entered into as will satisfy them and gratify the people. No effort will be spared to accomplish the object, as the bureau and the department fully appreciate its value and importance.

Some of the Creek Indians were indicted in the federal court in Arkansas for introducing or vending spirituous liquors in the Indian

country. The marshal of the western district of that State arrested them under process of that court, and they were rescued from his custody. Many of the Indians have banded together, and are determined to resist the execution of the writs, on the ground that by their own laws the same Indians have been already tried and punished, and that it is unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our own institutions, to put them upon trial a second time for the same offence. The excitement and exasperation of the Indians was so great and alarming that the superintendent of Indian affairs for that district appealed to the officer, and requested him to suspend proceedings until he could consult and advise with this department. This has been done, and, after declaring that it had neither the legal authority nor the disposition to interfere with the action of the judicial tribunals, nor to prevent the service or execution of any writ which had been lawfully issued, the Department suggested to the marshal and the district attorney having charge of the indictments, the propriety of co-operating, as far as was compatible with their sense of duty, with the superintendent and other Indian agents, in their efforts to calm the troubles which existed, and to restore quiet and contentment among the disaffected.

The laws of most of the Indian tribes are severe upon this subject, and enforced and executed with great rigor. It would therefore be far better to permit them to control it, than to introduce a conflict of jurisdiction, which might lead to disastrous consequences.

Although it is doubted whether the federal courts have cognizance of such offences when committed by Indians, yet Congress should interpose and relieve the question from all doubt.

The issue of warrants to Indians under the bounty land laws has been suspended; and, unless Congress expressly authorizes it, they will hereafter be disallowed. It is questionable whether the Indians engaged in the service of the government, in any of our wars, severed, or intended to sever, their connexion with the tribes to which they belonged. So long as they continue members of a tribe, their individual appears to be merged in their tribal character; and whatever is due from the government for their service belongs to the tribe. They are, moreover, in a state of pupilage; the government is their guardian, and bound to protect them against the superior intelligence and sagacity of the white man. Although many warrants were issued previous to the question being brought to my notice, it may be safely assumed that, with the exception of a few of the Stockbridges, scarcely a solitary entry has been made by an Indian under the scrip, or warrant, issued to him. There is no positive proof of the fact; but it is the belief of those who have diligently inquired into it, that wherever scrip or warrants have been issued to individual Indians, they have been defrauded of them. If they are entitled to any such gratuity, sound morality, as well as justice to them, requires that some legal and different provision be made.

It was estimated that there were upwards of seven thousand Indians, whose military service might entitle them to bounty lands. Supposing their claims to average eighty acres each, the aggregate amount would exceed 560,000 acres.

The effort to remove the remnant of the Seminole Indians from Flo-

rida, through the instrumentality of a special agent, proved abortive, notwithstanding it is alleged that some \$50,000 were expended in the attempt. As it was supposed a military force would be necessary to effect their removal, the duty was transferred to the War Department.

I concur with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the recommendation that the Indians be colonized in suitable locations, of limited extent, and distant from white settlements. In connexion with it, a system of education, commensurate with their position and wants, should be introduced and efficiently prosecuted.

The agents in Texas are desirous of providing suitable places for the Indians in that State. Many of the Indians themselves are anxious for the adoption of this system, and all would probably soon submit to it. Although the agents have selected locations, they cannot be fixed without the consent of, and a cession by that State, with which arrangements should be made as soon as practicable.

The plan for removing the Indians in California to five military reservations of not more than twenty-five thousand acres each, and subsisting them there, having been approved, instructions for carrying it into effect were promptly given to the superintendent of Indian affairs for that State. His success has not been such as was expected; difficulties presented themselves which were not anticipated. It appears that suitable locations cannot be made in the northern part of California for the Indians in that region. Sufficient territory for the purpose, belonging to the general government, cannot be found; and in order to accomplish the object designed, it will be necessary to make extensive purchases of lands from private individuals, at great expense. It is also questionable whether, before the reservations are permanently made, the State should not grant to the general government the right to exercise jurisdiction over them. If the plan adopted is to be pursued, it should be enlarged, greater powers given for its execution, and more ample means provided for its successful operation.

It is a subject which deserves the prompt attention and speedy action of Congress.

Immediately after taking charge of this department, I caused instructions to be issued to the superintendent and agents of the Indians to pay the annuities to them *per capita*, unless contrary to treaty stipulations, and in no case to pay any portion to other claimants or attorneys. Experience has taught the wisdom of this measure; and I am persuaded it has prevented much fraud and unfair dealing. If continued, it will tend to banish that feeling of asperity so often exhibited by the Indian towards the white man, arising from the deceptions practised upon him.

If the Indians have just claims against the government, it is the duty of the Indian bureau, and those under its control, to examine into them, and, when ascertained, to press their speedy adjustment. Congress will do them justice, when the facts are properly brought to their notice and consideration.

The system of cash annuity payments, except to a few of the semi-civilized or colonized tribes, should, as far as practicable, be abolished. Goods, provisions, implements of husbandry, should be substituted, and education and the arts of civilization more generally encouraged.

They know not, especially the hunter tribes, the proper use or value of money. The mere drawing together of large bodies of men, women and children, to receive their annuities, is detrimental to their habits, health and morals, and the money may be viewed as an actual bonus for their destruction.

One of the most prominent characteristics of the Indian, especially in the hunter state, is improvidence ; a surfeit to-day is followed by a famine to-morrow : hence, notwithstanding the vast amount of goods and money annually distributed among them, they are often reduced to the greatest extremity, and, it is feared, sometimes actually perish for want of food and clothing. The quantity furnished is believed to be ample, but the mode of distribution fails to accomplish the object intended. To obviate the difficulty and remedy this great evil, it has been suggested that, with the assent of the Indians, storehouses might be established at suitable points in their midst, from which the agents of the government could distribute goods and provisions equivalent to the amount stipulated in the treaties, in quantities and to individuals as needed, with such arms and ammunition as might be judicious. There is much force in the suggestion, and the cost of the experiment would be trifling. The comfort and preservation of the Indian requires that a different method from that heretofore pursued should be adopted. The only obstacle in the way of immediately testing the plan proposed is the existing treaties, and the difficulty of obtaining the consent of the Indians, so long as they are influenced by those having an adverse interest.

It is folly to attempt to conceal the fact that under the present system the Indian has not, for many years past, advanced in morality, integrity, or intelligence. The pictures drawn, in many of the reports, of his exalted condition, superior intelligence, and increasing knowledge, have been too highly colored. Much of the philanthropy and charity manifested for them has been wrongly directed. Their condition is truly deplorable.

In the act for the organization of the Territory of Washington, no provision was made for the appointment of Indian agents to reside therein. I advert to the fact, to the end that the omission may be supplied.

The operations of the Census Office have been conformed to the provisions of the joint resolution of the last session of Congress. The present Superintendent has exhibited a most commendable spirit ; entering upon the discharge of his duties with a laudable zeal, in which he has been emulated by most of the clerks, and by their combined industry, skill, and intelligence, the work has been nearly concluded ; and there yet remains unexpended of the last appropriation for census purposes upwards of sixteen thousand dollars.

The census volume, it is now hoped, will be completed so that copies may be laid on the tables of the members on the assembling of Congress. The Superintendent proposes to make a further report, which, I have no doubt, will contain suggestions of interest and importance.

Nothing further has been done with that part of the Mexican boundary survey which is west of the (so-termed) initial point on the Rio

Grande. The appropriation did not apply to it, nor was any portion of it intended to be so expended.

The question of the southern boundary of New Mexico having become a subject of negotiation between the two governments, has been transferred to the State Department.

The work, in the field, on the undisputed portion of the boundary, has been completed, and nothing remains to be done but the office work. Much progress has been made in this, and with an adequate appropriation it can be finished in the course of the next eighteen months, if the data necessary to compare and reduce the observations for longitude, made by the surveyor and his assistants, can be obtained.

The maps, after they are completed, are to be compared with the Mexican maps, and signed by the commissioner and surveyor. As the Mexican commission has progressed less rapidly, and it is uncertain when its work will be finished, our commission should not expire before the maps are fully completed and signed, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty. The act of 1853 should be modified accordingly.

It is understood that an agreement was entered into between the former commissioner (Mr. Bartlett) and the Mexican commissioner, by which the joint commission was to meet on the first day of April next, in the city of Mexico. The department does not know the object of this arrangement, but presumes it was to perfect the survey. As the city of Mexico is far remote from the boundary itself, and possesses few or none of the facilities for prosecuting or expediting the work, even if the Mexican commission could be prepared, it would cause great delay, and cost our government a large and useless expenditure of money. The surveyor, however, was not present, nor did he approve the agreement. Had he done so, it would still have been without authority, as our commission was, by law, to expire on the first day of January, 1853. Even under the present law the proposed meeting cannot take place on the first day of April, 1854, inasmuch as our commission expires, by law, on that very day.

There yet remains unpaid a number of debts of the last commission on this survey, which are of a most pressing character, and should be paid. The amount required to liquidate them cannot, at present, be ascertained. When the necessary information is received, an appropriation will be asked for.

Great credit is due to the present commissioner and surveyor, and the employes under them. They have acted harmoniously and discharged their duties faithfully. By their zeal, energy, and endurance, they have accomplished in some seven months what it was supposed would require a much longer time, and have also kept within the limit of the appropriation.

I have inspected the progress of the maps and drawings of the survey, and being satisfied that their publication will impart valuable information and illustrate the physical geography of an extensive region of country now little known, I recommend that Congress make provision for the commencement of the engravings for the work, under the supervision of this department.

Under the appropriation of \$30,000, the construction of a bridge

across the Potomac, at the Little Falls, was placed under the management and supervision of an officer of the corps of topographical engineers. The plan of an iron suspension truss-bridge was adopted, as the most suitable for the locality and the permanent wants of the public. Two spans of one hundred and sixty feet each, with stone piers, will be completed, so as to permit the passage of vehicles, early the coming winter.

The engineer recommends that this structure be extended across to the main shore, in the District, in order to make the whole permanent, and estimates the additional amount required at \$75,000.

This is more than it was supposed the work would cost; but the extraordinary rise of labor and materials, and the unexpected difficulties that constantly existed in its progress, have convinced the superintending engineer that it cannot be constructed for less.

The District of Columbia requires and merits the fostering care of the general government. It is true, much has been expended upon public improvements within its limits; but they are invaluable to the different departments of the government. There are few who know their character, extent and utility, that can regret the expenditure.

There never was a more auspicious period for erecting the additional public edifices so much needed. Fire-proof buildings are required for the State, the War, and the Navy Departments. All of these, together with one for this department, can be constructed, in connexion with each other, at an expense not exceeding three millions of dollars. The present buildings are not fire-proof, and the destruction of either of them by fire, to which they are constantly exposed, and from which there is little to protect them, would be a far greater loss to the government, even in a pecuniary point of view.

Much inconvenience and embarrassment are experienced by this department, as well as most of the bureaus under its charge, in consequence of their distance from it. That freedom of intercourse which is essentially necessary to the proper discharge of the duties incumbent on each, cannot exist. Questions of moment are constantly arising, that might be considered and decided promptly, and without consuming much time, if the head of the department and the chief of the bureau having charge of the matter could readily and conveniently consult together. This, however, is not the most serious objection to the present position of these bureaus. The Indian Office is in the War Department, and occupies rooms which are not fire-proof. They are also needed and have been demanded by that department, and should be surrendered.

The General Land Office remains in the treasury building, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Treasury requires the rooms, and has made a pressing application for them.

These rooms are too small, and too limited in number. The Commissioner has been compelled, in several instances, to crowd eight or nine clerks, besides the desks, paper-cases, and ordinary furniture, into a single room, where more than two clerks cannot conveniently be accommodated. In consequence of this, and the want of proper ventilation, the health of the clerks is impaired, and their ability to labor much diminished. The files and papers have increased so rapidly

that, for want of space, many cases of valuable papers are placed in the passages, where there is not that security from fire which is requisite.

The Pension Office is in a better situation, but it occupies inconvenient and uncomfortable quarters belonging to the War Department.

The Indian and Land bureaus must be removed, and the only question appears to be, whether the west wing of the Patent Office building shall be fitted up for the temporary accommodation of these bureaus, or they be placed in *rented* buildings, not fire-proof, thus exposing to imminent peril, papers of immense value to the general government, the States, and private individuals.

This building may be so finished within a year; and, until a suitable structure can be erected for this department, it will not be required by the Patent Office. Some opposition has been made, heretofore, to a somewhat similar proposition; but this, it is presumed, was based on the erroneous supposition that the cost of the entire structure had been defrayed out of the patent fund.

The amount thus far expended and appropriated is \$1,367,750; of which \$1,048,750 has been paid out of the treasury, and only \$319,000 out of the patent fund. Such being the fact, there is no reason why a portion of it should not be temporarily used, as proposed, until needed by the Patent Office. If this should even somewhat incommode that office, it would be of small moment in comparison with the evils that might result from withholding the use of it from the bureaus. Skilful artisans are of opinion that the necessary improvements can be easily made without interfering with or injuring the original design. Unless, therefore, Congress by express enactment otherwise determines, I intend to direct the completion of the west wing so as to accommodate these bureaus and secure the public archives.

Within a few years, the Patent Office will need the main building and the two wings for its exclusive use. In the mean time a structure should be erected for this department; and, as it consumes much time to complete such a building, sound policy should induce its immediate commencement. One sufficiently large and commodious, and entirely separated from the other departments, can be constructed in a plain, substantial manner for \$250,000; and in the most approved style, with all the modern improvements, for less than half a million. Surely, at this time there can be no more proper or profitable application of the public money. The considerations urging it are strong and apparent, and, it seems to me, cannot fail to convince every one, who reflects upon the subject, of its absolute necessity.

Applications are made at almost every session of Congress for repairing the bridges crossing the Potomac from Washington city. Although in the aggregate a large amount has been expended on them, they are in a most unsafe and insecure condition. Permanent and substantial structures are required, and ought to be erected. In the end it will prove a saving to the government, and in the mean time conduce greatly to its interests and the benefit of all who are in anywise connected with this District.

The plan adopted for improving and ornamenting the public grounds should be vigorously prosecuted. It will conduce to the health, as well as greatly add to the beauty, of the city.

These, and other improvements that might be suggested, are required. They are not merely for the use and benefit of the people of the District, but minister to the pleasure, comfort, and health of every one who visits it. This is the metropolis of the Union, and the pride and ambition of its representatives should induce them to make it worthy of a great nation. In regard to all such objects a liberal policy should be pursued; at least, all improvements should be made which the public service imperatively demands.

The supervisory power possessed by this department over the accounts of the marshals, clerks, and other officers of the courts of the United States, should be transferred to and be exercised by the Attorney General. It is of the same character of the powers already intrusted to him, and seems appropriately to appertain to his office.

The commissions of officers connected with this department are issued by the State and Treasury Departments. The laws should be so modified as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make out and seal the commissions, to be signed by the President, of all officers under the control of this department. It is proper in itself, would be far more convenient, and obviate delays necessarily incident to the issuing of such commissions by the other departments.

In an act of Congress approved 31st August, 1852, provision was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, to purchase a site in the neighborhood of Washington for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia and of the army and navy of the United States. The site was purchased, and the plan of the building adopted, prior to my taking charge of the department. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable mechanics and materials, the work has not progressed rapidly. It is hoped, however, that the building will be completed and prepared for the reception of patients by the first of August next. Thus far, the work has been well and faithfully executed.

Accompanying this report is a general exhibit of the estimates of the appropriations required for the service of this department for the next fiscal year.

I would respectfully suggest the expediency of a revision of the salaries of the judges of the district courts of the United States, which are now unequal, and in some cases wholly inadequate to the amount and importance of the duties to be performed, and the professional knowledge and ability required.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary*.

To the PRESIDENT.

General exhibit of the estimate of the appropriation for the service of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

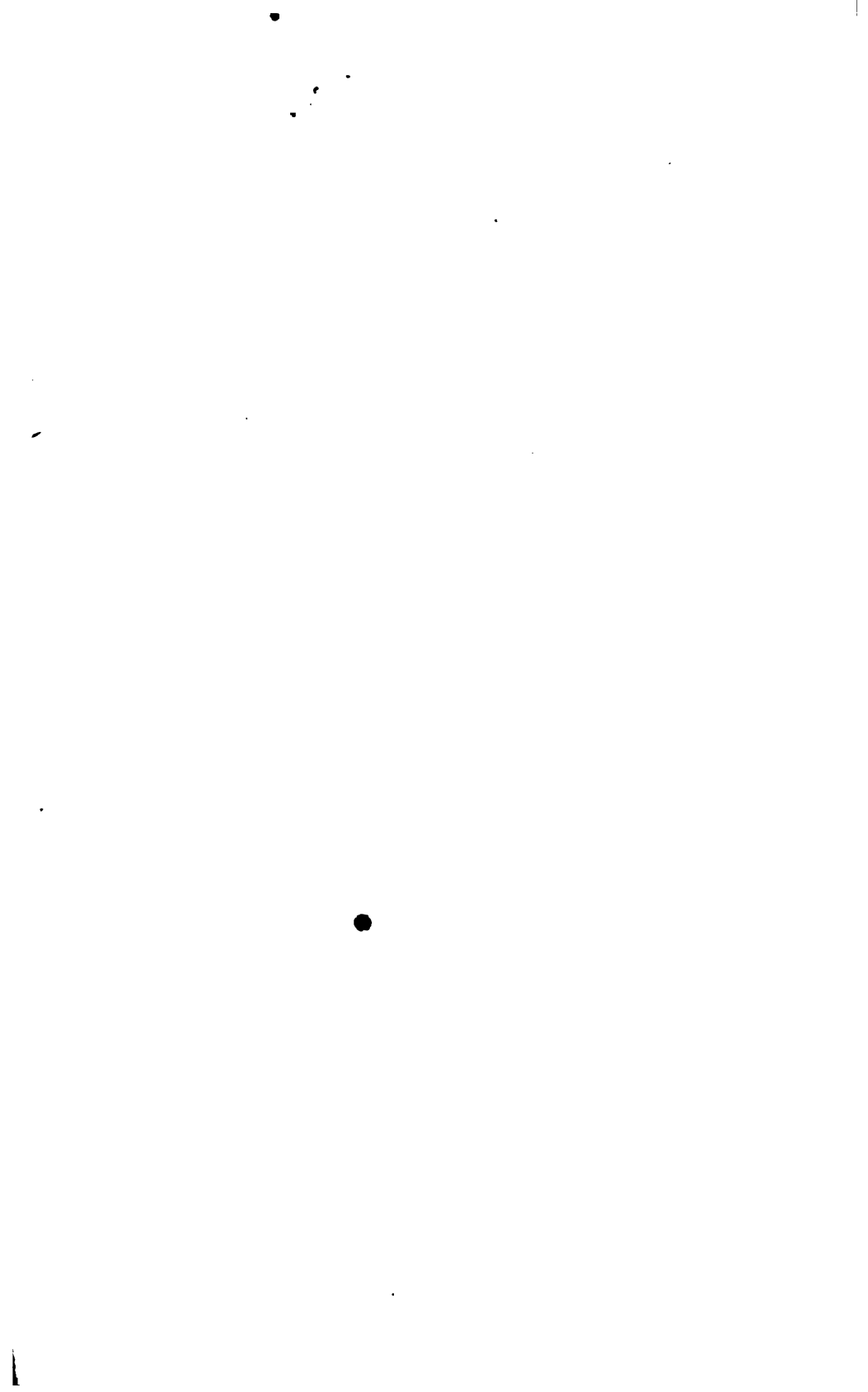
For what objects.	Amount.
Whole amount of estimate required as follows, to wit:	
For salaries and incidental expenses in the office of the Secretary of the Interior.....	\$39,250 00
For fulfilling treaties with the Indian tribes, including salaries and contingent expenses of the Indian office, Indian agents, &c., &c.....	1,032,775 00
For salaries and incidental expenses in the general and district land offices and expenses of the surveying department, including salaries of the surveyors general and their clerks, and the compensation of the deputy surveyors employed in executing the public surveys preparatory to the lands being brought into the market	765,835 00
For paying pensions under various acts of Congress, including the amount required for salaries and incidental expenses in the Pension Office.....	958,800 00
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States, &c.....	700,000 00
For public buildings and grounds, including salary of Commissioner of Public Buildings, &c., &c.....	375,061 00
For expenses of Mexican boundary commission.....	38,100 00
For the support of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia.....	11,785 00
For support, medical treatment, &c., of insane paupers of the District of Columbia.....	10,000 00
For amount due Jos. S. Willson, and J. M. Cutts, under decision of late Secretary of the Interior, for services rendered on account of the Chickasaw business	6,187 50
Total.....	3,937,793 50

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

DECEMBER 5, 1853.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
November 30, 1853.

SIR: In submitting the annual report of the operations of this branch of the service, I have deemed it expedient to restrict the statements in it to the close of the third quarter of the current calendar year, except where necessary to exhibit the results of certain legislation, by facts ascertained since that time.

During that period 9,819,411 acres were surveyed, principally in Missouri, Louisiana, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; and of these, and others previously surveyed, 10,363,891 acres were brought into market under the President's proclamations, exclusive of the lands heretofore reserved on account of railroad grants, and which have been offered for sale subject to the double minimum.

In the fiscal year ending the 30th June last,	
there were sold for cash.....	1,083,495.21 acres.
Located with military warrants.....	6,142,360 "
Located with other certificates.....	9,426.66 "

Making a total of.....	7,235,281.87 acres
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thus disposed of.

In addition to these, there were reported, under	
swamp land grant.....	16,684,253.26 "
And for internal improvements, railroads, &c..	1,427,457.68 "

Making an aggregate of....	25,346,992.81 acres.
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For the quarter ending 30th September, 1853,	
there were sold for cash.....	1,295,185.36 acres.
Located with bounty land warrants.....	1,148,280 "

Making a total of.....	2,443,465.36 "
Reported under swamp land grant.....	2,527,694.20 "
Railroad grants.....	70,117 "

Making an aggregate of.....	5,041,276.56 acres.
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This shows an increase, for the last fiscal year, compared with the preceding, in sales and locations, of 2,365,215 acres; and including swamp land selections, of 12,231,818 acres. The increase for the third quarter of the current calendar year, over the corresponding quarter of the previous year, of sales and locations, is 867,562 acres; and including swamp land selections, is 910,023 acres.

These statements have reference only to the lands east of the Rocky mountains; for although land districts have been established in

California and Oregon, and extensive surveys have been made there, which have added materially to the correspondence of the office, no lands have yet been reported as disposed of in those districts. This great increase in the disposal of the public domain, the cause of which will be explained in a subsequent part of this report, has produced a corresponding increase in the duties of all the divisions of this office.

Some idea may be entertained of the amount of labor performed during the past year, from the fact that there have been issued 78,414 patents of every description, including cash sales; bounty lands under acts of 1812, 1847, 1850 and 1852; for swamp lands, reservations under Indian treaties, and private land claims derived from former governments, and confirmed by Congress and the courts; some of which occupy many folio pages of closely written manuscript. For the same period, 35,395 certificates for cash sales, 6,181 declaratory statements, and 79,751 warrants were posted, and 100,618 selections for internal improvements, railroad grants, and swamp and overflowed lands, were entered in the tract-books. Besides, 361 receivers' accounts were adjusted, 292 accounts of disbursing agents, 406 of surveyors general and deputy surveyors, 253 of publishers of newspapers, 15 for locating land warrants, and 302 refunding accounts, were settled. 1,657 pieces of scrip for Virginia revolutionary claims were issued, embracing 129,669 acres, and 298 of these claims were examined.

There were 19,717 letters recorded, occupying 12,000 folio pages, equal to 24 volumes; 23,861 letters registered, occupying 3,204 pages, equal to 6 large volumes; 135 manuscript patents, occupying 301 pages; 1,610 accounts recorded, occupying 1,595 pages, over 3 large volumes. In addition to these, about 10,000 packages of monthly and quarterly returns, letters, lists, abstracts, &c., have been received, and 12,100 packages of patents, blank forms and circulars, have been packed, sealed, directed and transmitted from this office, during the past year; and the official seal has been affixed to upwards of 150,000 patents and exemplifications.

Nearly all this, as you are aware, may be considered as merely manual labor, and is exclusive of the complicated and difficult duties incident to our general operations, and which require a great deal of time, and a thorough knowledge of the land legislation of Congress, of foreign and Indian treaties, the decisions of the courts, the precedents established, and the laws, usages, and customs of the foreign governments which preceded us in sovereignty.

In connexion with this subject it is gratifying to state, that notwithstanding the extensive ramifications of our land system, and of the large amount of money collected and disbursed under it, by receivers of public moneys and surveyors general, no loss has accrued to the treasury, nor is any apprehended. All accounts of receivers of public money, in their several capacities, have been adjusted up to and including the third quarter of the current calendar year, and the sales, locations, and selections have generally been posted to the same period.

The accounts of the surveyors general, deputy surveyors, &c., have in like manner been adjusted to the latest period. The surveys have been pressed forward in the several districts with the utmost energy, so that the settlement of those districts may be promoted and the lands sold.

The Recorder's division has been actively and zealously employed in the preparation of patents, exemplifications, &c., and the same may be said of the several bounty land divisions.

The following statement exhibits the number of warrants issued under the several laws granting bounty lands, the number located, and the number outstanding, with the number of acres in each class :

Act of 1847.

Grade of warrant.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
160 acres	78, 795	12, 607, 200	73, 911	11, 825, 760	4, 884	781, 440
40 acres	6, 802	272, 080	5, 375	215, 000	1, 427	57, 080
Total	85, 597	12, 879, 280	79, 286	12, 040, 760	6, 311	838, 520

Act of 1850.

160 acres	25, 040	4, 006, 400	19, 110	3, 057, 600	5, 930	948, 800
80 acres	53, 131	4, 250, 480	35, 562	2, 844, 960	17, 569	1, 405, 520
40 acres	93, 386	3, 735, 440	61, 851	2, 474, 040	31, 535	1, 261, 400
Total	171, 557	11, 992, 320	116, 523	8, 376, 600	55, 034	3, 615, 720

Act of 1852.

160 acres	950	152, 000	372	59, 520	578	92, 480
80 acres	1, 088	87, 040	327	26, 160	761	60, 880
40 acres	6, 850	274, 000	2, 587	103, 480	4, 263	170, 520
Total	8, 888	513, 040	3, 286	189, 160	5, 602	323, 880

SUMMARY.

Act of 1847....	85, 597	12, 879, 280	79, 286	12, 040, 760	6, 311	838, 520
Act of 1850....	171, 557	11, 992, 320	116, 523	8, 376, 600	55, 034	3, 615, 720
Act of 1852....	8, 888	513, 040	3, 286	189, 160	5, 602	323, 880
Grand total...	266, 042	25, 384 640	199, 095	20, 606, 520	66, 947	4, 778, 120

The onerous and responsible duties of the chief clerk, in the superintendence and direction of the accountants, &c., and the regulation and direction of the police of the office, have been faithfully and efficiently discharged.

A just and equal division of labor has been carefully observed, and a system gradually introduced, by which the exact disposition of any case can readily be ascertained; and although the duties of each division are extremely onerous, it is believed that they can be discharged by this system without an increase of force, if each faithfully discharges his duties, and no additions thereto are made.

The delivery of patents has been retarded, to a considerable extent, by the adjustment of the swamp land grant, in which much difficulty has been experienced, owing to its great extent, the imperfections of the field-notes of the early surveys, the numerous conflicts that have arisen, and the complexity of the questions involved. These difficulties are being overcome by the regulations prescribed for the adjustment of that grant, the promptitude and energy of the governors and other officers of the several States, and the able and efficient action of the surveyors general and district land officers. That the States may obtain all the benefits contemplated by these acts as heretofore construed, the regulations require that such of the public land, at the passage of the law, as is shown by the field-notes, or proved by competent testimony, to be of the character specified in the grant, shall be certified to the States as their property. Further legislation, however, will be required to facilitate the final adjustment of this grant, and will be recommended under its appropriate head.

The arrangement of the swamp selections has also materially interfered with the adjustment of the recent railroad grants; for the reason that all lands of the class first mentioned, being embraced in a law of previous date to the other, had to be ascertained before selections could be made understandingly for the railroads.

The grant for the Central railroad through Mississippi and Alabama has been closed, and considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of those in Missouri. In Arkansas, the lands along the supposed route of the road, for which a grant was made by the act of February 9, 1850, were withdrawn from market for six months, but no progress has yet been made in the adjustment of the grant, for the reason that the route of that road has not yet been determined. Application was made by the governor of Arkansas to continue this reservation to December, 1854, when the legislature would meet, under whose direction the survey of the route of that road was placed by the act of Congress above mentioned. This, however, it was thought, could not be done with due regard to the settlement of the lands and the interests of the government; but to afford an opportunity for the action of Congress on the subject, and at the same time to facilitate settlements, a further reservation was made till March next, with the condition that it should not interfere with the rights of actual settlers.

The difficulties anticipated in my last report, in the examination and satisfaction of Virginia revolutionary land warrants, have been more than realized. The act of August 31, 1852, directing that the Secretary of the Interior "shall be satisfied, by a revision of the proofs, or by

additional testimony," that any warrant surrendered "was fairly and justly issued, in pursuance of the laws of said commonwealth," has been construed as requiring a re-examination of the evidence on which such claims were originally allowed, and the warrants issued, to ascertain whether the same had been done "in accordance with the laws of that commonwealth."

The rolls and other records of such services are very imperfect, and there are but few persons now living who can testify to facts occurring at that early day from their own personal knowledge. The services for which these claims are made must have been performed between 1775 and 1783. To be cognizant of such service, the witness should have been at least ten years old at the first of those dates. This, added to the time that has since elapsed, would make such witness now about eighty-three years old. Very few can be found, at this time, of that advanced age; and those can know comparatively but little of such services, as they were performed in many different sections of the country, on land and water. Entire reliance, moreover, cannot be placed upon the memory of witnesses of such advanced age, even where they were engaged in the service or personally interested in the transaction, as the events of early life are apt to be blended in the memory with the transactions of subsequent years. Hence, where the proof is defective upon which claims of this character were originally allowed, there is little probability at the present time of supplying the deficiency. For such *laches* the government is not responsible, and hence there is no other course under the law but to reject cases of this class, unless Congress shall direct that all these warrants shall be satisfied with scrip, except where they were obtained by fraud. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the business of this branch has been prosecuted with the most commendable zeal and diligence by the gentlemen employed on it.

The pre-emption business, and that connected with the selection and arrangement of the school and seminary lands, all of which belong to one division, have been pressed forward earnestly and diligently, and the many questions connected with these subjects, often difficult, have been promptly and satisfactorily settled.

I beg leave to invite special attention to the able reports of the surveyors general, herewith communicated. It will be perceived that each has faithfully discharged the important and onerous duties committed to his care, and that all are striving satisfactorily to close up, as early as practicable, the business of their offices.

Many of the important questions presented by the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri involve such heavy interests, and are surrounded with so many difficulties, that it is deemed expedient to make them the subject of a future report, after they shall have been fully considered, and appropriate remedies devised.

The graphic representations by the surveyors general of Florida, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, of the soil and productions of certain portions of their districts, are peculiarly interesting, especially to persons who may wish to settle in those regions. The simple yet certain and admirable system of surveys originated at a very early period of our confederacy, with the other branches of the land system, has now

been extended nearly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Fixed and certain in every particular, its marks and monuments can readily be traced, where existing; and when obliterated by time or accident, easily restored. The geographical position of every object over which it has been extended can be ascertained with the greatest facility and considerable accuracy, and the distances of given points, and their relative positions to each other, can readily be determined.

To the gentleman now in charge of this division of the office we are indebted for the harmony and uniformity which has existed in it for more than a quarter of a century, and his efforts now are as well directed and untiring as ever, to carry on to final consummation the work so well begun.

The Indian reservations and private land claims belong to one division of this office: of the former every case presented has been disposed of, or put in the way of final settlement.

There are still, however, a large number where parties holding deeds from the Indians have not presented them for patenting. Of the Creek cases 1,170 are of this character, and there are numerous other reservations, under treaties with the Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies, Choctaws, &c., which the office is prepared to dispose of on presentation.

About 160,000 acres of the lands in the Chickasaw cession of 1832 remain unsold, which, however, are being rapidly entered, and, with the "land office section," will in due time be disposed of under the treaty and existing laws. The impolicy of making reservations in fee, in the Indian treaties, has been long since ascertained, and the practice, to a great extent, abandoned. It is highly important that the outstanding cases should be disposed of at an early day, as every year's delay has a tendency to increase the difficulties, if any, that surround them, and may finally lead to much harassing litigation. To obviate difficulties, and to close up this business as far as the government is concerned, I would suggest that provision be made by law for patents to issue, in all cases, in the names of the reservees, with the proviso that the title, with the sanction of the President, should inure to their heirs or assignees, leaving to the courts to determine the validity of contested titles.

Numerous and complicated questions are constantly arising in the private land claim bureau of this office, with reference to the rights of parties, and the correct location of their claims. The records in many cases are so voluminous as to require days, and even weeks, simply to read them. To select and array the facts from such records, and to apply them to the acts of Congress, with reference also to the laws and usages of the governments with whom they originated, requires sound judgment, great care, and a thorough knowledge of every matter connected with the business. These cases are daily becoming more important, from the great increase in the value of the property affected by them. The natural tendency of this increase of value is, to cause the claimants to look more closely to the location, extent, and boundaries of their claims, and to strive to obtain all the land to which they may conceive themselves entitled under them. At the early period when many of those claims were first surveyed and located, the land was

comparatively valueless, and hence but little care and caution was then exercised in these particulars.

Numerous efforts have been made by the present holders of private and grants to alter or amend the original surveys; but, in view of the unsettling of titles, and the confusion and litigation that would thereby be induced, such alterations have not been sanctioned by this office, except in the clearest cases of error or illegality. The acquiescence by the proprietors in old original locations, and their failure to object thereto for years, while the surrounding lands were purchased and passed from hand to hand, in good faith, in my opinion estopped claimants from seeking change of locality, and their heirs or vendees can have no higher right. Hence such applications have been refused; and I am happy to say this principle has received your sanction. The necessity for a specific limitation, in cases of this kind, is daily increasing, and as legislative interposition would settle the matter, so far as executive action is concerned, it seems expedient it should be had; and if any valid confirmed claims exist which have not been, or cannot be located, because of the vagueness of the calls, or that the land has been previously disposed of, provision could be made for locating elsewhere a like quantity of public land, subject to private entry, in satisfaction thereof. Unceasing application and diligence has enabled the gentleman in charge of this branch of the office to keep the business of it nearly up to date, notwithstanding the complexity of the questions involved, and the onerous character of the duties.

When the action of this office shall be required on the claims in California, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, and the Territory of Washington, &c., the business of this bureau will be much more onerous, consequent on its great increase. The report of 1st July last from the California commissioners, accompanied by a statement of the 27th June last from their secretary, shows that there were at that time before the board for decision, as per docket..... 812 cases.

The number then decided and all confirmed..... 72 “

The number not then decided..... 740 “

The number on which the evidence was then closed and ready for hearing..... 9 “

The number in which no evidence was taken, up to that date was..... 279 “

The number in which evidence was taken, but not closed, as per register of witnesses..... 452 “

and that in no case which was then decided, was the record perfected; that in four cases the transcripts required by law were transmitted to the Attorney General; and in one case such transcripts had been filed with the clerk of the district court for the northern district of California.

The 14th section of the act of Congress of 3d March, 1851, to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, declares that the provisions of that act “shall not extend to any town lot, farm lot, or pasture lot, held under a grant from any corporation or town to which lands may have been granted for the establishment of a town by the Spanish or Mexican government, or the lawful authorities thereof, nor to any city, or town, or village lot, which city, town, or village existed on the 7th day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six; but the claim for the same shall be presented by the corporate authori-

ties of the said town; or where the land on which the said city, town, or village was originally granted to an individual, the claim shall be presented by or in the name of such individual, and the fact of the existence of the said city, town, or village, on the said 7th of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, being duly proved, shall be *prima facie* evidence of a grant to such corporation, or to the individual under whom the said lot-holders claim; and where any city, town, or village shall be in existence at the time of passing this act, the claim for the land embraced within the limits of the same may be made by the corporate authority of the said city, town, or village."

Under this provision, eleven claims have been filed, to wit:

No. 237, Sonora; No. 280, San Francisco; No. 286, San José; No. 422, Los Angeles; No. 543, Santa Barbara; No. 589, San Diego; No. 633, Sacramento; No. 639, Sonora; No. 714, Monterey; No. 738, San Luis Obispo; No. 793, Sacramento.

This last report does not furnish data by which to ascertain the aggregate area of land covered by the claims confirmed and those rejected.

In view of the great amount of business before these commissioners, and the mass of clerical labor required to bring the records down to the 1st July last, and to keep pace with the future disposition of the cases, those commissioners, with your approbation, were authorized to employ the necessary extra temporary force for that purpose, the work to be done on the most economical terms, either by the piece or otherwise.

The surveys have been prosecuted in this State as rapidly as the condition of the private land claims, &c., would permit, as will appear from the able and lucid report of the surveyor general. That officer suggests the propriety of having those claims located, as fast as they are approved by the commissioners, that the land claimed as private property may be severed from the public domain, and the latter be surveyed and prepared for market. This course, heretofore determined upon, is most judicious, because if any of the claims thus located shall hereafter be declared invalid, the cost of extending the lines of the public surveys through them will be trifling, while the contrary policy would have a tendency to induce expense, litigation and delay.

The office of the surveyor general of California has been fully organized, under the act of 3d March last—all the necessary instructions, with the seal of office, having been prepared and transmitted. Some incongruities were found to exist between the provisions of this act and the general appropriation law of the same date, in relation to the price per mile for certain surveys. These were reconciled as far as possible, the two laws on this subject being regarded as *in pari materia*, and so construed. Those rates are all considered by the surveyor general as too low, in view of the high price of living, and the difficulties in executing the work on account of the peculiar topographical features of the country, and the delay and uncertainty incident to the location of the Spanish and Mexican titles.

Under the fifth section of the above-mentioned act, authorizing the division of the State into two or three land districts, it was deemed indispensably necessary to establish two, at least, in view of the extent of the settlements from north to south, and that was done; the boundary between them being the nearest surveyed parallel to the 36th

degree of north latitude. The office for the northern district was located at Benicia, and that for the southern at Los Angeles; and in view of the fact that the usual allowances of fees, &c., to those officers, were prohibited by that law, except in pre-emption cases, and that the rents of their offices would absorb about the whole amount of their compensation, it was found indispensably necessary to allow them the sum they should actually pay for office rent, in addition to their salaries, upon the production of evidence that such amount was reasonable, and in accordance with the ordinary charges for rent in the towns in which their offices are located. The allowance thus made in these cases from necessity, should, however, in my opinion, be extended to all the district land officers; and they should be required to hold their offices in safe and secure buildings, that the valuable archives belonging thereto may be preserved against all risk.

The report of the surveyor general of Oregon and Washington Territories has not been received, but is expected in time to be communicated at, or shortly after, the commencement of the session of Congress. Nearly two millions of acres in these Territories have been surveyed, and the plats returned to this office, and it is believed that all the means at the disposal of the surveyor general have been judiciously applied to the surveys in that district. A seal was provided and sent to that officer as required by the act of 3d March last; and full instructions under the act of 14th February last were also transmitted. The modifications made by this act, of the provisions of the law of 27th September, 1850, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect in the settlement of that Territory. The extension of time to 1st December, 1855, in which persons emigrating to and settling in those Territories shall be entitled to donation, will no doubt induce many to seek homes in that region, especially in view of the glowing accounts we have of the richness of the soil, the salubrity and mildness of the climate, and the valuable timber and minerals found there. No sales have yet been reported as having been made in that region; owing, most probably, to the fact that the former surveyor general did not enter into bond as receiver till shortly before his successor was appointed. The law, as you are aware, limits the sales to actual settlers, who wish to secure a fee simple title to their homes before the completion of the four years' continued occupancy required to entitle them to the land settled upon as a donation. This provision is judicious, as in virtue of it all settlement claims will be adjusted, or in process of adjustment, before the lands are thrown open to general entry, and conflicts will be avoided. Further legislation would seem to be required in relation to the second proviso to the first section of the act of 14th August, 1848, "to establish the Territorial government of Oregon." That proviso directs "that the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong."

This has been construed by this office as donating to each missionary station six hundred and forty acres, but no provision is made for issu-

ing patents, nor any designation of the person or persons to whom the title shall inure, where the societies have not been incorporated.

The operations of this office have been materially facilitated, and great relief extended to purchasers and locators of the public lands, by the acts of the last session of Congress authorizing certain soldiers of the late war with Great Britain to surrender the bounty lands drawn by them, and to locate others in lieu thereof; extending the pre-emption privilege in certain cases; authorizing the correction of errors of location of bounty land warrants; and to revive and continue for a limited time the provisions of the act respecting suspended entries of public land. Full instructions have been prepared and issued under these laws, and I have no doubt the files of Congress will thereby be relieved from numerous individual applications for relief. Further legislation is required, however, to carry out successfully and properly the provisions of several existing laws.

By the act of 27th July, 1842, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 497,) the time for the issue and location of warrants "for military services in the late war with Great Britain," was limited to five years from and after the passage of that act. That time was further extended for five years by the act of June 26, 1848, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 240.) This time expired on the 26th June last, and, consequently, since that period, warrants of this character cannot be located, though many are outstanding; nor can any be issued, though meritorious claims of this character exist. No possible reason can be urged why this class of claims should not be placed upon the same basis with those under the act of 1850; and it is recommended that the provisions of that law and of the act of 22d March, 1852, "to make land warrants assignable," &c., should be extended to them. In connexion with this subject, I renew the recommendation made in my last report, that all warrants for military services, and all patents thereon, be issued in the name of the person who rendered the service; and that the title inure to the benefit of the heirs, assignees, or devisees, as the case may be. Such a measure would relieve a great many cases where the claimant died before warrants issued, leaving neither widow nor minor children, to whom alone, under the law, warrants could issue in such cases.

For the reasons given in my former report, it is again recommended that all persons who rendered military service in any war in which the United States have been engaged since seventeen hundred and ninety, without reference to length of service, be allowed an amount of land which, with that previously granted, would be equal to the quantity of a quarter-section, or one hundred and sixty acres. Nothing could be more just to many who have rendered valuable services to their country, and cheerfully and bravely perilled their lives in its defence, and nothing would probably extend more timely and wide-spread relief to a most meritorious class of our citizens.

The titles to the lots in the town of Sault Ste. Marie have not yet been finally acted upon. The business of that land district was so confused and involved, that it was found indispensably necessary to send a special agent, with all the returns of sales and locations, to revise its records and put them in order. He was also directed to examine into the condition of the titles to the town, for which instructions

had been issued long previous, and in relation to which nothing had then been heard. He discharged those duties promptly and efficiently, and in a much shorter space of time than was expected; and finding complaints that full notice had not been given to all concerned of the action on the town lots, he recommended that the evidence relative thereto be returned for that purpose, which was done. The whole subject, it is expected, will be closed next summer. It is specially recommended that a fire-proof building be authorized for the protection of the archives of this district.

Numerous illegal subdivisions have been made by some of the land officers in the northwest, and the lands have been sold in accordance with them. It would be much easier to confirm these sales and subdivisions, than to unsettle the titles by declaring them void. Legislation to that effect is therefore suggested.

Some of the relief laws authorize the closing and patenting of all entries below specified prices, where a certain amount had been paid. Many cases inconsistent with these laws, and not provided for by them, were closed and patented under them; and, for similar reasons to the foregoing, the same course is recommended.

There is a subject to which I would specially and earnestly call the attention of Congress. It is the passage of an act similar in its provisions to that now existing in relation to the clerks and others in this office, and expressly interdicting any register, receiver, surveyor general, deputy surveyor, or any other officer who may, in any manner, be connected with the disposal or survey of the public lands, from making any purchase thereof, directly or indirectly, under the penalty, upon conviction, of dismissal from office, and fine.

The reservations for naval timber have not heretofore been profitable to the government, for the reason that the laws require selections to be made by the President. It is recommended that an act be passed *ipso facto* reserving all lands upon which such timber is found growing; and that collectors of ports be prohibited, under proper penalties, from granting clearances to vessels having cargoes of such timber, except on satisfactory evidence of the locality from whence it was cut, and that the land was private property.

The muniments of titles under the credit system, that existed prior to 1820, are fast going to decay, and are constantly subject to loss or destruction. These should all be recorded in books to be provided for the purpose, as the want of them might, and probably would, lead to endless litigation, and to the loss, by many individuals, of their lands. They are in fact the landed history of a past generation, which could not be replaced by memory or tradition; consequently should be placed where they would be imperishable. It is, therefore, recommended that this office be authorized to do so, whenever the pressure of other duties will permit.

The attention of Congress is invited to the imperfect condition of some of the records, in this office, of Virginia military patents issued prior to 1834, for lands in Ohio, and the mode of remedying the evil heretofore proposed is again suggested; also to the propriety of prescribing, by legislation, suitable measures for ascertaining and settling the claims in Oregon and Washington Territories, under the treaty

with Great Britain of 15th August, 1846. The settlements in these Territories are rapidly extending, and, in view of the donations made to the settlers therein, it is indispensably necessary that the claims under that treaty should be finally disposed of, to prevent conflict of titles and harassing litigation.

The numerous, and in some cases extensive reservations, which are no longer required for the purposes for which they were originally made, materially affect the settlement and sale of the public lands in several localities. There is no provision of law for the disposal of lands covered by such reservations, except the act of 1819, which authorizes the Secretary of War to sell abandoned military reservations. The recommendation is therefore renewed, that this office be authorized to bring such lands into market, where not improved, under the laws now regulating the sale of the public lands; and to dispose of those on which improvements have been made, under such regulations as shall be approved by the President.

The labor and difficulties experienced in adjusting the swamp-land grant, especially where lands of that character have been disposed of since the passage of the act of September 28, 1850, induce me to renew the recommendation heretofore made, that authority be given, where such lands have been purchased for cash, to pay over the purchase-money to the State, on a relinquishment by the governor, or other officer appointed by the legislature for the purpose, of all the right of the State in and to such lands; and where those lands have been located by warrants or scrip, to permit the State to select a like amount elsewhere: and that in either case the title to the original purchaser or locator pass by the United States patent. In connexion with this subject, I would also suggest that provision be made that the formal certificates of this office, under its seal, to the States, that lists of lands selected under the act of 4th September, 1841, the above-mentioned swamp-land act, or for schools, seminaries, &c., have been approved by the Executive, shall convey the fee to those States respectively, subject to any valid interfering rights. Such has been the uniform construction of this office; but as doubts have been suggested on the subject, it is deemed expedient and necessary to have such legislative action as shall place that question at rest.

The extension, by the act of 3d March last, of the pre-emption privilege to the alternate reserved sections along the lines of railroads, and to lands previously reserved on account of claims under French, Spanish, or other grants, which have been or hereafter shall be declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, has enabled many of the settlers on such lands to secure their homes. An amendment should be made to this act, however, to exclude from its provisions all such lands as may be needed for public uses. A further extension, however, of the general pre-emption law, would seem to be necessary to render even-handed justice to all. By the sixth section of the act of 3d March last, the unsurveyed lands in California, with certain exceptions, and on specified conditions, were made subject to pre-emption. There is no reason of policy or propriety why this provision, with similar limitations and conditions, should not be extended to all the land States. Too much cannot be said of the energy and enterprise of this class of our

people. They are the pioneers of civilization and Christianity. They have pressed forward from the Alleghanies to the Pacific, opening roads, bridging the streams, felling the forests, and cultivating the prairies. Before them the wild beasts of the forest have passed away, and, like a bulwark, they have stood in front of their less daring and adventurous fellow-citizens, who have followed on and peopled the countries thus opened up for them. It is, then, but a small gratuity for such services that they shall be permitted to purchase their homes at the government price, without competing with speculators for the fruits of their own toil, hardships, and privations. It is therefore earnestly recommended that this extension be accorded to them.

The expediency and propriety of early action for the extension of the land system over the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, &c., is suggested and recommended. The population of those Territories is constantly increasing, and no doubt many settlers are improving lands belonging to the government, without the possibility of obtaining titles for them under existing legislation. To relieve this state of things, and to secure bona fide holders in their possessions, without which their energies will be checked and the prosperity of the Territories prevented, it is suggested that proper surveying districts be established and a commission instituted, to ascertain and report to Congress the present condition of the titles therein; that a surveyor general be appointed for each of those districts, with authority to survey and locate such of the claims therein as the commissioners shall deem valid, and that he be authorized to have the residue of the lands surveyed according to existing laws, or on such plan as shall appear best adapted to the topography of the country, to be approved of, however, by the Secretary of the Interior before adoption. The nature and extent of the tenures by which the Pueblo or civilized Indians of New Mexico hold their lands, seem to be but little understood, and hence legislation on the subject, without sufficient information, might lead to confusion and conflict of an endless and harassing nature. In these regions, as well as in all our Pacific possessions, it is recommended that the mineral lands be thrown open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, and those who have declared their intention to become such, upon the payment of a per-centage or seignorage for coining the precious metals.

From the foregoing statements it must be apparent that the business of this office has increased to a great extent, probably not less than thirty per cent. The re-organization in July last nominally increased, but really reduced its force; while the railroad, swamp, and pre-emption grants, the Virginia revolutionary claims, and the establishment of land offices in Oregon and California, have materially added to its current duties. To meet these increased responsibilities with a reduced force, has required great and unceasing efforts and unwearied diligence. Most of the gentlemen in the office, with a spirit of emulation entitled to the highest commendation, have labored indefatigably to perform all the labor devolved on them by this state of things, and that, too, under the discouragement of reduced salaries, and the want of suitable and sufficient accommodations. The crowded and uncomfortable condition of our rooms, and the impossibility of laboring in some of them in cloudy weather without artificial light, has already

been brought to your attention; and the proper remedy will be applied as soon as you can make arrangements for that purpose. An advance of salaries, however, requires the interposition of the legislature.

In consequence of the great influx of the precious metals, their consequent reduction in value, and the corresponding increase in the price of every article of domestic consumption, the cost of living has materially advanced. In every other branch of industry the compensation has kept pace with this advance, while the salaries of many of the employes of the government have been materially reduced, especially those at low salaries, who are employed on the simpler duties of the office. Some of these have been reduced from twelve hundred to nine hundred dollars per annum, while others who received still less have had the twenty per cent. previously allowed stricken from their salaries.

The principal clerks of this office, by the act of 1836, are required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their compensation, however, has never been commensurate with the difficult and onerous duties performed by them, nor sufficient for the talents and ability required to discharge those duties. They have not at any time had the benefits of the percentage extended to others, nor any increase of salary from 1836, when the law was passed organizing those divisions, to the present time, though their duties have become much more burdensome and complicated. Nor has any provision been made, since that time, for the labor and trouble of settling the five per cent. accounts of the several States, for which an allowance had always been previously made.

The impolicy of inadequate or insufficient compensation in any employment must be apparent. A classification that might do justice to other offices would not suit this, for the reason, as heretofore reported, that the duties are more diversified, and many of them require a high and peculiar order of talent.

It is therefore respectfully recommended that the salaries of the clerks be arranged with reference to their duties, and that such increase be made in their compensation as will do justice to all, and that a proportionate increase be extended to the messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers. The industry, integrity, and intelligence indispensably necessary to an efficient discharge of the duties of these subordinate officers, have not been fully appreciated. It is earnestly hoped, however, that a liberal provision will be made for them also.

I beg leave to advert to a recommendation heretofore made, of a grant of land for educational purposes in this District. Here, under the fostering care of the government, model schools could be founded, for imparting instruction in literature, mechanics and agriculture, and civil institutions established, on the plan of the Military and Naval academies, in which improvements in every branch of the arts could be tested and brought successfully into use; and where, in fact, youths from all parts of the country could be prepared to act as instructors in these useful and important branches, and thus disseminate throughout the land the benefits of scientific education.

A thorough knowledge of agricultural chemistry, especially when combined with geology, mineralogy, and metallurgy, would enable the

farmers and planters of our country to develop the whole wealth of their respective regions, frequently at inconsiderable expense, causing barren lands to produce abundant crops, and withdrawing from their secret recesses in the bosom of the earth, the mineral treasures deposited therein.

The citizens of the District look to Congress for that assistance, in these particulars, which others receive from the legislatures of the States; and the means of disseminating science and useful information, thus established here, would advance the best interests of the country at large, and materially aid in perpetuating the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

The great increase in sales and locations of land for the last fiscal year, and in the third quarter of the current calendar year, mentioned in a former part of this report, has occurred in those States where railroads have been projected and grants made for them, or where such works are in contemplation, or by the proposed construction of the Sault Ste. Marie canal. As evidence of this fact, I would state that the lands withdrawn from sale in Illinois, to enable that State to select those granted to her by the act of 20th September, 1850, were again brought into market in July, August, and September, 1852, deducting, of course, the 2,595,053 $\frac{14}{100}$ acres selected by her under that grant.

During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last, in

that State there were sold for cash.....	298,861 acres.
Located with land warrants.....	2,509,120 "

Total.....2,807,981 acres,

Being about one and a quarter million more than all the lands sold (excluding the locations of warrants) during the preceding fiscal year, in all the land States and Territory. This increase would no doubt have been greater if the main body of these lands had been in market in the beginning of the last fiscal year, which was not the fact. The following statement of the amount of sales for cash, along the route of this road in the several districts in Illinois, from the time these lands were thus brought into market in 1852, to the 30th of September, 1853, more strongly evinces the effect that road has had upon the sale of these lands:

District.	No. of acres sold at the double minimum.	No. of acres sold above the ordinary minimum, and above and below the double minimum.	Average No. of years that these lands were in market, at the minimum of \$1 25 per acre, from the time originally offered to 1850, when they were withdrawn from the market.
Chicago	28,400	2,000	13
Dixon	21,480	160	9
Danville	125,240	40,360	19
Vandalia	69,520	320	28
Palestine	7,920	720	28
Shawneetown	3,680	200	34
Kaskaskia	27,840	.....	34
Springfield .....	.....	4,560	20
Total	284,080 48,320	48,320	
Aggregate	332,400		

In Missouri, the lands along the supposed routes of the several railroads for which grants were made by the act of 10th June, 1852, were withdrawn from market on the following day. As those roads had not then been located, these reservations were made more extensive than the lateral lines mentioned in the act, to enable the State to select the best route for each. The excess outside the fifteen-mile limits, ascertained after the survey of the roads, was restored to market on the 5th July, 1853, and hence could only affect the sales for the third quarter of that year. The following statement shows the amount of land sold during that quarter, and in the corresponding quarter of the three preceding years, in each district :

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
	<i>3d quarter.</i>	<i>3d quarter.</i>	<i>3d quarter.</i>	<i>3d quarter.</i>
St. Louis	4,958.68	18,022.54	1,903.73	*41,308.67
Palmyra	5,253.28	17,672.89	709.92	34,469.65
Fayette	3,786.09	9,178.04	89.52	28,765.76½
Clinton	10,730.20	17,311.04	none.	104,627.93
Jackson	5,546.01	9,468.58	5,879.48	16,858.62
Springfield	4,848.71	15,218.05	13.36	53,891.43
Plattsburg	9,750.04	17,593.90	994.07	15,035.23
Milan	3,375.47	6,883.14	2,050.39	†23,882.16

* No sales in August, 1853, there being no register.

† No sales in July, 1853.

Here, although the lands sold were fifteen miles or more from the route of the road, the increase has been very great; and I have no doubt, when the alternate sections within six miles, and those between the six and fifteen mile limits, are brought into market, that the increase will be equal to that of Illinois.

In Mississippi the sales have been very limited for several years. On the 20th September, 1850, the lands in Augusta and Columbus districts, along the proposed route of the Central railroad from Chicago, in Illinois, to Mobile, in Alabama, were withdrawn from market, and were not again thrown open to entry until the 26th September, 1853, for the Augusta district, and 19th September, 1853, for the Columbus district. In the former district there were but five days left in that month for sales to be made, and in the latter twelve days. The September return being the last received from those districts, I have caused a comparison to be made between sales for that month in 1853, and for the same month in the four preceding years, and the result is as follows, to wit:

Augusta, September, 1849.....	424.95 acres.
Augusta, September, 1850.....	311.47 "
Augusta, September, 1851.....	40.65 "
Augusta, September, 1852.....	2.48 "
Augusta, September, 1853.....	19,530.47 "

These 19,530 acres, at \$1 25 per acre, would amount to \$24,413 09; but the actual amount received was \$34,056 78, making an increase over the ordinary minimum of \$9,643 69.

In the Columbus district this comparison is as follows, to wit:

	Cash sales.	Warrants located.	Total acres.
September, 1849.....	\$1,722 58	636.65	2,359.23
September, 1850.....	1,907 69	359.31	2,267.00
September, 1851.....	611 90	632.60	1,244.50
September, 1852.....	834 74	2,316.51	3,151.25
September, 1853.....	16,664 04	5,840.69	22,504.73

In the Sault Ste. Marie district, in Michigan, the entries for the second and third quarters of 1852 amount to 40,689.65 acres; and, for the second and third quarters of 1853, to 89,073.81 acres.

This great and extraordinary increase in the amount of lands disposed of in these several sections of the country, remote from each other, can only be accounted for by the improvements referred to: in fact, so great is the increase in the value of lands, that land warrants and land scrip are nearly up to the par or face value. If, then, no other reason existed for such grants, this one, on the score of sound economy, would be sufficient. Many of these lands, however, have been in market long

enough for the interest to amount to much more than the principal; and during all this period the States were deprived of the right and benefit of taxation. The lands donated for the construction of these improvements, and those thus entered, must of necessity be cultivated, to enable the holders to pay the taxes, and from this legitimate source of revenue great pecuniary benefit will be derived by the States. This cultivation, as a matter of course, will increase the amount of grain and stock in the country; and with these increased facilities for sending those products to market, will reduce the price of living, and thus benefit the whole community. They will also reduce the price of transportation for the manufactures and imports of the seaboard, and so reduce the price of those articles to the settler, and proportionally increase the quantity used, and of course the profit to the manufacturer and importer. The mail facilities furnished by these lines of intercommunication will be of great advantage to the government and the entire community; and in case of war, if hostilities were brought to our own borders, the advantages furnished by them for transporting men and military stores are almost inappreciable. Another and very great benefit derived from these improvements, is the amount of capital and labor carried into the hearts of the several States by their construction. Hundreds of thousands of laborers can find constant employment on them, and each, by a very small amount of labor, can secure the blessings of a "homestead," without feeling degraded by having it conferred on him as a gratuity, even if it were constitutional thus to benefit a few at the expense of the many, or compatible with the pledges heretofore given in relation to the public lands.

It is not my purpose at this time to discuss the principles of the "homestead" measure, my views on that subject having been fully presented in a communication of the 18th June, 1852, to the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, in answer to a call from him; but it must be obvious that the friends of that measure can in this way accomplish all that is desired by it, without any of its objectionable features.

To grants of this character for railroads, canals, &c., not one tangible or substantial objection can be presented. The increased value given to the lands enables the government to get double price, and a ready sale for those retained, and hence the grant costs them nothing. The same reason removes all difficulty in relation to the pledge given by the United States, at the cession of these lands, that they should be considered a common fund, for the use and benefit of all the States, and renders them more available towards meeting the obligation imposed on them by the act of 28th January, 1847, that the proceeds should be set apart for the payment of the public debt created by that act. Let these railroads and canals be completed, and the husbandman will no longer have reason to complain that his grain remains ungarnered from year to year because there is no mode of sending it to market; it will all be eagerly sought after, and with his surplus stock will be sent abroad over the land, to feed thousands of his less fortunate fellow-beings, while he will thus be made to rejoice in the prosperity secured by his honest toil and industry, saying nothing of the advantages to the business and finance of the country.

Moreover, these means of intercommunication, like iron bands, will unite the whole country together by a community of interest and feeling, and, like the arteries of the human system, will disseminate to every part the benefits of home production, and of the Eastern, Pacific, and Atlantic trade, when the great California railroad shall have been completed.

The recommendation heretofore made is therefore renewed, that liberal grants for all such objects be made, under suitable restrictions.

From the annexed statement E, which exhibits the present condition of the public lands, it will be seen that many millions of acres are now subject to entry, presenting to the settler every variety of soil and climate, rich in inexhaustible fertility and the valuable timber it bears, and in many sections containing mines of the precious metals, and of copper, iron, and coal.

As a matter that may be interesting, I have appended a table, marked F, prepared in 1850, with great care and from the most reliable data, giving the cost of the public domain, of extinguishing the Indian title, and of surveying, selling, and managing the lands, with the average actual cost of each per acre.

Respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,
JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner*.

HON. ROBERT MCCLELLAND,
Secretary Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE OF ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

- A. Statement of public lands sold, of cash, &c., received therefor, of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.
- B. Similar statement for last of the fiscal year, as above.
- C. Exhibit of the public lands advertised in the year 1853; the quantities the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office; the quantities prepared for market not yet advertised, and the probable quantities which will be prepared in 1854.
- D. Synopsis of public lands advertised for sale since November 29, 1852, (date of last report,) showing the quantity under proclamation, exclusive of school lands.
- E. Statement of the areas of the several land States and Territories, showing the amount undisposed of, &c., on June 30, 1853.
- F. Statement showing the cost, &c., of the public domain.
- G. Estimate of appropriations required for the General Land Office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.
- H. Estimate of appropriations required for the offices of the several surveyors general for fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.
- I. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands in the several States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853.
- K. Reports of the several surveyors general of public lands, excepting California and Oregon.

A.

Statement of public lands sold; of cash, Treasurer's receipts, &c., received therefor; of incidental expenses thereon; and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1852, and ending June 30, 1853.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am't of incidental expenses.	Am't paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
OHIO.								
	Chillicothe	1,209.50	\$1,568 23	\$1,568 23	.....	.....	\$302 60	\$2,169 47
	Defiance	3,682.57	28,811 65	28,811 65	.....	.....	1,381 04	27,785 35
Total.....	4,892.07	30,379 88	30,379 88	.....	.....	.....	2,983 64	29,954 82
INDIANA.								
	Jeffersonville	1,884.20	2,374 22	2,374 22	.....	.....	632 11	3,374 22
	Vincennes	2,751.18	3,439 12	3,439 12	.....	.....	602 71	4,485 38
	Indianapolis	635.10	2,508 83	2,508 83	.....	.....	575 52	1,929 73
	Crawfordsville	2,834.56	3,543 20	3,543 20	.....	.....	592 35	4,565 17
	Winamac	2,979.49	3,724 35	3,724 35	.....	.....	704 46	3,576 30
Total.....	11,084.53	15,580 72	15,580 72	.....	.....	.....	3,107 15	16,930 80

ILLINOIS.

Shawneetown.....	11,789.72	16,506.33	16,506.33	.....	.....	.....	1,310.85	16,139.00
Kaskaskia.....	16,585.62	33,018.45	33,018.45	.....	.....	.....	1,527.08	30,000.00
Edwardsville.....	1,513.94	1,908.46	1,908.46	.....	.....	.....	642.97	1,869.80
Vandalia.....	38,691.82	141,460.46	141,220.46	.....	\$240.00	.....	4,075.05	132,911.66
Palestine.....	13,213.38	20,399.14	20,399.14	.....	.....	.....	1,330.50	19,580.79
Springfield.....	1,542.41	3,698.99	3,573.99	.....	.....	\$125.00	847.03	7,881.33
Danville.....	26,277.73	119,889.59	119,889.59	.....	.....	.....	2,929.64	110,633.69
Quincy.....	1,770.60	2,213.26	2,213.26	.....	.....	.....	698.25	3,634.34
Dixon.....	6,255.32	24,674.01	24,324.01	.....	.....	350.00	1,186.96	18,860.26
Chicago.....	6,728.69	22,550.08	22,550.08	.....	.....	.....	1,652.74	22,550.08

Total..... 124,302.23 386,318.77 385,603.77 240.00 475.00 15,501.07 370,040.96

MISSOURI.

St. Louis.....	2,937.76	3,672.39	3,672.39	.....	.....	.....	3,642.72	4,607.11
Fayette.....	293.68	367.10	367.10	.....	.....	.....	562.31	2,291.10
Palmyra.....	1,991.02	2,488.90	2,488.90	.....	.....	.....	623.98	4,487.58
Jackson.....	12,950.80	16,188.50	16,188.50	.....	.....	.....	968.87	18,225.00
Clinton.....	No sales	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755.74	13,410.87
Springfield.....	258.63	323.29	323.29	.....	.....	.....	538.06	3,585.60
Plattsburg.....	2,389.09	2,986.36	2,986.36	.....	.....	.....	713.77	4,400.00
Milan.....	4,310.54	5,338.18	5,338.18	.....	.....	.....	865.70	6,605.50

Total..... 25,131.52 31,424.72 31,424.72 8,670.45 57,612.76

ALABAMA.

St. Stephen's.....	3,575.86	4,473.82	4,473.82	.....	.....	.....	544.70	1,415.19
Cahaba.....	4,409.29	5,511.61	5,511.61	.....	.....	.....	693.37	6,997.46
Huntsville.....	8,606.11	10,756.38	10,756.38	.....	.....	.....	922.98	15,466.46

A—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am't of incidental expenses.	Am't paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
ALABAMA—continued.								
Tuscaloosa	10,883.13	\$13,614 23	\$13,614 23	.....	.....	.....	\$1,144 86	\$13,735 49
Sparta	18,981.15	23,726 44	23,726 44	.....	.....	.....	1,220 25	21,765 86
Demopolis	1,763.65	2,204 56	2,204 56	.....	.....	.....	527 19	515 00
Montgomery	3,102.56	3,879 75	3,879 75	.....	.....	.....	550 11	1,133 62
Lebanon	3,715.77	4,644 71	4,644 71	.....	.....	.....	608 38	1,400 00
Total.....	55,036.52	68,811 50	68,811 50	.....	.....	.....	6,211 84	62,429 08
MISSISSIPPI.								
Washington	15,545.02	19,437 51	19,437 51	.....	.....	.....	1,513 44	16,350 86
Augusta	1,272.90	1,591 13	1,591 13	.....	.....	.....	542 21	29 72
Jackson	2,505.20	3,131 49	3,131 49	.....	.....	.....	567 73	1,258 60
Grenada	3,929.98	4,912 47	4,912 47	.....	.....	.....	545 51	536 20
Columbus	4,717.76	5,897 20	5,897 20	.....	.....	.....	566 63	767 55
Total.....	27,970.86	34,969 80	34,969 80	.....	.....	.....	3,735 52	18,942 93

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans	681.00	896 24	896 24	.....	.....	841 41	1,256 82
Opelousas	4,469.81	5,587 27	5,587 27	.....	.....	634 14	.....
Monroe	13,500.17	16,875 21	16,875 21	.....	.....	691 30	1,509 70
Greensburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540 20	.....
Natchitoches	8,916.69	11,205 11	11,205 11	.....	.....	1,052 34	11,000 00

Total.....

13,766 52

MICHIGAN.

Detroit.....	721.12	1,337 11	1,337 11	.....	.....	834 74	1,389 76
Kalamazoo	2,910.46	3,638 07	3,638 07	.....	.....	684 41	2,563 68
Genesee	7,461.92	13,179 75	13,179 75	.....	.....	897 68	14,462 09
Ionis	3,201.41	4,376 76	4,376 76	.....	.....	673 74	2,756 60
Sault Ste. Marie.....	3,189.57	3,986 98	3,986 98	.....	.....	733 19	3,696 48

Total.....

24,868 61

ARKANSAS.

Batesville.....	3,566.63	4,458 16	4,458 16	.....	.....	647 16	4,119 50
Little Rock.....	1,494.32	1,867 91	1,867 91	.....	.....	554 21	1,867 91
Washington.....	4,475.68	5,594 72	5,594 72	.....	.....	614 41	5,848 00
Fayetteville.....	5,080.78	6,350 97	6,350 97	.....	.....	1,036 38	4,782 82
Helena.....	1,544.06	1,930 09	1,930 09	.....	.....	285 57	.....
Clarksville.....	2,705.47	3,381 83	3,381 83	.....	.....	515 28	330 68
Champane.....	2,477.13	3,096 41	3,096 41	.....	.....	530 95	.....

Total.....

16,948 91

A—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Am't paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
FLORIDA.								
Tallahassee.....	1,395.26	\$1,744.07	\$1,744.07				\$534.88	\$1,744.05
St. Augustine.....	376.35	470.43	470.43				506.56	186.06
Newnanville.....	4,803.38	6,004.21	6,004.21				675.30	3,733.46
Total.....	6,574.99	8,218.71	8,218.71				1,716.74	5,663.57
IOWA.								
Du Buque.....	2,864.70	3,581.00	3,581.00				575.48	3,509.15
Fairfield.....	2,611.61	3,264.52	3,264.52				737.75	2,771.82
Iowa City.....	4,273.94	5,360.66	5,360.66				820.71	7,299.83
Charlton.....	No operations.							
Fort Des Moines.....	No operations.							
Kanesville.....	No operations.							
Total.....	9,750.25	12,206.18	12,206.18				2,133.94	13,580.80
WISCONSIN.								
Mineral Point.....	9,316.50	11,735.96	11,635.96		\$100.00		1,367.36	10,322.63

Menasha.....	8,906.65	11,147.64	10,900.14	.....	*150.00	\$97.50	1,647.61	12,094.69
Milwaukee.....	2,705.06	3,381.60	3,381.60	.....	.....	.....	614.71	4,230.85
Willow River.....	898.53	1,073.16	1,073.16	.....	.....	.....	601.32	733.87
Stevens's Point.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21,785.03	27,333.36	26,990.86	.....	1250.00	97.50	4,130.90	27,381.98
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.								
Stillwater.....	1,506.05	1,882.55	1,882.55	.....	.....	.....	910.63	1,411.34
Sault Rapids.....	None.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,506.05	1,882.55	1,882.55	.....	.....	.....	910.63	1,411.34

* This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

† Includes \$150 in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in first half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amt't paid into the treasury during the first half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Ohio.....	4,892.07	\$30,379 88	\$30,379 88	.....	.....	.....	\$2,283 64	\$39,954 82
Indiana.....	11,084.53	15,589 72	15,589 72	.....	.....	.....	3,107 15	16,330 80
Illinois.....	124,309.23	386,318 77	385,603 77	.....	\$240 00	\$475 00	15,501 07	370,040 95
Missouri.....	25,131.52	31,424 72	31,424 72	.....	.....	.....	8,670 45	57,612 76
Alabama.....	55,038.52	63,811 50	63,811 50	.....	.....	.....	6,211 84	62,429 08
Mississippi.....	27,970.96	34,969 80	34,969 80	.....	.....	.....	3,735 52	18,942 93
Louisiana.....	27,546.67	34,493 83	34,493 83	.....	.....	.....	3,259 39	13,766 52
Michigan.....	17,484.48	26,518 67	26,518 67	.....	.....	.....	3,823 76	24,868 61
Arkansas.....	21,343.99	26,680 09	26,680 09	.....	.....	.....	4,183 96	16,948 91
Florida.....	6,574.99	8,218 71	8,218 71	.....	.....	.....	1,716 74	5,663 57
Iowa.....	9,750.25	12,206 18	12,206 18	.....	.....	.....	2,133 94	13,580 80
Wisconsin.....	21,785.63	27,338 36	26,990 86	.....	*250 00	97 50	4,130 90	27,381 96
Minnesota Territory.....	1,506.05	1,882 55	1,832 55	.....	.....	.....	910 63	1,411 34
- Grand total.....	354,416.79	704,832 78	703,770 23	.....	*490 00	572 50	59,688 99	659,533 07

* Includes \$150 in Wisconsin refunding certificates.



B.

Statement of public lands sold; of cash, Treasurer's receipts, &c., received therefor; of incidental expenses thereon; and of payments into the treasury on account thereof, in the last half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1852, and ending June 30, 1853.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
OHIO.								
Chillicothe.....	3, 921. 95	\$4, 906 96	\$4, 906 96	.....	.....	.....	\$428 80	\$4, 809 11
Defiance	4, 534. 04	25, 749 33	25, 749 33	.....	.....	.....	1, 289 72	25, 431 89
Total.....	8, 455. 99	30, 656 29	30, 656 29	.....	.....	.....	1, 718 52	33, 241 00
INDIANA.								
Jeffersonville.....	2, 655. 43	3, 319 29	3, 319 29	.....	.....	.....	548 65	3, 319 29
Vincennes.....	6, 245. 25	7, 806 60	7, 806 60	.....	.....	.....	693 69	8, 505 36
Indianapolis.....	1, 050. 69	1, 569 35	1, 569 35	.....	.....	.....	652 02	2, 225 11
Crawfordsville.....	2, 378. 65	2, 973 31	2, 973 31	.....	.....	.....	792 03	405 00
Winamac.....	3, 754. 33	4, 705 71	4, 705 71	.....	.....	.....	640 26	1, 896 71
Total.....	16, 084. 35	20, 374 26	20, 374 26	.....	.....	.....	3, 326 65	16, 351 47

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am't of incident- al expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury dur- ing the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
ILLINOIS.								
Shawneetown.....	32, 132.89	\$41, 606 74	\$41, 606 74				\$1, 659 74	\$42, 608 69
Kaskaskia.....	22, 695.04	42, 244 01	42, 244 01				1, 564 01	42, 253 82
Edwardsville.....	4, 780.37	5, 975 49	5, 975 49				638 98	3, 276 91
Vandalia.....	20, 871.86	82, 734 05	82, 501 52		\$232 53		685 22	80, 974 46
Palestine.....	17, 615.93	25, 786 01	25, 786 01				1, 344 34	29, 126 60
Springfield.....	5, 532.77	6, 916 05	6, 916 05				737 83	2, 635 53
Danville.....	37, 303.82	103, 617 23	97, 529 43			\$6, 087 80	1, 635 21	85, 673 82
Quincy.....	4, 714.31	5, 892 90	5, 892 90				677 47	5, 572 62
Dixon.....	19, 688.31	35, 609 94	32, 305 28	\$400 00	80 00	2, 824 66	1, 096 80	37, 170 49
Chicago.....	9, 216.86	20, 388 27	20, 388 27				1, 134 22	20, 388 27
Total.....	174, 552.16	370 770 69	361, 145 70	400 80	312 53	8, 912 46	11, 173 82	349, 681 21
MISSOURI.								
St. Louis.....	11, 706.74	14, 633 54	14, 633 54				3, 998 18	13, 863 55
Fayette.....	1, 205.47	1, 506 85	1, 506 85				622 38	1, 541 64
Palmyra.....	13, 835.56	17, 294 53	17, 294 53				609 69	16, 577 51
Jackson.....	41, 392.50	51, 740 46	51, 740 46				1, 706 55	51, 238 26
Clinton.....	No sales.....						500 00	
Springfield.....	121.64	152 05	152 05				508 15	354 00
Platteburg.....	4, 876.80	6, 096 40	6, 096 40				656 16	6, 058 26

Milan	8, 644. 49	10, 681 24	10, 681 24	.....	.....	1, 206 17	15, 210 92
Total.....	81, 683. 20	102, 105 07	102, 105 07	.....	.....	9, 867 28	104, 844 14
ALABAMA.							
St. Stephen's	5, 037. 67	6, 297 09	6, 297 09	.....	.....	462 39	8, 050 00
Cahaba	2, 861. 61	3, 577 01	3, 577 01	.....	.....	594 39	6, 583 11
Huntsville	10, 598. 60	13, 264 20	13, 264 20	.....	.....	726 69	13, 092 27
Tuscaloosa	8, 710. 15	10, 887 69	10, 887 69	.....	.....	1, 081 20	10, 895 00
Sparta	18, 603. 11	23, 253 79	23, 253 79	.....	.....	1, 100 16	22, 098 88
Demopolis	1, 437. 39	1, 796 73	1, 796 73	.....	.....	521 01	555 00
Montgomery	3, 108. 16	3, 885 07	3, 885 07	.....	.....	727 39	6, 393 97
Lebanon	6, 544. 40	8, 180 49	8, 180 49	.....	.....	465 39	5, 000 00
Total.....	56, 901. 09	71, 142 07	71, 142 07	.....	.....	5, 698 62	72, 658 23
MISSISSIPPI.							
Washington	24, 714. 68	30, 893 35	30, 893 35	.....	.....	1, 567 42	32, 408 22
Angusta	6, 541. 85	8, 205 19	8, 205 19	.....	.....	570 13	5, 981 98
Jackson	3, 378. 68	4, 223 35	4, 223 35	.....	.....	441 34	6, 002 57
Grenada	651. 50	814 37	814 37	.....	.....	741 06	5, 000 00
Columbus	6, 172. 90	7, 716 12	7, 716 12	.....	.....	725 94	7, 786 35
Total.....	41, 459. 61	51, 852 38	51, 852 38	.....	.....	4, 045 89	57, 179 12
LOUISIANA.							
New Orleans	731. 18	913 97	913 97	.....	.....	94 78	692 72
Opelousas	12, 272. 61	15, 340 36	15, 340 36	.....	.....	444 52	15, 370 24

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICE, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am't of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
LOUISIANA—continued.								
Monroe	12,896.69	\$16,190 85	\$16,190 85				\$1,048 74	\$20,000 00
Greensburg	21,056.22	26,364 14	26,364 14				1,477 13	24,637 49
Natchitoches	3,950.30	4,937 85	4,937 85				877 28	13,208 58
Total	50,906.90	63,677 17	63,677 17				3,942 45	73,909 03
MICHIGAN.								
Detroit	5,533.25	7,222 28	7,222 28				894 06	6,748 28
Kalamazoo	5,633.34	7,041 68	7,041 66				816 60	3,847 47
Genesee	15,738.70	22,188 32	22,188 32				1,186 58	19,334 21
Ionis	9,892.51	12,278 13	12,278 13				1,287 08	10,585 83
Saut Ste. Marie	28,329.67	47,912 44	47,912 44				1,661 76	40,299 36
Total	65,067.47	96,642 83	96,642 83				5,846 28	80,815 15
ARKANSAS.								
Batesville	18,335.47	22,963 33	22,863 33			\$100 00	1,394 26	20,892 00

Little Rock.....	10,691.74	13,364.66	13,364.66	.....	.....	.....	809.23	9,067.28
Washington.....	12,183.71	15,229.74	15,229.74	.....	.....	.....	731.86	12,322.22
Fayetteville.....	22,833.94	28,542.45	28,542.45	.....	.....	.....	1,509.08	27,230.60
Helena.....	275.01	343.76	343.76	.....	.....	.....	335.16	8,269.07
Clarkville.....	3,828.99	4,786.25	4,786.25	.....	.....	.....	684.48	8,296.46
Champaigne.....	7,068.48	8,835.60	8,835.60	.....	.....	.....	743.36	8,205.76
Total.....	75,217.34	94,065.79	93,965.79	.....	.....	100.00	6,207.48	86,283.39
FLORIDA.								
Tallahassee.....	3,937.16	4,994.56	4,994.56	.....	.....	.....	743.36	4,994.57
St. Augustine.....	2,112.09	2,640.12	2,640.12	.....	.....	.....	612.74	2,288.00
Newnanville.....	8,496.77	10,620.94	10,620.94	.....	.....	.....	853.56	7,506.91
Total.....	14,546.02	18,255.62	18,255.62	.....	.....	.....	2,209.66	12,789.48
IOWA.								
Des Moines.....	24,571.49	30,714.43	30,714.43	.....	.....	.....	1,337.69	34,600.47
Fairfield.....	5,531.62	6,914.51	6,068.68	.....	.....	845.83	1,033.22	3,250.00
Iowa City.....	23,408.70	29,260.87	29,260.87	.....	.....	.....	1,269.33	28,179.48
Chariton.....	8,932.97	11,169.97	10,969.97	.....	.....	200.00	1,259.47	3,355.98
Fort Des Moines.....	16,649.29	20,811.59	20,811.59	.....	.....	.....	1,371.66	5,000.00
Kaneville.....	33,132.83	41,416.01	41,416.01	.....	.....	.....	2,804.11	12,000.00
Total.....	112,226.90	140,287.38	139,241.55	.....	.....	1,045.83	9,075.48	86,385.93
WISCONSIN.								
Mineral Point.....	10,783.51	13,479.39	13,329.39	.....	.....	\$150.00	950.67	14,019.75

B—Continued.

LAND OFFICES, AND STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Am't of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
WISCONSIN—continued.								
Menasha.....	3,307.58	\$4,134.63	\$3,934.63	.....	\$200.00	.....	\$601.00	\$2,557.69
Milwaukee.....	7,084.90	8,862.63	8,762.63	.....	100.00	.....	845.10	10,209.77
Willow River.....	3,648.07	4,560.09	4,560.09	.....	.....	.....	532.86	4,533.44
Stevens's Point.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse.....	3,610.23	4,512.79	4,512.79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	28,434.29	35,549.53	35,099.53	.....	* 450.00	.....	2,929.63	31,320.65
MINNESOTA TERRITORY.								
Stillwater.....	3,553.10	4,441.38	4,441.38	.....	.....	.....	407.92	2,093.12
Sauk Rapids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,553.10	4,441.38	4,441.38	.....	.....	.....	407.92	2,093.12

* This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

RECAPITULATION.

STATES.	Gross amount of lands sold in last half of fiscal year.		Amount received in cash and Treasurer's receipts.		Amount received in forfeited land stock and military scrip.		Amount of incidental expenses.	Amount paid into the treasury during the last half of the fiscal year.
	Acres.	Purchase money.	Cash.	Treasurer's receipts.	Forfeited land stock.	Military land scrip.		
Ohio	8, 455. 99	\$30, 656 29	\$30, 656 29	.....	.....	.....	\$1, 718 52	\$33, 241 00
Indiana.....	16, 084. 35	20, 374 26	20, 374 26	.....	.....	.....	3, 326 65	16, 351 47
Illinois.....	174, 552. 16	370, 770 69	331, 145 70	\$400 00	\$312 53	\$8, 912 46	11, 173 82	349, 681 21
Missouri	81, 683. 20	112, 105 07	102, 105 07	.....	.....	.....	9, 867 28	104, 844 14
Alabama.....	56, 901. 09	71, 142 07	71, 142 07	.....	.....	.....	5, 698 62	72, 658 23
Mississippi	41, 459. 61	51, 852 38	51, 852 38	.....	.....	.....	4, 045 89	57, 179 12
Louisiana	50, 906. 90	63, 677 17	63, 677 17	.....	.....	.....	3, 942 45	73, 909 03
Michigan.....	65, 057. 47	96, 642 83	96, 642 83	.....	.....	.....	5, 846 28	90, 815 15
Arkansas.....	75, 217. 34	94, 065 79	93, 965 79	.....	.....	100 00	6, 207 48	86, 293 39
Florida.....	14, 546. 02	18, 255 62	18, 255 62	.....	.....	.....	2, 209 66	12, 789 48
Iowa.....	112, 226. 90	140, 287 38	139, 241 55	.....	.....	1, 045 83	9, 075 48	86, 385 93
Wisconsin	28, 434. 29	35, 549 53	35, 099 53	.....	* 450 00	.....	2, 929 63	31, 320 65
Minnesota Territory	3, 553. 10	4, 441 38	4, 441 38	.....	.....	.....	407 92	2, 093 12
Grand total.....	729, 078. 42	1, 099, 820 46	1, 088, 599 64	400 00	† 762 53	10, 058 29	66, 449 68	1, 007, 551 92

* This amount in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

† Includes \$450 in Wisconsin refunding certificates.

C.—*Exhibit of the quantities of public land (exclusive of the sixteenth or school sections) advertised for sale in the year 1853; the quantities, the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office; the quantities prepared for market and not yet advertised, and the probable quantities which will be prepared in 1854.*

STATES OR TERRITORY.	Quantities advertised for sale in the year 1853.	Quantities the plats of survey of which have been returned to the General Land Office.		Quantities prepared for market, and not yet advertised for sale.	Estimated quantities the plats of survey of which are expected to be returned in the year 1854.
		Prior to the last annual report.	Since the last annual report.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio.....	none.	none.	none.	none.	none.
Indiana.....	none.	1,958	none.	a 1,958	none.
Michigan.....	2,760,907	2,707,421	1,160,740	1,107,254	500,000
Illinois.....	none.	7,499	none.	b 7,499	none.
Wisconsin.....	3,397,553	409,229	3,636,154	647,820	2,000,000
Iowa.....	4,556,628	4,228,908	2,695,757	2,389,037	2,000,000
Minnesota Territory.....	none.	151,440	124,888	276,328	3,000,000
Missouri.....	none.	132,553	130,742	c 283,296	40,000
Arkansas.....	none.	730,293	2,425	d 732,711	none.
Louisiana.....	none.	1,274,115	375,097	f 1,649,212	none.
Mississippi.....	Reserved U. S. sections in railroad grant.	90,530	none.	g 90,530	none.
Alabama.....	none.	3,103	none.	h 3,103	none.
Florida.....	none.	919,005	359,440	i 1,278,445	500,000
Total.....	10,715,098	10,656,054	8,485,243	8,426,199	8,040,000

a Sundry small islands.

b Detached tracts.

c A part cut by Clamorgan grant.

d A part in Clamorgan and De Bastrop grants.

f A part in De Bastrop and Dauterive grants.

g Islands.

A Detached tracts.

i Live oak lands 190,900 acres; and within Indian limits 411,138 acres.

D.

Synopsis of the public lands advertised for sale since the 29th of November, 1852, (the date of the Commissioner's last annual report,) showing the quantity under proclamation, exclusive of school lands.

State or Territory, and land district.	Date of sale.	Number.	Date of proclamation.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Postponed.		Under proclamation.
					Till when.	Quantity.	
WISCONSIN.							
Willow River	May 2, 1853	487	Feb. 1, 1853	<i>Acres.</i> 811, 273	July 4, 1853	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 811, 273
La Crosse	May 16, 1853	487	.....do.....	496, 068	July 11, 1853	.....	496, 068
Stevens's Point.....	May 9, 1853	487	.....do.....	268, 193	July 18, 1853	.....	268, 193
Menasha	May 23, 1853	487	.....do.....	42, 473	July 25, 1853	.....	42, 473
Willow River	Oct. 3, 1853	493	June 21, 1853	633, 345	.....	.....	633, 345
Menasha	Oct. 10, 1853	493	.....do.....	357, 547	.....	.....	357, 547
La Crosse	Oct. 17, 1853	493	.....do.....	378, 835	.....	.....	378, 835
Stevens's Point.....	Oct. 24, 1853	493	.....do.....	404, 880	.....	.....	404, 880
Mineral Point.....	Jan. 2, 1854	} 493	.....do.....	*4, 949	.....	.....	*4, 949
	Oct. 3, 1853		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 397, 563	.....	.....	3, 397, 563
IOWA.							
Kanesville	June 6, 1853	488	Feb. 1, 1853	} 2, 806, 537	.....	.....	} 2, 806, 537
Kanesville	June 20, 1853	488	.....do.....		.....	.....
Kanesville	July 11, 1853	488	.....do.....		.....	.....
Chariton	July 20, 1853	488	.....do.....		.....	.....
				433, 616			433, 616

* Part lead mineral.

D—Continued.

State or Territory, and land district.	Date of sale.	Number.	Date of proclamation.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Postponed.		Under proclamation.
					Till when.	Quantity.	
IOWA—continued.							
Dubuque	June 27, 1853	488	Feb. 1, 1853	} } <i>Acres.</i> 93, 230 1, 223, 245	..... <i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i> 93, 230 1, 223, 245
Fort Des Moines	June 13, 1853	488	.....do.....			
Fort Des Moines	July 11, 1853	488	.....do.....			
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 556, 628	.....	4, 556, 628
MICHIGAN.							
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Aug. 22, 1853	491	May 18, 1853	} } 2, 718, 379 42, 528	..... .....	2, 718, 379 42, 528
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sept. 5, 1853	491	.....do.....			
Sault Ste. Marie.....	Sept. 19, 1853	491	.....do.....			
Genesee	Aug. 2, 1853	491	.....do.....			
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 760, 907	.....	2, 760, 907
Alabama and Mississippi.....	.....	492	May 23, 1853	Reserve sections	in the Mobile and	Ohio railroad grant.
Aggregate .....	.....	.....	.....	10, 715, 098	.....	10, 715, 098

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Quantity originally proclaimed.	Quantity postponed.	Quantity under proclamation.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Wisconsin	3, 397, 563	.....	3, 397, 563
Iowa	4, 556, 628	.....	4, 556, 628
Michigan	2, 760, 907	.....	2, 760, 907
Alabama and Mississippi	Reserve sections in	the Mobile and Ohio	railroad grant.
Aggregate.....	10, 715, 098	.....	10, 715, 098

E.—Statement showing the areas of the several land States and Territories, the amount of land disposed of by sale and otherwise, and the amount unsold and undisposed of on the 30th June, 1853.

States and Territories.	Areas of land States and Territories, exclusive of water.		Surveyed up to June 30, 1853.	Unsurveyed June 30, 1853.	Offered for sale up to June 30, 1853.	Sold up to June 30, 1853.	Donations for schools, universities, &c.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies.
	Sq. miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ohio	39,964	*25,576,960	16,770,984	.....	16,770,984	12,660,205.71	727,528	.....	1,243,001.77	32,141.24
Indiana	33,809	*21,637,760	21,487,760	.....	21,485,802	15,988,071.25	673,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44
Illinois	55,410	35,462,389	35,462,389	.....	35,454,262	16,307,192.47	1,001,795	.....	500,000.00	954.64
Missouri	65,037	41,623,680	41,450,589	173,091	41,186,654	10,973,537.25	1,222,179	.....	500,000.00	.....
Alabama	50,043	32,027,490	31,993,813	33,677	31,903,283	11,774,545.38	925,814	21,949.46	500,000.00	1,981.53
Mississippi	37,337	23,895,680	23,895,680	.....	23,892,577	49,939,144.14	860,624	.....	500,000.00	15,965.31
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	22,791,338	3,670,102	19,231,161	3,615,109.49	832,124	.....	500,000.00	8,412.98
Michigan	56,243	35,995,520	34,861,075	1,134,445	31,354,803	9,455,449.13	1,113,477	.....	1,250,000.00	4,080.00
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	33,276,171	130,549	32,618,409	3,425,547.07	932,540	2,037.43	500,000.00	139,366.25
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	23,036,462	14,895,058	18,876,615	1,056,536.65	954,583	20,994.22	500,000.00	52,114.00
Iowa	50,914	32,584,960	25,670,859	6,914,101	21,439,698	2,932,020.66	951,924	.....	1,385,078.22	18,226.86
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	22,337,402	12,173,958	20,733,849	5,045,242.56	1,004,728	.....	923,736.00	5,705.82
California	183,981	120,947,840	.....	120,947,840	.....	.....	6,765,404	.....	500,000.00	.....
Minnesota Territory	141,839	90,776,960	1,222,288	89,554,672	1,330,707	24,754.59	5,089,244	.....	5340,000.00	.....
Oregon Territory	341,463	218,536,320	1,945,777	216,591,543	.....	.....	12,186,967	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory	210,744	134,876,160	.....	134,876,160	.....	.....	7,493,120	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory	187,923	120,270,720	.....	120,270,720	.....	.....	6,681,707	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territory	528,725	338,384,000	.....	338,384,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska Territory	138,700	87,488,000	.....	87,488,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	187,171	119,789,440	.....	119,789,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,519,039.1	1,612,184,919	336,202,587	1,267,026,356	316,278,804	103,197,356.35	49,416,435	144,971.11	10,757,677.60	279,702.07

* Includes reserves under deeds of cession.

† Exclusive of Chickasaw cession.

‡ Includes the estimated quantity of 550,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State, between the Racoon fork and source of said river.

§ Is the estimated quantity of 340,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this Territory, as above.

¶ Not finally closed.

E—Continued.

States and Territories.	Grants for seats of government and public buildings.	Grants for military services.	Reserved for salines.	Reserved for benefit of Indiana.	Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations.	Confirmed private claims.	Swamp lands granted to States.	Railroad grants.	Total unsold and unappropriated, of offered and unoffered lands, June 30, 1853.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio .....	.....	1, 771, 263.96	24, 216	16, 330.73	8, 805, 976.00	26, 459.80	*25, 640.71	.....	244, 196.08
Indiana	2, 560	1, 200, 656.61	23, 040	196, 220.71	149, 102.00	329, 880.53	*1, 286, 827.44	.....	246, 339.41
Illinois	2, 560	8, 745, 930.68	121, 629	48, 989.69	.....	188, 901.61	*1, 833, 412.94	2, 596, 063	4, 115, 969.97
Missouri	2, 560	2, 131, 963.20	46, 080	22, 587.61	.....	1, 362, 455.10	*2, 178, 716.43	2, 460, 800	22, 722, 801.41
Alabama	1, 620	740, 084.95	23, 040	2, 542, 378.82	.....	213, 386.65	*2, 585.51	230, 400	15, 049, 693.70
Mississippi	1, 290	155, 383.21	.....	277, 612.04	.....	688, 083.25	*1, 824, 812.11	549, 120	9, 083, 655.94
Louisiana .....	.....	507, 470.30	.....	.....	.....	2, 092, 903.91	*9, 771, 275.51	.....	9, 134, 143.81
Michigan	13, 200	946, 803.59	46, 080	109, 300.83	.....	196, 711.25	*6, 788, 124.72	.....	16, 142, 293.48
Arkansas	10, 600	1, 627, 433.05	46, 080	.....	.....	118, 451.12	*8, 690, 016.75	2, 189, 200	15, 725, 388.33
Florida	6, 240	272, 519.81	.....	227.49	305.75	3, 739, 789.00	*2, 065, 605.49	.....	29, 262, 674.59
Iowa	3, 840	4, 284, 173.30	46, 080	119, 183.34	.....	.....	*71, 958.05	.....	22, 773, 176.57
Wisconsin	6, 400	2, 360, 937.17	46, 080	137, 894.27	.....	36, 880.99	11, 259, 269.00	.....	23, 678, 486.19
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No estimate or report.	.....	113, 682, 436.00
Minnesota Territory .....	.....	97, 360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85, 225, 601.00
Oregon Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206, 349, 333.00
New Mexico Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127, 383, 040.00
Utah Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113, 589, 013.00
Northwest Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338, 384, 000.00
Nebraska Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87, 488, 000.00
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119, 789, 440.00
Total	50, 860	24, 841, 979.83	422, 325	3, 400, 725.53	8, 955, 383.75	8, 993, 903.21	35, 798, 254.66	6, 024, 573	1, 360, 070, 681.89

* Reported by State authorities.

† Estimated.

F.

Statement of the area of the public lands, and the cost of purchase, extinguishing the Indian title, &c.

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio, whole surface.....		25, 576, 960	
Deduct Virginia military	3, 709, 848		
Deduct Connecticut reserve.....	3, 666, 921		
Deduct Indian reserves, and lands to be sold for their benefit.....	289, 721		
		7, 666, 490	
			17, 910, 470
Indiana, whole surface		21, 637, 760	
Deduct Clark's grant.....	150, 000		
Deduct private claims and Indian reservations in fee	306, 101		
		456, 101	
			21, 181, 659
Illinois, whole surface.....		35, 459, 200	
Deduct private claims and Indian reservation in fee.....		237, 891	
			35, 221, 309
Michigan, whole surface.....		35, 995, 520	
Deduct private claims, Indian reservation in fee, and lands to be sold for their benefit		280, 284	
			35, 715, 236
Wisconsin, whole surface.....		34, 511, 360	
Deduct Indian reservation, private claims, Oneidas' lands, &c.....		174, 775	
			34, 336, 585
Iowa, whole surface.....		32, 584, 960	
Deduct Indian reservation in fee, and private claims		6, 400	
			32, 578, 560
Missouri, whole surface.....		43, 123, 200	
Deduct private claims.....		1, 362, 455	
			41, 760, 745
Arkansas, whole surface.....		33, 406, 720	
Deduct private claims.....		118, 451	
			33, 288, 269
Louisiana, whole surface		29, 715, 840	
Deduct private claims		2, 584, 833	
			27, 131, 007
Mississippi, whole surface		30, 174, 080	
Deduct Indian reservation in fee, Chickasaw lands, and private claims.....		7, 366, 040	
			22, 808, 040
Alabama, whole surface		32, 462, 080	
Deduct Indian reservation in fee, Chickasaw lands, and private claims.....		2, 755, 765	
			29, 706, 315
Florida, whole surface		37, 931, 520	
Deduct private claims		1, 939, 789	
			35, 991, 731
Minnesota, whole surface		53, 120, 000	
Tennessee		3, 353, 824	
Total			424, 103, 750

Cost of the above.

Amount paid to France for Louisiana, in stock and money	\$15, 000, 000 00
Amount paid interest on said stock up to the time redeemable	8, 529, 353 43
Amount paid to Spain for the Floridas	5, 000, 000 00
Amount paid interest on stock given to Spain	1, 489, 768 66
Amount paid to Georgia in arms and money (for Alabama and Mississippi north of 31°)	1, 250, 000 00

Amount paid for Yazoo claims under Georgia (for ditto)	\$4,282,151 12
Amount paid for extinguishing Indian title (the amount given in lands having been deducted in ascertaining the areas of the States) to January 1, 1850	35,589,566 00
Total	71,140,839 21

Interest paid on stock, not being a fair charge against the
lands, no interest being allowed on the proceeds of
these lands, it is deducted, viz:

On stock for Louisiana	\$8,529,353 43	
Floridas	1,489,768 66	
		10,019,122 09
Total		61,121,717 12

Making an average cost, on this basis, of 14.41 cents per acre.

The whole amount of lands surveyed to January 1, 1849, per answer to Corwin's call, is.....	<i>Acres.</i> 304,376,348.03
Deduct Chickasaw lands in Mississippi, erroneously included.....	6,283,996.78
Amount	298,092,351.25
Add amount surveyed from January 1, 1849, to January, 1850.....	9,396,275.77
Aggregate	307,488,627.02

Aggregate cost of surveying, including salaries of surveyor general and clerks, and expenses attending the surveys.....	\$6,369,838 07
--	----------------

Making the average cost of surveying 2.07 cents per acre.

The cost of selling and managing the public domain per previous statement The cost of selling and managing the public domain from June 30, 1845, to January 1, 1850.....	\$6,341,398 59 1,124,925 60
Aggregate	7,466,324 19

The whole amount of land sold to January 1, 1849, per answer to Corwin's call, was.....	<i>Acres.</i> 100,209,656.46
Deduct amount in Chickasaw cessions, erroneously included.....	3,717,650.29

Amount	96,492,006.17
Add amounts of grants, donations, military bounties, &c., all requiring to be managed by this office, (per same document).....	39,227,054.48
Add, also, amount sold and disposed of in 1849, 4th quarter estimated.....	4,668,776.55

Total sold and managed	140,387,837.20
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Making the average cost of selling and managing 5.32 cents per acre.

SUMMARY.

	<i>Per acre.</i>
Average cost of purchase and extinguishing Indian title....	14.41 cents.
Average cost of surveying.....	2.07 "
Average cost of selling and managing	5.32 "
Total average cost per acre	21.80 cents.

Aggregate amount received from the sale of public lands to January 1, 1849, per answer to Corwin's call.....	\$136,772,077 32
Deduct amount received from sale of Chickasaw lands, per same docu- ment, as these lands are not included in statements relative to public lands.....	3,176,059 44
	133,596,017 88

Deduct, also, cost of purchasing the public domain..	\$61, 121, 717 12	
Deduct cost of surveying the public domain.....	6, 369, 838 07	
Deduct cost of selling and managing the public domain	7, 466, 324 19	
	<hr/>	\$74, 957, 879 38
Add amount of purchase money received in 1849, 4th quarter partly estimated.....		58, 638, 138 50
		<hr/>
		1, 743, 075 29
Aggregate actual net receipt from public lands over and above every cost.		60, 381, 213 79
If to this be added the value, at \$1 25 per acre, of the lands granted for military services in the revolutionary, late, and Mexican wars, (4th quarter 1849 estimated,) it would be 11,814,425. 83 acres—at \$1 25 per acre		14, 768, 032 29
It would make the aggregate receipts.....		75, 149, 246 08
And if to this be added the value, at \$1 25 per acre, of the lands donated for schools, universities, asylums, and internal improvements, individuals and companies, seats of government and salines, 21,827,433. 69 acres, at \$1 25.....		27, 284, 292 11
		<hr/>
Making the aggregate		102, 433, 538 19
It will thus be perceived that the whole amount of public lands over which the land system has been extended, excluding, of course, those in Oregon, California, and New Mexico, is.....	<i>Acres.</i>	424, 103, 705
Of which there were surveyed to January 1, 1850.....		307, 488, 627
		<hr/>
Leaving unsurveyed on that day the quantity of.....		116, 615, 123
Of the whole amount of public lands above mentioned.....		424, 103, 750
There were sold, or disposed of, as already shown.....		140, 387, 837
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance unsold and undisposed of, of.....		283, 715, 713
Of which there are still unsurveyed, as above shown.....		116, 615, 123
		<hr/>
Making the aggregate of surveyed lands unsold and unappropriated.....		167, 100, 590
The surveyed lands remaining unsold and unappropriated will involve no further cost to the government, except the charge for selling and managing—that is, 167,100,590 acres, at 5. 32 cents per acre.		\$8, 889, 751 39
Those which remain unsurveyed will involve the costs of surveying, selling, and managing—that is, 5. 32 cents and 2. 07 each—116,615,123 acres, at 7. 39 cents.....		8, 617, 857 59
		<hr/>
Making the total cost to government for surveying and managing the unsold lands		17, 507, 608 98
These unsold lands, amounting, as above stated, to 283,715,713 acres, at \$1 25.....		354, 644, 641 25
		<hr/>
Making the net profit to the government from these lands equal to.....		337, 137, 032 27
To which add the net cash profit from the lands sold.....		60, 381, 213 79
		<hr/>
And it will make an aggregate net profit from the lands of.....		397, 518, 246 06
If to this amount be added the value, at \$1 25 per acre, of the lands disposed of in military bounties.....		14, 768, 032 29
And the value, at the same rate, of those granted and donated.....		27, 284, 292 11
		<hr/>
It will make the aggregate of.....		439, 570, 570 46

which the government has derived, or will derive, from the public lands, if the present system is perpetuated.

G.

Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, in addition to the balances of former appropriations.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
For compensation of the Commissioner, Recorder, three principal clerks, draughtsman and assistant draughtsman, messengers, assistant messengers, and packers, authorized by act of July 4, 1836, (Little & Brown, vol. 5, p. 107.) the compensation of the assistant messengers and packers increased by act of 30th September, 1850, to \$500 each, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 527).	\$17,000
For compensation of chief clerk, and clerks in the four classes, authorized by the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1853, including the sum of \$200 allowed to the disbursing clerk by said act, in addition to his regular salary, (Little & Brown, 2d session 32d Congress, p. 211.)	126,100
For compensation of principal clerk of private land claims as superintendent of Chickasaw fund, authorized by act of March 3, 1851, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 616)	250
<i>Contingent expenses.</i>	
For compensation of six laborers, at \$500 per annum each, act September 30, 1850, (Little & Brown, vol. 9, p. 527.)	3,000
For cash system and military patents, under laws prior to September 28, 1850; patent and other records, tract-books, and blank books, for this and the district land offices; binding plats, field-notes, &c.; stationery, office furniture, and repairs of same, and miscellaneous items.	23,525
<i>Contingent expenses in addition, under swamp land act of September 28, 1850; military bounty acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852; and the act of August 31, 1852, "for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants."</i>	
For parchment, patent records, letter and other records, binding abstracts and lists, engraving scrip, &c.	20,000

H.

Estimate of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
For salaries of surveyors general and their clerks, in addition to the balances of former appropriations, viz:		
1. For compensation of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, per 10th section of the act of May 18, 1796, (Statutes at Large, vol. 1, page 464.).....	\$2, 000	
2. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 26.).....	6, 300	\$8, 300
3. For compensation of the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, per 1st section of the act of April 3, 1818, (Statutes at Large, vol. 3, page 412.).....	2, 000	
4. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 26.).....	3, 820	5, 820
5. For compensation of the surveyor general of Louisiana, per 5th section of the act of March 3, 1831, (Statutes at Large, vol. 4, page 492.).....	2, 000	
6. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 26.).....	2, 500	4, 500
7. For compensation of the surveyor general of Florida, per 7th section of the act of March 2, 1833, (Statutes at Large, vol. 4, page 619.)...	2, 000	
8. For clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of May 9, 1836, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 26.).....	3, 500	5, 500
9. For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, per act of August 8, 1846, acts 1st session 29th Congress, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 79.).....	2, 000	
10. For clerks in his office, per same act.....	6, 300	8, 300
11. For compensation of surveyor general of Arkansas, per act of August 8, 1846, acts 1st session 29th Congress, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 79.).....	2, 000	
12. For clerks in his office, per same act.....	6, 300	8, 300
13. For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, per 11th section act of March 3, 1853, (Statutes at Large, page 244.).....	3, 500	
14. For clerks in his office, per act of September 27, 1850, (Statutes at Large, page 111.).....	4, 000	7, 500
15. For compensation of the surveyor general of California, per 1st section of the act of March 3, 1851, (Statutes at Large, page 617.)....	4, 500	
16. For clerks in his office, per act of March 3, 1853, (Statutes at Large, page 189.).....	14, 000	18, 500
17. For compensation of clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, (including those in California and Oregon,) to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government.....		40, 000
18. For salary of the recorder of land titles in Missouri, per act of March 2, 1806, (Statutes at Large, vol. 2, page 326,) paid prior to July 1, 1849, out of the surveying fund.....		500
Making an aggregate of.....		107, 200

I.

Estimate of appropriations for the surveying department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
1. For surveying public lands, &c., (exclusive of California and Oregon,) including island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be applied and apportioned to the several districts according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands, and the compensation and expenses to surveyor to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former items of appropriation for same objects..	\$110, 000
2. For continuing the examinations and corrections of old, imperfect, and defective surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan, north of the third correction parallel, and east and west of the meridian, being forty-eight townships, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile.....	20, 160
3. For the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile.....	3, 500
4. For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys, to be transferred to the State authorities, under provisions of the act of June 12, 1840, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed.	15, 000
5. For resurveys and examinations of the surveys of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyors general have been, or shall be, closed, under the acts of June 12, 1840, and January 22, 1853, including \$2,000 for the salary of the clerk detailed to this special service in the General Land Office.....	5, 000
6. For continuing the survey of the keys on the Florida coast, under the act of June 28, 1848.....	20, 000
7. For continuing the survey of the islands off the coast of California, under the act of August 31, 1852.....	30, 000
8. For office rent for the surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses.....	3, 000
9. For surveying standard, parallel, and meridian lines over coast mountains, and along the coast, an estimated distance of 250 miles.....	5, 000
10. For surveying township and subdivision lines, estimated at 4,920 miles, in Oregon Territory, at a rate not exceeding \$12 per mile, and including office work	65, 490
11. For surveying township and subdivision lines, estimated at 4,920 miles, in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding \$12 per mile, and including office work	65, 490
Aggregate, exclusive of California.....	342, 640

NOTE.—Exclusive of the estimate for surveying in California, which will be presented, in connexion with the annual report of the surveyor general of that State, when in readiness for submission.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, November, 1853.

K.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SURVEYORS GENERAL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF MICHIGAN.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, October 28, 1853.

SIR : In accordance with instructions issued from your office on the 28th July last, I have prepared, and herewith transmit, my annual report, in triplicate, with the accompanying papers marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, & I, which will serve to exhibit, in detail, the progress and condition of the office and field work in this district, since the date of the last annual report.

FIELD WORK.

As no estimates for the further prosecution of field-work in this district, for the past season, were made by my predecessor, excepting for the examination of surveys, little has been done more than to make such examinations, and to complete the unfinished contracts of the previous year.

In the upper peninsula seven townships were left unsurveyed, which have been re-contracted and surveyed the present season, the notes of which have not yet been received, but are daily expected. These surveys complete all the original surveys in this peninsula.

The sum of \$5,000 having been appropriated for the examination and correction of original surveys in the northern peninsula, I appointed for that service George H. Cannon, esq., a deputy who has ever been found to be energetic, capable and honest in the discharge of the duties with which he has been intrusted by this office. The district assigned to Mr. Cannon extended from range one to eighteen west. He was instructed to make such examinations, in each contract, of the original surveys within these limits, as would enable him to report upon the general accuracy and character of the work. He was more particularly instructed, however, to first direct his attention to the examination and correction of a district contracted for survey in 1851, by William Hemmingway. Mr. Hemmingway made his returns to the office in the usual form; but in the platting and inspection of his field-notes, defects were found of such a character, that explanations were required of him in reference to them; which not proving to be satisfactory, it was thought to be judicious to suspend his account, until the accuracy of his survey could be tested upon the ground. Orange Risdon, esq., one of the oldest and most experienced deputies of this office, was accordingly instructed to repair to the district for that pur-

pose. Mr. Risdon reached the field, and began and prosecuted, for a few days, his work, when, having the misfortune to lose the needle to his compass, he was compelled to relinquish it, the season being too far advanced to admit of his supplying his loss, and of returning to the field. Enough was elicited from Mr. Risdon's report, however, to more strongly confirm the suspicions that had been entertained of the imperfect, defective and fraudulent character of Mr. Hemmingway's survey. Under such circumstances it was thought proper to instruct Mr. Cannon to make a careful examination of the whole work, and if any portion should be found to be fraudulent to such an extent as to require a new or re-survey, to make such re-survey; but where found to be only defective in part, to supply such defects: in short, to do what might be necessary to render the whole survey perfect and complete. Mr. Cannon has just returned from the field, with the notes of the re-survey and correction of four of the townships. After completing the survey of four towns, the work was of such a complex and undecided character, that he considered it advisable to consult with this office before proceeding further. In the townships re-surveyed and corrected, portions of the lines were found to be run and established; other lines were run, but seemed never to have been corrected; while other portions of the survey were found to be entirely fraudulent, no lines ever having been run. In the corrections and re-survey, whenever the original lines were, in the main, found to be sufficiently accurate to be evident that their adoption would not be a source of difficulty hereafter, they were adopted, with such corrections as were necessary; it being thought best to avoid, as far as practicable, a multiplicity of marks and lines upon the ground, which might hereafter tend to produce annoyance and confusion. Examinations in the remaining townships in this district were made, to a sufficient extent to show that a re-survey and correction will be necessary; and Mr. Cannon will be instructed to again repair to the field as early in the spring as practicable, for that purpose, and to make the additional examinations that he has this season been compelled to omit. So much time was consumed in making the examinations in this district, that but little time was found in which to inspect other surveys. Partial examinations were made, however, in a district surveyed by Francis Coleman, and one surveyed by George E. Adair, in both of which the work was found to be very fairly done. In the lower peninsula ten townships, that were included in last season's contracts for re-survey, were left unfinished. These townships were re-contracted, and nine of them have been completed, and the field-notes of seven townships returned. It is expected that the survey of the remaining township, together with the field-notes not yet received, will be returned in a few weeks.

An experienced deputy was instructed, early last winter, to survey the unsurveyed islands in Saginaw bay. It was supposed that by undertaking this work in the winter season, some advantage would be derived by being able to reach the islands, and to connect them with the surveys upon the main land, by chaining upon the ice. There was no time, however, during the winter, that the ice was sufficiently strong to allow of such a survey. The work was consequently not com-

menced until spring, when it was undertaken, and completed within a few weeks. The plats of these islands have not yet been made, but I expect soon to be able to have them made out and forwarded to your office. Some of the islands are reported to be very valuable, and will, when offered for sale, undoubtedly bring a high price.

As the survey of unsurveyed islands in this State has recently been the subject of some correspondence with your office, it is not thought to be important to allude particularly to them in this report, it not being presumed that the course proposed by me to be adopted in their survey will be generally applicable to other districts.

An inspector of surveys was appointed for the purpose of making examinations of the original surveys in several districts situated north of the third correction line, and west of the meridian. The returns made to this office, as the result of such examinations, show that the surveys in all of the districts examined are, to some extent, defective, and in two of them—one surveyed by James H. Mullett, and the other by John Hodgson—so much so, that an entire re-survey will be necessary.

The district surveyed by James H. Mullett west of the meridian, and the districts surveyed by H. Brevoort, S. Sibley, and John Hodgson, north of the third correction line, and east of the meridian, in all estimated at forty-eight full townships, are now embraced in my estimates for re-surveys the coming season. The last three districts have also been examined to a sufficient extent to show the defective and fraudulent character of the old surveys.

The examinations in the four districts embraced in my present estimate represent, that in many of the townships no lines have ever been run. They also serve to show, as all examinations of defective survey in this State have ever done, that the field-notes of the original surveys are no index to the true and real character and value of the country of which they purport to give a faithful description. Instances are numerous where valuable agricultural and pine lands are found to exist, in place of what has been reported as dense, and, in some cases, impassable swamp or nearly worthless lands. This fact alone renders it a matter of importance to the government to take such steps as will enable the lumberman and the agriculturist to become not only better acquainted with the character and resources of the country, but to also afford them an opportunity to purchase, and to determine the position and location of their lands. Where valuable lands and timber have been represented as worthless swamps, it is only necessary for the government to make known the true character and value of such lands, and to offer the needed facilities for determining their location, to be amply repaid for all the expense they will incur in such a work, by the increased sales that they will thereby be enabled to make.

At no period within the history of this State, since the great land speculations of 1836, has there been such a demand for the public lands as at the present time. Large tracts of lands, in townships that have heretofore been re-surveyed, have been purchased, that in many instances could not have been, had the re-surveys not been made.

Some portions of the districts now estimated for re-survey are

becoming settled, and in one of the districts a considerable amount of land has been purchased. The settlers and purchasers have, from time to time, represented to this office that in many cases the public surveys could not be found, and that they were unable to identify and determine the location and boundaries of the lands they had purchased, and that the amount of sales by the government was seriously affected by the absence of, and worthless character of, the surveys. There are two districts, embracing seventeen townships, situated in the lower peninsula, not included in my present estimates, that it is known will require to be re-surveyed. There is also a district of eighteen townships, situated immediately south of the third correction line, and west of the meridian, that, it is feared, an examination will also show should be re-surveyed. It is in contemplation to make an examination of this district, with a view to ascertain the true character of the work. These districts, when re-surveyed, with perhaps a correctional survey in two or three others, will complete the re-surveys, so far as it is now known to be necessary to make them, in the lower peninsula.

In the upper peninsula the examinations of the surveys have been limited. It is believed, however, that nearly all the surveys made by S. W. Higgins are, in some respects, defective; but it is not thought that a re-survey will be required in more than one district. This district is situated near, and includes Grand island, and embraces about twelve full townships, several of which have been examined by two different deputies, both of whom report the work defective and fraudulent. It is important that a re-survey of this district should be made. It borders upon one of the best and most extensive natural inland harbors known upon the western lakes; and it is believed that there will, within a few years, be a good demand for lumbering and agricultural lands within it.

It is not supposed that there are other fraudulent surveys in the upper peninsula than those that have been mentioned; but a further prosecution of the examinations that have been commenced will best determine the question.

Agreeable to instructions from your office, dated October 14, 1852, a deputy surveyor was furnished with proper instructions and papers, and despatched to Sault St. Marie for the purpose of making a survey of the private land claims at that place, returns of which have been made to this office.

OFFICE WORK.

The accompanying statements will show the progress of the regular office work for the past year. Much miscellaneous work has been done, however, of which it may be proper to give a brief account. Copies of fifty-seven township plats have been furnished for the use of the deputies connected with this office, together with the necessary field-notes. A map of the private land claims at Sault St. Marie, and a copy of the field-notes of the claims, have been made. Eighty-two diagrams of portions of townships have been furnished the land offices. All of the plats and official papers belonging to the land office at Sault St. Marie have been properly arranged and prepared for the

binder. About two hundred and fifty official letters have been written and recorded.

Much time is also consumed in giving information, and exhibiting to persons who visit the office the original notes of the surveys of the public lands and the private claims. Owing to the increased value of, and the unusual demand for lands, the applications at this office for such information are constantly increasing.

It was expected that a considerable amount of the records and transcripts of field-notes which have been made would be ready for the binder before this, but the rejection of Mr. Hemmingway's survey, and the known defects in the surveys near Grand island, have prevented the work from being arranged in its proper order of townships and ranges. The corrections and re-surveys in Mr. Hemmingway's district will be completed early next season, which will admit of the arranging and binding of the work as far west as the Grand island district, or range eighteen, should none of the surveys in which it is intended to have examinations made next season be found defective.

In your letter of 28th July, I am requested to indicate the probable time when (consistently with the public interest,) the surveys and archives in this district will be in a condition to be surrendered to the authorities of the State of Michigan, in virtue of an act of Congress, approved June 12, 1840.

If such re-surveys, corrections, and examinations are made, as it is now believed the interest of the government and the public require, prior to the abolishment of this office, not less than five years will be required to perfect and complete the field and office work of this district. If no more field work should be undertaken, three years will probably be required to properly complete the office work in this office.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CHAPMAN,

Surveyor General.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.

Statements showing the condition of surveys and resurveys unfinished at the date of the last annual report, under instructions and contracts heretofore issued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract and instructions.	Townships.	Character of surveys.	Remarks.
A. Millard.....	Instructions, May, 1852.	43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north, range 23 west.	Subdivisions of upper peninsula.	Township 43 north, range 23 west, erroneously reported completed in last report. Surveys completed—see statement B.
M. M. Hall.....	Instructions, May, 1852.	43, 44, and 45 north, ranges 25 and 26 west, and 42 north, range 26 west.	Subdivisions of upper peninsula.	Township 44 north, range 26 west, erroneously reported completed in last report. Surveys completed—see statement B.
A. Merryweather...	Instructions, May, 1852.	48 and 49 north, ranges 34 and 35 west.	Subdivisions of upper peninsula.	Surveys completed by F. Coleman—see statement B.
A. B. Wood.....	Instructions, May, 1852.	49 and 50 north, ranges 27, 28, and 29 west.	Subdivisions of upper peninsula.	Township 49 north, range 27 west, contracted anew. Surveys completed—see statement B.
W. L. Coffinbarry..	Contract, April 22, 1852.	21 and 22 north, ranges 6, 7, and 8 west.	Resurveys	Townships 21 and 22 north, range 6 west, and township 22 north, range 7 west, returned. Contract extended for survey of balance; no return received; deputy still in the field.
T. Wheelpley.....	Contract, April 30, 1852.	23 and 24 north, ranges 6 and 8 west; 23, 24, and 25 north, range 7 west.	Resurveys	Townships 23 and 24 north, range 6 west; townships 23 and 25 north, range 7 west; and township 24 north, range 8 west, contracted anew. Surveys completed and returns received—see statement B.

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General.*SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Detroit, October 28, 1853.*

B.

Statements of surveys made the present season under instructions and contracts heretofore issued, and under instructions issued the present season.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract and instructions.	Townships.	Character of survey.	Remarks.
Martin M. Hall	Instructions, April, 1853.	43 north, range 23 west; 44 north, range 26 west; and 49 north, range 27 west.	Subdivisions of upper peninsula.	Surveys completed: no returns received.
Francis Coleman	Contract, June 3, 1853.	43 and 49 north, ranges 34 and 35 west.....	Subdivisions of upper peninsula.	Surveys completed and returned.
Thomas Whelpley	Contract, Mar. 25, 1853.	23 and 24 north, range 6 west; 23 and 25 north, range 7 west; and 24 north, range 8 west.	Resurveys	Surveys completed and returned.
W. L. Coffinberry	Contract extended, Jan. 6, 1853.	21 north, ranges 7 and 8 west, and 22 north, ranges 6, 7, and 8 west.	Resurveys	Surveys probably completed; two townships returned.
George H. Cannon	Instructions, May 23, 1853.	45, 47, and 48 north, range 10 west, and 48 north, range 11 west.	Correctional surveys..	Surveys completed and returned; original surveys made by W. Hemmingway rejected; included in statement A of report of 1851.
George H. Cannon	Instructions, January 18, 1853.	Islands in Saginaw bay	Subdivision of islands.	Surveys completed and returned.
A. S. Wadsworth	Instructions, Aug. 13, 1851.	28 north, range 9 west	Resurvey of lower peninsula.	Completed and returned.

LEANDER CHAPMAN, *Surveyor General.*

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, October 28, 1853.

C.

Statement of original plats made, and of copies transmitted to the General Land Office, since November 12, 1852, with date of transmission.

Township.	Range.	Land district.	Number of copies.			When sent to Commission'r.
			Original.	Commissioner.	Total.	
42 north	26 west	Lake Superior ..	1	1	2	Nov. 15, 1852
44 north	24 west	do	1	1	2	do
26 and 27 north	2 west	Saginaw	2	2	4	Nov. 20, 1852
25 and 26 north	4 west	Grand River	2	2	4	do
45 north	41 west	Lake Superior ..	1	1	2	Nov. 22, 1852
44 and 45 north	43 west	do	2	2	4	do
24 north	2 and 3 west ..	Saginaw & Grand River	2	2	4	Nov. 23, 1852
25 and 26 north	6 west	Grand River	2	2	4	Dec. 3, 1852
26 north	9 west	do	1	1	2	do
26 north	26 and 27 west ..	Lake Superior ..	2	2	4	Dec. 11, 1852
40 north	25, 26 and 27 west ..	do	3	3	6	Dec. 17, 1852
39 north	26 and 27 west ..	do	2	2	4	do
38 north	27 west	do	1	1	2	do
50 north	30 west	do	1	1	2	Dec. 22, 1852
49 north	31 west	do	1	1	2	do
47 and 48 north	32 west	do	2	2	4	do
27 north	11 west	Grand River	1	1	2	Dec. 23, 1852
49 north	15 west	Lake Superior ..	1	1	2	Dec. 24, 1852
21 north	6 west	Grand River	1	1	2	Jan. 15, 1853
44, 45, 46 and 47 north ..	37 west	Lake Superior ..	4	4	8	Jan. 22, 1853
23 north	3 west	Grand River	1	1	2	Jan. 25, 1853
22 north	4 west	do	1	1	2	do
21 north	5 west	do	1	1	2	do
47 and 48 north	36 west	Lake Superior ..	2	2	4	Jan. 27, 1853
26 north	8 west	Grand River	1	1	2	Jan. 31, 1853
22, 23, 25, 26 & 27 north ..	1 west	Saginaw	5	5	10	Feb. 9 and 10, 1853.
22 and 25 north	2 west	do	2	2	4	Feb. 9 and 10, 1853.
30 north	8 and 12 west ..	Grand River	2	2	4	Mar. 4, 1853
50 north	27 and 28 west ..	Lake Superior ..	2	2	4	Mar. 7, 1853
25, 26 and 27 north	3 west	Grand River	3	3	6	Mar. 29, 1853
24 and 27 north	4 west	do	2	2	4	do
24 north	7 west	do	1	1	2	April 11, 1853
23 north	8 west	do	1	1	2	do
28 north	9 west	do	1	1	2	April 12, 1853
30 north	11 west	do	1	1	2	do
41 and 42 north	25 west	Lake Superior ..	2	2	4	April 28, 1853
42 north	23 west	do	1	1	2	do
46 north	32 west	do	1	1	2	June 1, 1853
46, 47 and 48 north	33 west	do	3	3	6	do
43 and 45 north	24 west	do	2	2	4	June 10, 1853
25 and 26 north	5 west	Grand River	2	2	4	June 23, 1853
13, 14, 15 and 24 north ..	1 west	Saginaw	4	4	8	June 28 & 30 1853.
23 north	2 west	do	1	1	2	June 23, 1853
28 and 29 north	24 and 25 west ..	Lake Superior ..	2	2	4	July 16, 1853
22, 23, 24 and 25 north ..	10 west	Grand River	4	4	8	Aug. 18, 1853

C—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land district.	Number of copies.			When sent to Commission'r.
			Original.	Commissioner.	Total.	
36 and 49 north.....	28 west	Lake Superior...	2	2	4	Aug. 18 & Oct. 10, 1853.
49 and 50 north.....	29 west .. .. .	.....do.....	2	2	4	Aug. 18, 1853
43 north.....	25 and 26 west ..	.....do.....	2	2	4	Aug. 20, 1853
49 north.....	30 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	Sept. 1, 1853
50 north.....	31 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	do
49 north.....	32 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	do
50 north.....	36 and 37 west ..	.....do.....	2	2	4	Sept. 2, 1853
24 and 27 north.....	5 west	Grand River .. .	2	2	4	Sept. 9, 1853
27 north.....	6 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	do
44 and 47 north.....	23 west	Lake Superior...	2	2	4	Sept. 17, 1853
44 and 45 north.....	22 west .. .. .	.....do.....	2	2	4	Sept. 21, 1853
16 and 17 north.....	1 west	Saginaw	2	2	4	Sept. 24, 1853
13 north.....	2 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	do
37 north.....	26 west	Lake Superior...	1	1	2	Oct. 10, 1853
26 north.....	10 west	Grand River .. .	1	1	2	Not sent.
44 north.....	41 west	Lake Superior...	1	1	2	do
22 north.....	5 west	Grand River .. .	1	1	2	do
41 and 42 north.....	24 west	Lake Superior...	2	2	4	do
41 and 44 north.....	26 west .. .. .	.....do.....	2	2	4	do
49 north.....	33 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	do
46 and 47 north.....	34 west .. .. .	.....do.....	2	2	4	do
47 north.....	35 west .. .. .	.....do.....	1	1	2	do
42, 43, 46, 47 & 48 north	22 west .. .. .	.....do.....	5	5	10	do
Total			119	119	238	

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Detroit, October 28, 1853.

D.

Statement of plats made and sent to the land offices in this district since November 12, 1862, with date of transmission.

Townships.	Ranges.	Land district.	No. of copies.	When sent.
				1853.
22, 23, 25, 26, and 27 north.....	1 west	Saginaw.....	5	May 3
11, 12, 22, 24, 25, and 26 north....	2 west	do.....	6	do...
23, 24, and 26 north.....	3 west	Grand River..	3	do...
22, 25, and 26 north.....	4 west	do.....	3	do...
21 north.....	5 west	do.....	1	do...
21, 25, and 26, north	6 west	do.....	3	do...
24 north.....	7 west	do.....	1	do...
26 and 30 north.....	8 west	do.....	2	do...
26 north.....	9 west	do.....	1	do...
27 north.....	10 west	do.....	1	do...
30 north.....	12 west	do.....	1	do...
46 and 50 north.....	12 west	Lake Superior.	2	May 3
47 and 49 north.....	13 west	do.....	2	do...
47, 48, and 49 north.....	14 west	do.....	3	do...
47, 48, and 49 north.....	15 west	do.....	3	do...
44 north.....	24 west	do.....	1	do...
36 and 39 north.....	26 west	do.....	2	do...
36, 40, and 50 north	27 west	do.....	3	do...
43 north.....	33 west	do.....	1	do...
42, 43, 44, and 45 north.....	34 west	do.....	4	do...
42 north.....	35 west	do.....	1	do...
43, 44, 45, 47, and 48 north.....	36 west	do.....	5	do...
44 and 45 north.....	37 west	do.....	2	do...
44, 45, and 47 north.....	38 west	do.....	3	do...
44, 45, and 47 north.....	39 west	do.....	3	do...
45 and 46 north.....	40 west	do.....	2	do...
46 north.....	41 west	do.....	1	do...
44 and 45 north.....	42 west	do.....	2	do...
46 north.....	43 west	do.....	1	do...
45 north.....	44, 45, and 46 west. .	do.....	3	do...
8, 9, and 10 north.....	2 west	Grand River..	3	May 25
46 north.....	11 west	Lake Superior.	1	August 2
47 north.....	12 west	do.....	1	do...
48 and 50 north.....	13 west	do.....	2	do...
42 north.....	23 west	do.....	1	do...
45 north.....	24 west	do.....	1	do...
41 and 42 north.....	25 west	do.....	2	do...
42 north.....	26 west	do.....	1	do...
50 north.....	28 west	do.....	1	do...
50 north.....	30 west	do.....	1	do...
47 north.....	32 west	do.....	1	do...
41 and 42 north.....	33 west	do.....	2	do...
45 north.....	35 west	do.....	1	do...
42 north.....	36 west	do.....	1	do...
46 and 47 north.....	37 west	do.....	2	do...
43 north.....	39 west	do.....	1	do...
44 north.....	40 west	do.....	1	do...
45 north.....	41 west	do.....	1	do...
13 north.....	2 west	Saginaw.....	1	Not sent.
25 and 27 north.....	3 west	Grand River..	2	do...
24 and 27 north.....	4 west	do.....	2	do...
26 north.....	7 west	do.....	1	do...
23 north.....	8 west	do.....	1	do...
north.....	9 west	do.....	1	do...

D—Continued.

Townships.	Ranges.	Land district.	No. of copies.	When sent.
30 north.....	11 west	Grand River..	1	1853. Not sent.
31 north.....	12 west	do.....	1	do...
29 north.....	13 west	do.....	1	do...
40 north.....	24, 25, and 26 west...	Lake Superior.	3	do...
38 and 39 north.....	27 west	do.....	2	do...
49 north.....	31 west	do.....	1	do...
46 and 48 north.....	32 west	do.....	2	do...
48 north.....	33 west	do.....	1	do...
44 and 45 north.....	43 west	do.....	2	do...
			117	

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, October 28, 1853.

E.

List of townships the field-notes of which have been recorded or transcribed since November 12, 1852.

Townships.	Range.	Situation.	Pages.	Remarks.
42 north.....	18 west...	Upper peninsula..	695	Records.
49 and 50 north.....	12 west...			
47, 48, 49, and 50 north.....	13 west...			
47, 48, and 49 north.....	14 west...			
47, 48, and 49 north.....	15 west...			
46 north.....	43 west...	Upper peninsula...	480	Records.
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north.....	30 west...			
33 north.....	1 and 2 east.		Lower peninsula..	272	Records.
31, 32, and 33 north.....	3 east...	Upper peninsula..	382	Transcripts.
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47 north.....	1 west...			
41, 42, and 43 north.....	2 west...	Lower peninsula.		
16 and 17 north.....	7 west...			
46, 47, and 48 north.....	27 west...	Upper peninsula..	963	Transcripts.
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north.....	29 west...			
41 north.....	30 west...	Upper peninsula..	581	Transcripts.
44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north.....	31 west...			
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north.....	30 west...	Upper peninsula..	310	Transcripts.
41, 42, and 43 north.....	31 west...			
44, 45, 46, and 47 north.....	2 west...	Lower peninsula..	246	Transcripts— (re-surveys.)
40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 north....	3 west...			
21 north.....	9 and 10 west.	Upper peninsula..	871	Transcripts.
21 and 22 north.....	11 and 12 west.			
46 and 47 north.....	4 west...	Upper peninsula..		
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, and 51 north.....	5 west...			
42, 43, and 44 north.....	6 west...	Upper peninsula..	1, 021	Transcripts.
49 and 50 north.....	8 west...			
43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 north.....	9 west...	Upper peninsula..		
46 and 47 north.....	3 west...			
40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 north....	4 west...	Upper peninsula..		
45, 46, 47, and 48 north.....	6 west...			
47, 48, 49, and 50 north.....	7 west...	Lower peninsula..	196	Transcripts.
42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 north..	8 west...			
42, 43, 44, and 45 north.....	10 west...	Upper peninsula..	1, 710	Transcripts
18 north.....	7 west...			
16, 17, and 18 north.....	8 west...	Upper peninsula..		
49, 50, and 51 north.....	6 west...			
42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 north.....	7 west...	Upper peninsula..		
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 north.....	12 west...			
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 north.....	13 west...	Upper peninsula..		
41, 42, 43, and 44 north.....	14 west...			
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 north....	11 west...			
Aggregate number of pages.....			7, 727	
To which add making and copying lists of swamp lands granted to the State by act of April 28, 1850.....			689	
Making total number of pages.....			8, 416	

F.

List of descriptive notes made since November 12, 1852, the date of the last annual report.

Townships.	Ranges.	Land districts.	No. of copies.
31, 32, and 33 N.....	1, 2, and 3 E....	Saginaw.....	9
31, 32, 33, and 34 N.....	1 and 2 W.....	do.....	8
31 and 32 N.....	3 W.....	Grand River.....	2
31 and 32 N.....	4 W.....	do.....	2
31 and 32 N.....	5 W.....	do.....	2
			23

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, October 28, 1853.

G.

The United States in account with Leander Chapman, surveyor general northwest of the Ohio.

Dr.		SALARY ACCOUNT.		Cr.	
1852.					
Dec. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 4th quarter, 1852.....		1852.	By balance of account for 3d quarter, 1852.....	\$138 14
		\$2,453 92	Oct. 6	By treasury draft (in part) No. 4429 on treasury In-	
1853.			Dec. 30	terior warrant No. 5050, for.....	2,375 00
April 1	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 1st quarter, 1853.....	2,433 22	1853.		
July 1	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 2d quarter, 1853.....	2,544 97	Mar. 29	By treasury draft (in part) No. 4907 on treasury In-	2,375 00
Sept. 30	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for the 3d quarter, 1853.....	2,432 67	June 30	By treasury draft No. 5495, for.....	2,565 11
	To amount to balance.....	62 47	Sept. 29	By treasury draft No. 5333 on treasury Interior war-	
				rant No. 5917, for.....	2,475 00
		9,926 25		By treasury draft (in part) No. 5707 on treasury In-	
				terior warrant No. 6304, for.....	9,926 25
				By balance in the hands of the surveyor general.....	62 47

LEANDER CHAPMAN, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, October 28, 1853.

H.

The United States in account with Leander Chapman, surveyor general northwest of the Ohio.

Dr.	DISBURSEMENT ACCOUNT.				Cr.
1852. Dec. 31	To amount of disbursements for the 4th quarter, 1852	\$201 56	1852. Oct. 6 Dec. 30	By balance of account for 3d quarter, 1852..... By treasury draft (in part) No. 4429 on treasury Interior warrant No. 5050, for.....	\$79 24 300 00
1853. April 1 July 1	To amount of disbursements for the 1st quarter, 1853. To amount of disbursements for the 2d quarter, 1853. To amount retained by Charles Noble, late surveyor general, by direction of Commissioner.....	247 50 331 49	1853. Mar. 29 June 30	By treasury draft (in part) No. 4907 on treasury Interior warrant No. 5495, for..... By treasury draft No. 5319 on treasury Interior warrant No. 5904, for.....	300 00 400 00
Oct. 1	To amount of disbursements for the 3d quarter, 1853. To amount to balance.....	250 26 239 54	Sept. 29	By treasury draft (in part) No. 5707 on treasury Interior warrant No. 6304, for	300 00
		1,373 24		By balance in the hands of the surveyor general.....	1,373 24 239 54

LEANDER CHAPMAN, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Detroit, October 28, 1853.

I.

Estimate of appropriations required for the payment of the salary of the surveyor general northwest of the Ohio, and for the salaries of the clerks in his office, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1855, to wit :

For compensation of surveyor general, per 10th section of the act of 18th May, 1796.....	\$2,000 00
For compensation of clerks in his office, per 1st section of the act of 9th May, 1836.....	6,300 00
For compensation of clerks to be employed in transcribing field-notes for preservation at the seat of government	1,350 00

9,650 00

Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the re-surveys in the lower peninsula of Michigan for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1855, to wit :

For the re-survey of thirty-six townships north of the third correction line and east of the meridian, and twelve townships north of the third correction line and west of the meridian—in all, forty-eight townships, averaging seventy miles each, at a rate not exceeding \$6 per mile.....	20,160 00
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Estimate of appropriations required for the survey of such unsurveyed islands in Michigan as it may be desirable for the government to have surveyed prior to the abolishment of the surveyor general's office.....	1,200 00
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Estimate of appropriations required to defray the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office at Detroit, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1855, to wit :

For stationery, binding, printing, and postage	500 00
For office rent and fuel	575 00
For services of messenger	120 00

1,195 00

LEANDER CHAPMAN,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Detroit, October 28, 1853.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,

St. Louis, October 28, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 28th July last, I have prepared, and now have the honor to submit, the following report of the operations of this office since the 30th of October, 1852, the date of the last annual report from the surveyor general:

I.—RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The accompanying statement A exhibits, in detail, under the several appropriations made directly by Congress for the district, and the special apportionments allowed to it by your office, the financial operations of this office. The balance due the United States on the first of October, 1852, and the funds since received, amount to \$30,206 86. The expenditures up to the first of October, 1853, were \$28,653 75; leaving, at the latter date, a balance in favor of the United States of \$1,613 11. Recent payments have further reduced that balance to \$1,349 93, which is my present indebtedness to the government.

II.—SURVEYS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI, AND RE-SURVEYS OF DEFECTIVE OR INCOMPLETE LINES.

The contracts of Messrs. Clark, Dunn, and Shields, for the survey of township 67 north, ranges 18 to 43 west, and the connections with the boundary line between the States of Missouri and Iowa, have been closed by the payment of the accounts of those deputies, and the transmission of the plats to your office and that of the register.

In the last annual report it was stated that the public surveys, from range 18 west eastward to the Des Moines river, were not connected with the new State line, run in the year 1850, under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States; and the propriety of making those connections was suggested by the surveyor general for the following reasons, viz: 1st. The old mile-points established by Sullivan, in 1816, had not all been found by the deputy surveyors who connected the public surveys with the Indian line between that year and 1850. 2d. Such mile-points as had been reset by these deputies were not all, as well as Sullivan's, found in retracing the line in 1850; and, 3d. In this retracing, the new mile-points are set gradually westward from the old ones, as the line progresses east, because the new line is 11.80 chains longer than Sullivan's. This being the case, it is evident that the public surveys east of range 18 west are not connected with the State line; and nothing having been received relative to this subject during the past year, I again respectfully call your attention to it, and recommend that instructions directing me to have these connections completed be forwarded at an early day, so that the whole of the public surveys along the State line may be made to harmonize therewith.

A deputy was sent, last year, to connect the surveys in township 16 north, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 east of the 5th principal meridian, with the State line between Missouri and Arkansas, in pursuance of the instructions of the 14th of September, 1852; but he failed to execute the work intrusted to him. Since that time, the greater portion of the land

in those townships has been assigned to the State of Missouri, under the act of the 28th of September, 1850, donating swamp lands, &c.; but, in my opinion, this fact should not prevent the completion of the connections suggested, even if the only result should be the furnishing of the materials for an accurate map of the State. I will, therefore, take measures to have this business attended to, unless otherwise instructed.

The re-survey of township 14 north, range 2 east of the 4th principal meridian, was executed by Aaron Snider, under instructions from this office, dated the 14th of October, 1852; and the re-survey of township 15 north, range 4 east of the 3d principal meridian, was executed by Isaac S. Baker, under like instructions, dated the 27th of the same month; both being in conformity to the Commissioner's letter of the 19th of August, 1852. This work has been returned to this office, and approved.

On the first of September last, Aaron Snider, deputy surveyor, was detached to run the interior lines of township 24 north, range 16 east of the 5th principal meridian, which was still undivided. He is now in the field, and his returns are daily expected.

Under instructions, dated the 2d of September last, deputy surveyor Joseph Burnap regulated the lines of township 47 north, range 7 east of the 5th principal meridian. The work is returned, has been approved, and will be disposed of in a few days.

On the 7th of the same month I instructed F. W. Rohland, deputy surveyor, to retrace certain lines in township 47 north, ranges 1 and 2 east of the 5th principal meridian, which were defective, in not closing with the adjoining surveys. This work is not yet returned.

It having been reported that a large island in the Missouri, and belonging to this State, lying in townships 58 and 59 north, range 36 west, had not been surveyed, I had the lines of the public surveys extended through it by Levi Thatcher, deputy surveyor, and the business was disposed of by transmitting, on the 23d of September last, authenticated plats. It is called "Nodoway island."

And, finally, on the 15th of this month, an order for the re-survey of so much of the lines of townships 4 north, range 1 west, and 4 north, range 5 east of the 4th principal meridian, in Illinois, as are defective, was issued to Isaac S. Baker, under the authority given by your letters of the 19th of August and the 7th of September, 1852. The deputy is now in the field, and has been required to pursue strictly the instructions issued from your office for the guidance of the surveyor general in the re-survey and retracing of lines long established, and within which lands have been sold for a considerable period of time.

III.—SURVEYS OF PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN MISSOURI CONFIRMED BY THE ACT OF THE 4TH OF JULY, 1836.

During the year one claim was surveyed and paid for; nine certificates of re-location, for valid interferences with lands previously disposed of, were issued; twelve certificates of re-location were delivered to the claimants, or their legal representatives or agents; four surveys were platted, described, and recorded; and five statements, relative to

surveys—altogether included within former legal lines—were entered on the record.

Owing to the progression of this branch of the service towards completion, I made, in view of its final close, a complete investigation of all the claims confirmed by the first section of the act of the 4th of July, 1836, which are not yet decided, for the purpose of ascertaining—

1. The tracts the locations of which are plainly fixed by a former Spanish survey, or the survey of a settlement-right, under the act of 1805, and which, therefore, may now be retraced.

2. The tracts the location of which may now be clearly determined, but which are altogether within the lines of lands granted or sold by the government previous to the 4th of July, 1836.

3. The confirmed claims, which have indefinite locations, or are without location at all, because they had been conceded at large on the vacant lands of the "Royal domain of Spain," which the surveyor general is forbidden to survey, under the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, and the instructions from your office.

The claims under the first head will be surveyed, if it can be done justly, and after a due consideration of the time now elapsed since the confirmations of 1836, during which period innocent purchasers may have come into possession of lands within the lines of said claims, and improved them, with the praiseworthy intention of making them their permanent homes, and the inheritance of their children. Strict law, certainly, imposes the obligation to execute surveys in these cases; but the owners of the claims have been guilty of such *laches*, that, prior to their execution, they should be held to the most rigid proof. In regard to such of them as have been reserved by the registers, under the acts of 1811 and 1818, there can be no hesitation; in other cases, I will, unless otherwise instructed, act in accordance with the sentiments now expressed.

For the tracts under the second head, certificates of re-location will be issued to the claimants for the quantity confirmed upon their application, or the application of their legal representatives, or authorized agents. A brief statement of each claim embraced in the third class has been prepared, showing its character, and referring to the opinions and instructions precluding its survey. A copy of these statements, in the form of a pamphlet, will be transmitted for your consideration, and for the purpose of facilitating proceedings in the premises, if my information be correct that further legislation in regard to claims of this character is to be urged upon Congress during the coming session. I will also cause to be prepared and transmitted, in pursuance of the instructions of the 1st of November, 1848, an exhibit of all the claims confirmed by the act of 1836. There are yet remaining in the office thirty-eight certificates of relocation, which will be delivered to the claimants on application. As they seem, thus far, to be unaware of the existence of these certificates, I will endeavor to devise a judicious and safe method of bringing the fact to their knowledge; otherwise their rights may be sacrificed by the cupidity of speculators.

IV.—FIELD-NOTES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SURVEYS.

Three volumes, containing the field-notes of the recent public surveys in both States, have been transcribed, and as soon as the returns are approved of, the few operations now in progress in this branch of the service,*——. They are copied for the purpose of having them transmitted to your office.

The transcript of the field-notes of private surveys in Missouri is completed, and two volumes of those of the Illinois private claims remain to be copied. When this is done, the volumes for both States will be forwarded.

V.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

1. *Surveys of out-boundary lines.*—By the act of the 13th of June, 1812, it is enacted, that the "rights, titles, and claims to town or village lots, out-lots, common-field lots, and commons, in, adjoining, and belonging to the several towns or villages of Portage des Sioux, St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Village a Robert, Carondelet, Ste. Genevieve, New Madrid, New Bourbon, Little Prairie, and Arkansas, in the Territory of Missouri, which lots have been inhabited, cultivated, or possessed prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, shall be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the inhabitants of the respective towns or villages, according to their several right or rights in common thereto;" and it is further provided that "it shall be the duty of the principal deputy surveyor for the said Territory, as soon as may be, to survey or cause to be surveyed and marked, (where the same has not already been done according to law,) the out-boundary lines of the said several towns or villages, so as to include the out-lots, common-field lots, and commons, thereto respectively belonging."

It is certain that at the time of the passage of this act, there had been no survey of the out-boundaries of any of the towns or villages named in it; nor have I been able to find any prior law which authorized such surveys. I cannot, therefore, imagine why the words, "where the same has not already been done according to law," were inserted, unless upon the mistaken supposition that these surveys had been theretofore authorized. It is greatly to be regretted that the deputy surveyor did not then proceed to execute these surveys in obedience to a legal requisition so imperative. The evidence was then clearer, and more accessible, than it has been at any subsequent period; and if the work had been then completed, it would have saved an infinite amount of difficulty and expense, and relieved the towns of obstacles to progress and improvement, which have hung like mill-stones about their necks up to the present time.

There is no positive and indisputable evidence in this office that the out-boundary lines of any of the towns mentioned in the act of 1812 have been surveyed, in pursuance of said act. In respect to all of them, except St. Louis and Carondelet, it has never been claimed by any one that they have been. There are in this office the field-notes of a survey of the

* Here, an accidental omission in the original.

commons of Carondelet, executed under the orders of Elias Rector, the then deputy surveyor. There is no date affixed to them; but I think it has been satisfactorily proved that the survey was made soon after the passage of, and in pursuance of the act of 1812. The surveyor general found the field-notes in this office prior to 1817. (*See a letter of Surveyor General Milburn to the Commissioner, of the 10th of April, 1840.*) On the 10th of February, 1834, Surveyor General Langham employed Joseph C. Brown to retrace the lines of this survey, and re-establish the corners. Whilst engaged in this work, the villagers solicited Mr. Brown to obtain authority to run the lines of the common-field also. In compliance with their request, he addressed a note to the surveyor general, asking authority to do so. The language of this note proves that there had been a prior survey. It is further proved by the fact that the surveyor general gave the authority requested, and informed Mr. Brown that the work would be paid for on the same terms that the previous retracing of the lines of the commons had been contracted for. Although the field-notes of this prior survey of the common-field have been lost, I believe it will be understood by our older citizens that they once existed; that the surveys of the commons and common-fields were executed under the orders of Rector, soon after the passage of the act of 1812; and that they were intended to have been made in pursuance of that act. In the field-notes returned by Brown, objects are alluded to as having been landmarks in a former survey. I believe that these lost notes were in this office in 1834; that Brown was furnished with a copy of them; and that they have since been lost, or destroyed. There is a plat of the survey of the commons approved by Surveyor General Langham; yet, although the survey of the common-field was made immediately thereafter, there is no plat of it approved by Mr. Langham. It is laid down, however, on the township plat of that period, and the individual surveys which have been made in it recognise its lines; and the surveys of those private claims were approved by Surveyor General Milburn on the 15th of December, 1840. On the 10th of April, 1850, a plat of this survey was placed of record by Surveyor General Clark, and he certifies that Brown was paid for making the survey—a fact which strongly indicates that it was approved by Langham. In view of all these facts—and many others might be adduced if space would allow of such a discussion—it is my opinion that the out-boundary lines of the village of Carondelet have been surveyed in conformity to law, and I will therefore act in accordance with this opinion, unless otherwise instructed.

There has never been an *actual survey* of the out-boundaries of St. Louis. Its corporate limits were definitely adjusted, for the first time, by a decree of the court of common pleas, in the year 1809. All the out-lots, common-field lots, and commons, were surveyed prior to the year 1836. I find on the files of this office, under date of the 15th of September, 1835, a contract made by Surveyor General Langham with Joseph C. Brown, for the survey of all the town lots, out-lots, and common-field lots, which were confirmed. This contract further stipulates for the “survey of the out-boundaries of the town, and of the several common-fields, *either in separate parcels or in one general survey*, according as he may be instructed by said Langham.” No other sub-

sequent instructions were given by Mr. Langham. Mr. Brown proceeded and executed a portion only of the surveys contracted for. No attempt was made to execute one general survey of out-boundaries. The surveys made were so separated by intermediate spaces, that they could not have been connected by this office, so as to form one continuous out-boundary line. The subject seems to have slumbered from that time until the year 1838. Then the board of directors for the public schools, organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly, began to evince a proper interest in the reservation made for the benefit of education by the act of 1812. I find on file in this office a memorandum, in the handwriting of William Milburn, the surveyor general, and signed by him, under date of the 29th of April of that year, purporting to be a "designation of the out-boundary lines of the town of St. Louis, so as to enclose the out-lots, common-field lots, and commons, thereto belonging, according to the views of the board of school commissioners," &c. I infer, from this paper, that the board had called upon the surveyor general to have the out-boundary surveyed, and that this memorandum was made by him, to be taken into consideration prior to any definitive action on the subject. The line, as indicated by this memorandum, would have included the St. Louis common, the Barrier de Noyer, Cul de Sac, Grand Prairie, and St. Louis common-fields. It would also have included some other lots, exterior to their lines, which were claimed as out-lots. Mr. Milburn, it seems, was not inclined to act in haste, for I find nothing further on the files until the year 1840. On the 12th of August, of that year, he appointed Joseph C. Brown, a deputy, "to survey the north boundary of the town of St. Louis, as it stood incorporated on the 13th of June, 1812, and to connect it with the west boundary of the St. Louis common-field; and also to survey so much of the northwestern boundary of said town, as it stood incorporated at the time aforesaid, as may be necessary to enable him to connect with the north boundary of the St. Louis common." This survey was executed by said Brown on the succeeding day; and the field-notes were certified by him, and filed in this office, where they are still preserved. They have not been formally recorded and approved, over the signature of the surveyor general, as was the usual practice at that period. Nevertheless, they seem to have been acted upon by him. The next and the last thing I find of record, is a "PLAT and description of the survey of the OUT-BOUNDARY LINES of the TOWN (now city) of St. LOUIS, in the Territory (now STATE) of MISSOURI, as it stood incorporated on the 13th of June, 1812, including the out-lots, common-field lots, of the common-field of St. Louis, and the commons thereto belonging, made in pursuance of the first section of the ACT OF CONGRESS approved the 13th of June, 1812, entitled "An act making further provision for the settlement of claims to land in the Territory of Missouri." The words above underscored for capitals are written on the face of the plat, in larger letters than the remainder of the caption. This plat was "examined and approved," on the 8th of December, 1840, by Mr. Milburn, and is so certified on its face, over his signature. The out-boundary, as indicated on this plat, includes the incorporated limits of the town as they were fixed in 1812, the St. Louis common-

field, and the St. Louis common. It excludes the Barrier de Noyer, the Cul de Sac, and the Grand Prairie common-fields.

The act of Congress seems to contemplate the survey of one continuous out-boundary line. The surveys of the Carondelet common-field, and commons, as I have shown, were but parts of one general survey, which distinguished these tracts from each other. It is true that Mr. Langham had authorized Brown to survey the out-boundary, either in one general survey, or in parts; but the latter failed to execute the work in either form. The only other survey executed, prior to the draughting of this plat, was the one connecting the corporation line with the St. Louis common-field, and the St. Louis common. There is nothing in this office indicating, nor have I any other means of ascertaining, for what reasons the surveyor general "examined and approved" a plat purporting to be "*the survey of the out-boundary lines*" made "*in pursuance*" of the act of Congress, when, as I have shown, no actual survey had been made, either continuously or in connected portions. Nor can I perceive for what reasons the line, as fixed by the plat, excludes the Barrier de Noyer, the Cul de Sac, and the Grand Prairie common-fields. They seem to me to be clearly within the purview of the act. I make no doubt, however, that he acted from such considerations as were satisfactory to his mind at the time. The structure of the caption of this plat is singular in another respect. It purports to be a survey of the out-boundaries of the town *as it stood incorporated* in 1812, and these incorporated boundaries are so surveyed as to include the out-lots, &c. By reference to the copy of it, transmitted to your office a short time since, you will find that the only portion of the line of the incorporation which forms a part of the supposed out-boundary survey is the portion connecting with the lines of the St. Louis common-field, and the commons, as retraced by Brown in 1840.

I have stated the facts as I have found them of record, or on the files in this office. I am already informed by a committee of the board of public schools that it is in contemplation to make an application to annul the plat as certified in 1840, and have the out-boundary line so run as to include the several common-fields excluded by it, and such other out-lots as are within the purview of the act of 1812. The question, at this time, presents an aspect very different from that presented originally. The fact that such a plat is of record, and so certified;—the lapse of time;—the change in the ownership of property;—and many other considerations, may be found to bear strongly against a new and continuous survey. It seems to me, therefore, that it would be an injudicious and imprudent step for me to prejudge such a question at this time. The value of the property involved in the issue is immense; intense interest is manifested by those claiming it; and I could not, if I desired, form and express an opinion, without a thorough examination of legal authorities, as well as a more mature consideration of the facts I have now stated.

It is very desirable that the out-boundaries of the other towns and villages named in the act should be definitely fixed by survey. Some of them are greatly in need of the vacant lots, for the support of schools. St. Charles has grown to be a city of respectable size; and Ste. Genevieve has become a commercial point of importance. The citizens of

the latter town have made numerous personal applications to me upon the subject, and I should, ere now, have had the survey executed, but for the difficulty of finding a competent deputy to perform the duty. The same difficulty presents itself in respect to the other towns. Since the passage of the act of 1812, nearly three-quarters of a mile in width, in front of the village of Ste. Genevieve, has been washed away by the river. This renders the survey more difficult than it will be for any other of the towns. The act requiring these surveys is imperative, and the duty is not dispensed with by the lapse of time. I shall, therefore, take measures, as early as practicable, to find competent surveyors, and have this work accurately executed.

2. *Assignments of school lands.*—The act of 1812 reserved, for the support of schools, all the vacant lots, out-lots, and common-field lots, in the villages therein mentioned; and, for the purpose of ascertaining within what limits the lots reserved were, the surveyor general was required to run the out-boundary lines of the towns. It also provided that the whole quantity reserved should not exceed one-twentieth of the quantity of land embraced within said out-boundary lines; but it failed to provide any method of distinguishing the vacant lots from those of private claimants, or any method of assigning the school lands, and rendering them available for the purposes of education. To remedy these defects, the act of the 26th of May, 1824, was enacted. The first section of that act made it *the duty* of those who owned or claimed lots, out-lots, and common-field lots, and whose claims had been confirmed by the act of 1812, on the ground that they had been inhabited, cultivated, or possessed, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, to proceed, within eighteen months, to identify said lots, by proving the fact of inhabitation, cultivation, or possession, and the boundaries and extent of their claims, before the recorder of land titles, so as to enable the surveyor general to distinguish the private from the vacant lots.

It was also provided, that, at the expiration of said time, the recorder of land titles should furnish the surveyor general with a list of all the lots so proved up, and that the latter should thereupon proceed to survey, designate, and set apart to the towns and villages, so many of the remaining vacant lots as had not been previously reserved for military purposes, and not exceeding in quantity one-twentieth of all included within the out-boundary. The act seems to have proceeded upon the supposition that the surveyor general had performed the duty of surveying the out-boundaries, as enjoined upon him by the act of 1812.

Under these acts a number of perplexing legal questions arose relative to claims for school lands; and many of them were the fruits of the neglect of the surveyor general, in failing to fulfil the duties imposed upon him, and which were imperative in character. Nothing was done until he had been solicited, for years together; and when he did act, the first duty prescribed by the act, and upon the performance of which all its beneficial provisions depended, was evaded—I mean the out-boundary surveys; and the attempt was made to execute the details of the law without its performance. The consequences have been such as might have been anticipated. The advance in the value of property,—the rapid increase in population,—the numerous changes in ownership,—the construction of valuable improvements,—and other

auxiliary causes, have multiplied, indefinitely, embarrassments which might have been avoided by a prompt discharge of official duty. In the absence of out-boundary surveys, and of a decisive disposition to execute them, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, anxious to give to the cause of education the benefits designed by the acts of Congress, and believing that there was no danger of exceeding the quantity specified, instructed the surveyor general to proceed, upon application, to survey and set apart the vacant lots within the *corporate* limits of the towns, provided the quantity set apart should not exceed one-twentieth of the quantity embraced in those limits. This was a very beneficial temporary expedient for this city, but it left the questions relative to out-lots and common-field lots unsettled. Nevertheless, some of my predecessors, and, I believe, a majority of them, have not hesitated to make assignments of school land outside of the corporate limits of the towns and villages; assigning, as their reason therefor, that, in their opinion, there was no danger of exceeding the quantity specified by the acts of Congress. In this course I cannot concur. By the instructions of your office, I am required to make assignments *within* the corporate limits of such towns as were incorporated in 1812; and I am required by the law, and the instructions, before making assignments *outside* of corporate limits, or to towns which had none in 1812, to survey the out-boundary lines. I shall proceed to perform my duty, in conformity to these views, with as much energy and despatch as is practicable.

During the last year, only one application has been made for the survey, designation, and setting apart of school land. It was filed on the 3d of May, 1852, by Evans Casselberry, esq., as attorney-in-fact for the city of Carondelet, and for Louisa Franklin and Constance Shultz, the parties to whom the city council had deeded the land prayed to be set apart. It was for a tract in the common-field of that town, lying between survey No. 119 and survey No. 122. My predecessor, Mr. Clark, transmitted the application, the evidence, and the arguments, to you, on the 10th of December, 1852, and requested your decision thereupon. The case was returned by you, by letter, under date of the 12th of April, 1853, with instructions to give further notice, and receive more evidence, and then render a *decision* upon its merits, and transmit the result, and the reasons therefor, to your office. Your instructions were strictly pursued by my immediate predecessor and myself, and I rendered the required decision, and transmitted it to you on the 12th of August, 1853. The decision was, that the lot in question was a vacant lot, within the purview of the acts of 1812 and 1824; and, as such, should be surveyed, designated, and set apart, in conformity to law. By a communication dated the 8th of September following, you confirmed my decision, and gave me instructions how to proceed in executing it; and by another communication, of the 11th instant, you gave me further, and final, instructions. I have taken steps to have your instructions pursued, and will, as soon as practicable, have the lot designated and set apart in the usual form.

3. *Commons and common-fields.*—The commons of St. Louis were first surveyed by Mackey, in 1806. He acted under authority which had been derived from the Spanish government. Another survey was made by Joseph C. Brown, under instructions issued in the month of Novem-

ber of the year 1832. His field-notes are dated the 8th of May, 1833, and the plat and description the 13th of the same month and year. The lines fixed by this survey are the lines now recognised by this office in all its plats.

Under a contract dated the 31st of March, 1817, Brown surveyed the exterior lines of the common-field of St. Louis, the exterior lines of a portion of the Grand Prairie common-field, and the exterior lines of the Prairie des Noyers common-field. Under the same contract he also surveyed a few of the individual lots in the Cul de Sac, and in the south part of the Prairie des Noyers common-field.

Under instructions dated the 18th of September, 1826, Rene Paul surveyed the individual and vacant lots in the common-field of St. Louis, which adjoined the town. This survey was executed in September and October of that year.

Under a contract dated the 15th of September, 1835, Brown surveyed the lots within the town of St. Louis; the lots in the northern part of the Grand Prairie; those in the northern part of the Prairie des Noyers; and a portion of the lots in the Cul de Sac common-field; the remainder having been surveyed under the contract of 1817 before mentioned.

Under instructions dated the 9th of May, 1846, William Cozzens surveyed the southern portion of the Grand Prairie lots. His field-notes were returned on the 28th of December, 1850. To this survey many objections were filed by parties interested. Previous to a final approval or disapproval of it, the surveyor general deemed it prudent to collect the evidence *pro* and *con*, and transmit the whole case to you for instructions. Since my accession to office, you have returned the field-notes and all the documents to this office, with instructions to give notice, and take further evidence, in relation to each and all of the individual lots which are embraced in the survey, and which have been confirmed; and approve or disapprove of the survey made of each claim. In obedience to your instructions, I immediately published the notice, and fixed the 1st of November as the last day for receiving evidence. I shall now fix, by public notice, another period, within which arguments of counsel may be filed; at the expiration of which time I shall proceed to investigate the matter as early as practicable, and approve or disapprove each of the surveys, as instructed by you.

In the surveys of the commons and common-fields, I make no doubt that the lines are somewhat erroneous. Indeed there is but little doubt that the one called the "Cul de Sac" has been altogether misplaced. It should have been located upon the western portion of the Chouteau mill tract. But, as the lines are fixed, all those who could show valid claims in any of these fields have been provided for, save such as claim within the space covered by the surveys of Cozzens. When they are provided for by the approval of these, or the execution of new surveys, substantial justice will have been done to the original claimants. There will then be some unconfirmed claims, and a small piece of ground between the Cul de Sac and the Grand Prairie field, to be adjudicated upon between the government, the schools, and the claimants. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that any important change in the outlines of these commons and common-fields would work more injury, at this

late day, than can have been produced by any original error which may have occurred in their location. I give no opinion relative to amendments of individual surveys. Each of these must stand upon its own bottom, and be amended, or not, according to the facts of the particular case, and the legal and equitable principles applicable to them.

The circumstances attending the survey of the common, and the outlines of the common-field, of Carondelet, have already been stated and commented upon in this report. Under instructions dated the 15th of March, 1839, (subsequent to the incorporation of the town,) Joseph C. Brown surveyed the town lots, and the individual lots, in the common-field. The surveys were executed during the summer of that year.

Under an order from the old board of commissioners, Silas Bent surveyed the common-field of St. Ferdinand. His notes were dated in January, 1810.

Under the contract of March 31st, 1817, before alluded to, Joseph C. Brown surveyed, during the month of January, 1818, the commons of St. Ferdinand.

Under instructions dated the 5th of December, 1837, the town lots of St. Ferdinand were surveyed by Frederick Hyatt; and, under a contract dated the 6th of April, 1843, Brown retraced and made corrections of the lines run by Hyatt.

The commons of the village of Marais des Liards were surveyed by Joseph C. Brown in 1818, in pursuance of his contract of March, 1817.

The village lots were also surveyed by him in 1843, under a contract dated in April of that year.

There is no common belonging to the villages of Ste. Genevieve and New Bourbon. The common-fields have been thrice surveyed: first, by Brown, in 1840, under instructions of the 3d of September of that year; second, by William Milburn, in 1842, under instructions of the 10th of December of that year; and third, by Brown, in 1846 and 1847, under instructions of the 9th of December, 1846.

There are no commons or common-fields belonging to New Madrid. The town lots, and the only out-lots claimed, were surveyed by Brown in May, 1845, under his contract of the 6th of April, 1843.

All the lands within the purview of the acts of Congress, formerly claimed by the village of Little Prairie, have been washed away by the river. No survey was ever made of them.

Mine a Breton never owned any commons or common-fields. The town and out-lots were surveyed, first, by Samuel Cole, in 1835, under instructions dated in June of that year; and second, by Mason Frissel, under instructions of the 30th of October, 1837, and the 15th of September, 1846.

The town lots, commons, and a large portion of the common-field lots, of Portage des Sioux, were surveyed by Brown in 1845, under a contract of the 26th of April, 1843. The remainder of the common-fields, and some connecting lines, were surveyed by Burnap, recently, under instructions of the 23d of December last.

The common of St. Charles was originally surveyed by James

Mackey, a deputy of Antoine Soulard, in February, 1804, under a decree of the Lieut. Governor Delassus, of the 26th of February, 1801.

The exterior lines of the town of St. Charles, and of the several common-fields, were surveyed by Joseph Evans, under a contract of the 2d of January, 1817. With the exception of some field lots, which were confirmed by the old board, and located by him, he made no other surveys of the St. Charles lands. The land outside of the town and common-fields was by him subdivided and laid out into sections and fractional sections.

Thomas W. Cunningham, under instructions of the 21st of December, 1837, surveyed the common of St. Charles, pursuant to the confirmation thereof, made on the 13th of June, 1812, by retracing Mackey's lines. Mr. Cunningham then discovered that Evans had committed an error by locating some of his lines too far southeast, causing thereby the common-field to interfere with the lands of the common.

Under a contract of the 26th of April, 1843, Brown surveyed, during the autumn of 1844 and the spring of 1845, the individual town lots and common-field lots of St. Charles; made some alterations in Cunningham's lines of the common; and re-established, as he supposed, Evans's subdivision lines of the St. Charles lands.

Isaac Woods, under instructions of the 10th and 11th of August, 1848, executed, so far as was then possible, a complete correctional survey of the St. Charles lands. It having been discovered that Brown's subdivision lines varied considerably from those established by Evans, Woods was instructed to restore them, which he did as nearly as practicable. In doing so, he curtailed the depth of a large number of lots in the northeast part of the common-field, at their northwest ends. This occasioned renewed complaints. On the 12th of March, 1851, instructions were given to Arnold Krekel to have the lines of Brown again restored, in order to restore the lost ground to these curtailed tracts. Mr. Krekel failed to perform the task; and other instructions, to the same effect, were given to F. Mosberger and J. Indest, on the 9th of July, 1852, who repaired to the ground and re-established said lines and corners. The surveys, as they now stand, my predecessor has recommended shall be treated as a finality; and I cannot, at present, perceive any valid reason for differing with him in opinion.

4. *Surveys of individual lots in towns and villages of Missouri.*—One lot in the Cul de Sac of St. Louis was surveyed, and the survey recorded and approved. The plats and descriptions of the surveys of ten lots in St. Louis and five lots in St. Charles have been recorded; also the surveys of the lots in the village and common-field of the Portage des Sioux, which had been but partially made, were completed during the year, and properly connected with the public and private surveys of township 48 north, ranges 5 and 6 east. The examinations of the old records and archives, which are necessary to fix with certainty the locality of the lots in St. Louis, embrace, during the year, eleven blocks, from No. 34 to No. 44 inclusive. This work would have progressed more rapidly, but for the fact that the clerk engaged upon it is often detached, to perform duties equally important. In the reorganization which it is my purpose to make of the office, with a view to a more

efficient division of its labor, this branch of the service will receive the attention it deserves.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

There have been made for the use of registers, to replace worn-out plats in their offices, one hundred and fifteen plats of townships and fractional townships; and copies of portions of thirty of them were prepared for your office. One hundred and forty-eight descriptive lists were made for registers. There were platted, described, and recorded sixty-five surveys of the Missouri general series. The accounts of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year 1852, and first quarter of 1853, were recorded. A copy of the register of the private surveys in Missouri (general series) was made, the old one having become unserviceable from long and constant use. Two sets (both in triplicate) of the inventory of the office were made, in consequence of the changes which occurred in the surveyor-generalship. An elaborate report on the Nicolle and adjacent claims, in township 33 north, ranges 6 and 7 east, was, under instructions from your office, prepared and transmitted for your consideration. The correspondence of the office was very extensive, and covers about seven hundred and thirty pages of large letter paper. Those of your letters which contain instructions likely to be applicable in future were transferred to a separate volume, and, together with several ones of your predecessors, form a connexion with the instructions published in two octavo volumes in 1838. To all this must be added a considerable amount of current and daily work, of which no accurate statement can be given.

VII.—ESTIMATE OF THE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR THE OPERATIONS OF THE OFFICE DURING THE YEAR WHICH WILL END ON THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1855.

Accompanying statement B is a copy of my letter to you on the 22d of September, in compliance with your instructions of the 28th of July last, requiring the estimates of surveying public lands in this district, and also for the salaries of myself and clerks for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1855. Those estimates, which are classified under seven heads, present an aggregate of \$24,620. They have been submitted with a due regard to economy and the necessities of the service, and on that account I hope that their allowance by Congress will be recommended by you. Permit me to call your special attention to the fifth item, of \$1,500, for the completion of surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the acts of 13th of June, 1812, and 26th of May, 1824. Last year a like amount was asked for, but refused, because it was thought that the balance remaining unexpended of former appropriations would be sufficient for the services of the current year. The sum now requested will be absolutely needed, in view of the contemplated general survey of the out-boundaries of said towns and villages, as a necessary preliminary step in carrying out the provisions of the acts referred to, relating to the donation of vacant lots in aid of education.

VIII.—SWAMP LANDS DONATED BY THE ACT OF 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.

It is deeply to be regretted that a system other than the one fixed upon had not been adopted, to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress donating the swamp and inundated lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri to those States, to enable them to provide for their reclamation. Had the land offices been closed, and had the surveyor general been empowered to employ competent agents to make the selections, I hazard little in saying that, if he had been a man of energy and decision of character, (as I believe he was,) the whole process might have been completed within the ensuing six months, and completed, too, without engendering conflicts of title, and a multitude of neighborhood quarrels. Even if the land offices had not been closed, a surveyor general with decided force of will could have then completed the work without comparative difficulty. I certainly found the work in a worse condition, when I came into the office, than if nothing whatever had been done; and yet, by a determined effort, I have finally closed it within less than six months from the day I took it in hand; and I feel a perfect assurance that the result is more equitable, accurate, and satisfactory, than it could have been under any arrangement I could have adopted involving further delay.

The two radical errors of the system as originally devised were, the failure to close the land offices, and calling upon the State authorities to furnish evidence of the locality and character of the lands donated by the act. These were further aggravated by a series of misconceptions and unskilful instructions. The general instructions of your predecessor to the surveyor general, under date of the 21st day of November, 1851, were enclosed by him to the Executives of the States; and from them the Executives drew instructions to the local or county agents. They were so wanting in clearness and perspicuity, that they were misapprehended in several material particulars; and, consequently, the local agents received instructions which greatly misled them. In three respects, especially, did this misapprehension operate fatally. It was inferred from the Commissioner's letter that, if the greater part of any legal subdivision, from forty-acre lots up to tracts of six hundred and forty acres, and even to whole townships, was swamp or inundated land, the whole of such legal subdivision came within the purview of the act; whereas the only legal subdivision contemplated was forty-acre lots. The local agents were induced to believe that their own affidavit, or that of any other one citizen, was sufficient to establish the character of the lands selected; and, lastly, a large number of the agents were permitted by the indefiniteness of the instructions to believe that bottom lands, which were inundated once in three or five years, were liable to be taken, and that high flat prairies, on which the water after a rain settled in puddles, were also subject to be reported. I point out these errors, because they were rendered abundantly manifest to me by a personal examination of all the reports of the local agents, and because they have resulted in the production of a myriad of conflicts of title between those who have entered lands, both prior and subsequent to the passage of the act, and the government, or those who have or may purchase the title derived from the swamp act; for

it must not be overlooked, in this connexion, that the legislatures of the States have given the swamp lands to the counties, and that the latter have in many instances provided for their sale, without waiting to learn whether any of the lands selected by the State agents will be struck from the lists at this office or at yours.

I have not alluded to these errors in consequence of a wanton desire to cast censure on those who have preceded us in office, but because I foresee that serious dissatisfaction will be felt by the people of both States, and I am unwilling to be made responsible for a condition of things which I had no agency in producing, and which I could not, by possibility, have averted. For, whatever of evil has grown out of the system originally adopted for the selection of these lands, our predecessors under a former administration are fairly responsible, and I desire, for the sake of my own character, to preserve the facts, and place them of record in an official form.

After a careful examination of the returns of the local agents for the State of Missouri, I determined to return such of them as were found erroneous, with instructions for amendment. At the same time I addressed a letter to the governor, explaining the character of the errors, pointing out how they might be corrected, and requesting him to give instructions to the agents. The request was promptly complied with, and the reports, as amended, were received in due time. The board of directors of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad having represented to me, that, in consequence of the advance in value of the lands along the line of it, there was reason to believe that many tracts had been selected which were dry and fit for cultivation, I despatched an agent with instructions, and it is believed that his reports enabled this office to rectify the evil. In other parts of the State very little interest has been manifested, and from a number of the counties no reports have been made; consequently a rigid comparison with the field-notes, plats, &c., enabled me to correct, substantially, the errors in the reports of the agents.

Reports had been received from nearly every county in the State of Illinois when I entered upon the duties of this office. The spirit of speculation, excited by the numerous railroads in progress or in contemplation, and the rapid advance in the value of real property, it was easy to perceive, had exercised a decisive influence in stimulating the agents to select every tract which could be supposed to be subject to the law. They were also misled by the instructions I have already commented upon. Consequently, a very slight comparison with the field-notes sufficed to prove that large quantities had been erroneously selected. I immediately determined, as a measure of economy, as well as with a view of saving time, to despatch agents into each district, furnished with plats, and instructions to ascertain, as far as practicable, the erroneous selections. Their reports were all received in due time, and acted upon at this office.

The accompanying statement C exhibits the number of acres assigned by this office to the State of Missouri, in each land district. The aggregate quantity is.....	<i>Acres.</i> 2,765,971.57
The accompanying statement D shows the number of acres assigned by this office to the State of Illinois, in each land district. The aggregate quantity is.....	2,370,635.28
Showing an aggregate in both States of.....	<u>5,136,606.85</u>

There was struck off from the lists of the State agents, in consequence of the reports of the agents deputed, by this office, to examine their selections, as follows, viz:

In Illinois.....	220,410
In Missouri.....	2,500
Aggregate.....	<u>222,910</u>

And by this office, from the comparison of the lists of the State agents with the field-notes, plats, and other evidences on file, or of record, as follows, viz:

In Illinois.....	533,780
In Missouri.....	372,385
Aggregate.....	<u>906,165</u>

This, with the above, gives a grand total of 1,129,075 acres; which, at the minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, will be a saving of \$1,411,343 75 to the United States.

IX.—RECORDS OF LAND TITLES TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE STATES OF ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI, UNDER THE ACT OF 12TH JUNE, 1840.

There have been recorded, during the year, the field-notes of eight hundred and ninety-nine exterior lines of townships; those of the subdivisions of five hundred and one townships; and two hundred and ninety-eight plats of townships, of Missouri surveys.

In the instruction of the 28th of July last I am requested, in this report, "to indicate the probable time when the public surveys in your" (this) "district will be in condition to be surrendered to the authorities of the States of Illinois and Missouri, (*consistently with the public interests,*) in virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June the 12th, 1840, entitled 'An act for the discontinuance of the office of surveyor general in the several districts as soon as the surveys therein can be completed, for abolishing land offices under certain circumstances, and for other purposes.'"

In reply to the inquiry as regards Missouri, I will state, that, taking into consideration the large amount of work yet to be done, under our

land laws, at large, and the records to be completed, to give effect to the above-mentioned act, I am of opinion that the records and other muniments of title can hardly be surrendered to the State authorities before the beginning of the year 1857, unless much larger appropriations are made, and greater forced employed.

The records of the field-notes and the plats of the surveys in Missouri are about half done. There yet remains to be completed, besides the work mentioned in other parts of this report, the following work, viz :

1. Surveys of the erroneous and defective lines which are detected in recording the plats of the old surveys, and which require operations on the ground, in order to construct properly the plats of those townships to which the erroneous lines belong. A considerable amount of this description of work is still needed.

2. The platting and describing of the surveys of individual lots in the towns and villages of Missouri. The localities which are not yet completed are—St. Louis, St. Charles, Ste. Genevieve, New Madrid, Portage des Sioux, Carondelet, and St. Ferdinand. In St. Louis and St. Charles this work will be very difficult, because of the confusion and uncertainty now prevailing relative to the proper locations of many of the tracts.

3. The platting and describing of the surveys of claims confirmed by the acts of 1805, 1807, 1814, and 1816, as well as those under the New Madrid act of 1815, which have not yet been returned to the recorder of land titles, for their ultimate disposition by patents.

4. The exhibits of all the private claims in Missouri prescribed by the instructions of the 1st day of November, 1848.

5. The examination of, and certificates to, a large number of township plats in Missouri, already bound in volumes, but which still need the authentication of the surveyor general.

These are the chief heads of business still remaining unfinished in this State. I have made no mention of a number of minor items of work, which the limits of this report preclude me from enumerating.

As regards Illinois, the records may, if required by you, be placed in a condition to be delivered to the State authorities within twelve or eighteen months. All the field-notes of the public and private surveys have been recorded, with the exception of about two hundred townships in the northern part of the State, which, having been laid off and subdivided at a comparatively recent period, were supposed to be plain enough. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of transcribing those field-notes, in order that Illinois may have a full and complete record of her land titles, such as the United States have given to other States, and as Missouri will receive. The cost, which I estimate at \$3,000, is inconsiderable; and I earnestly hope you will concur in this view, and instruct me accordingly.

Whilst on the topic of the final closing of this office, permit me to allude to a subject intimately connected with it. At an early day the office of the recorder of land titles is to be closed, too, and its archives will probably pass to this State, with those of the surveyor general. Those archives, which are certainly our most important muniments of title, contain the books left in their languages by the French and Spanish governors of Upper Louisiana. They should be not only recorded, in

order to save the originals, but such as are in foreign languages should be accurately translated, before they are delivered to the State authorities. An appropriation of \$1,200 was made in 1852 for that purpose, but it will be insufficient. I am informed by the present recorder that it will require at least \$5,000 to have the work accurately and reliably done. This is a trifling sacrifice of means, in view of the solid benefits to be anticipated from its completion. It is a matter in which the people of this city, especially, feel a deep interest.

In conclusion, sir, permit me to call your attention to another subject, now agitating the public mind, and which may, ere long, require official action at your hands;—I mean the organization of Nebraska Territory. Should it be the pleasure of Congress to organize it at its coming session, I respectfully suggest to you the propriety of having it attached, for purposes of survey, to this land district. I have received numerous letters on this subject, from citizens of this State, and some also from the State of Illinois, calling my attention to its importance, and requesting me to make this suggestion to you. I have no hesitation in saying to you that, in my opinion, this office could enter into more efficient and reliable arrangements for the survey of that Territory, when organized, than could be consummated by a surveyor general stationed on the western border.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,

Surveyor General of Illinois and Missouri.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A.

General statement of receipts and disbursements for the salary of the surveyor general for the district of Illinois and Missouri, and the salaries of his clerks, during the year ending September 30, 1853; and for payment of surveys of public lands and private land claims in Illinois and Missouri; and showing, also, the balance of public funds in the hands of the surveyor general.

A.—Appropriation of \$5,890 of the 31st of August, 1852, and same amount on the 3d of March, 1853, for compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks.

Cash received from the United States Treasurer during 4th quarter 1852.....	\$1,455 00	
Cash received from the United States Treasurer during 1st quarter 1853.....	1,455 00	
Cash received from the United States Treasurer during 2d quarter 1853.....	1,455 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,365 00
Expended during 4th quarter 1852.....	1,455 00	
Expended during 1st quarter 1853.....	1,455 00	
Expended during 2d quarter 1853.....	1,455 00	
	<hr/>	4,365 00

For the 3d quarter 1853, the account under this head (A) has been blended with that under head B, in compliance with the Commissioner's instruction of the 30th of August, 1853.—(See C of this statement.)

B.—Apportionments of \$4,000 made 2d of September, 1852, and \$4,000 under the 31st of May, 1853, for compensation to extra clerks, out of the appropriation of 31st of August, 1852, and 3d of March, 1853, for surveying the public lands.

Cash received during the 4th quarter 1852.....	\$1,000 00	
Cash received during the 1st quarter 1853.....	1,000 00	
Cash received during the 2d quarter 1853.....	1,800 00	
	<hr/>	\$3,800 00
Balance due the surveyor general 1st of October, 1852....	199 47	
Expended during the 4th quarter 1852.....	1,012 25	
Expended during the 1st quarter 1853.....	1,486 59	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	768 16	
	<hr/>	3,466 47
Balance due the United States on the 1st of July, 1853.....		333 53

C.—Account under A and B above, during the 3d quarter 1853.

Balance due the United States on 1st of July, 1853.....	\$333 53	
Cash received during the quarter.....	2,455 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,788 53
Expended during the quarter.....		2,173 89
		<hr/>
Balance due the United States on 1st October, 1853.....		\$614 64

D.—Apportionments of \$9,500 made on the 2d of September, 1852, and \$9,500 made on the 31st of May, 1853, for recording land titles and meeting the incidental expenses of the surveyor general's office, out of the appropriations of 31st of August, 1852, and 3d of March, 1853, for surveying the public lands.

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1852....	\$717 74	
Cash received during the 4th quarter 1852.....	2,375 00	
Cash received during the 1st quarter 1853.....	2,500 00	
Cash received during the 2d quarter 1853.....	3,625 00	
Cash received during the 3d quarter 1853.....	2,375 00	
	<hr/>	\$11,592 74

Amount carried forward.....	11,592 74	614 64
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Amount brought forward.....	\$11,592 74	\$614 64
Expended during the 4th quarter 1852.....	\$3,317 65	
Expended during the 1st quarter 1853.....	2,862 08	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	2,144 06	
Expended during the 3d quarter 1853.....	2,588 58	
	<u>10,912 37</u>	

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1853..... 690 37

E.—Appropriation for the surveys of towns and villages in Missouri, named in the act of 13th of June, 1812, and 26th of May, 1824.

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1852....	\$579 55	
Cash received during the 1st quarter 1853.....	1,000 00	
	<u>\$1,579 55</u>	
Expended during the 4th quarter 1852.....	245 86	
Expended during the 1st quarter 1853.....	74 28	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	260 66	
Expended during the 3d quarter 1853.....	38 75	
	<u>619 55</u>	

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1853..... 960 00

F.—Appropriation of \$17,500 of 3d of March, 1837, for completing surveys, &c., in Missouri, and surveys of private claims in Missouri, confirmed by the act of 4th of July, 1836.

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1852.....	\$1,162 86	
Expended during the 4th quarter 1852.....	\$28 63	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	20 65	
Expended during the 3d quarter 1853.....	79 60	
	<u>128 88</u>	

Balance due the United States on 1st October, 1853..... 1,033 98

G.—Appropriation for the survey of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding \$6 per mile.

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1852....	\$1,078 83	
Cash received in the 4th quarter 1852.....	500 00	
Cash received in the 2d quarter 1853.....	1,200 00	
	<u>\$2,788 83</u>	
Expended during the 4th quarter 1852.....	1,237 88	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	653 12	
	<u>1,891 00</u>	

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1853..... 887 83

H.—Appropriation of \$1,694 47 of 31st of August, 1852, for additional compensation to certain deputy surveyors in Illinois and Missouri, of \$1 per mile on surveys executed by them.

Cash received from the United States Treasurer.....	\$448 47	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	443 59	
	<u>4 88</u>	

Balance due the United States on 1st of October, 1853..... 4 88

4,181 70

I.—Apportionments of \$3,000 made the 2d of September, 1852, and \$5,000 on the 31st of May, 1853, out of the appropriation of \$6,000 of the 31st of August, 1852, and that of \$14,000 of the 3d of March, 1853, for carrying into effect the act of 28th of September, 1850, granting swamp lands, &c.

Cash received during the 1st quarter 1853.....	\$1,000 00	
Cash received during the 2d quarter 1853.....	982 00	
Cash received during the 3d quarter 1853.....	122 41	
	<u>\$2,084 41</u>	

Amount carried forward..... 2,04 41 4,181 708

Amount brought forward.....	\$2,084 41	\$4,181 70
Expended during the 1st quarter 1853.....	\$489 00	
Expended during the 2d quarter 1853.....	827 93	
Expended during the 3d quarter 1853.....	3,336 07	
	<u>4,653 00</u>	
Balance due the surveyor general on 1st of October, 1853.....		<u>2,568 59</u>
Aggregate balance due the United States on the 1st of October, 1853.....		1,613 11
Paid since		<u>263 18</u>
Leaving an actual balance on this day of.....		<u><u>1,349 93</u></u>

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. Louis, October 29, 1853.

B.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR GENERAL FOR ILLINOIS AND MISSOURI,
St. Louis, September 22, 1853.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions of the 28th of July last, I herewith submit the estimate of the funds required for the services of this district and office during the fiscal year 1854-'55, as follows, viz:

1. For the salary of the surveyor general.....	\$2,000 00
2. For salaries of clerks, as per act of May 9, 1836.....	3,820 00
3. For salary of additional clerks, to supply the deficiency of the regular appropriation under the 2d head.....	4,800 00
4. For the correction of erroneous and defective lines of the public and private surveys in Missouri, at \$6 per mile, including office-work.....	2,000 00
5. For completing the surveys of towns and villages, in Missouri, named in the acts of June 13, 1812, and May 26, 1824.....	1,500 00
6. For the incidental expenses of the office, binding of books, &c.....	2,500 00
7. For preparing the unfinished records of land titles in the States of Illinois and Missouri, pursuant to the act of the 12th June, 1840.....	8,000 00
Total.....	<u><u>24,620 00</u></u>

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

Hon. JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

C.

Statement showing, in each land district in the State of Missouri, the number of acres of land returned by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, donating swamp and overflowed lands, &c.

Districts.	Acres.
Springfield	34, 974. 46
Saint Louis	11, 063. 14
Jackson	1, 848, 237. 80
Palmyra	63, 241. 94
Fayette	67, 996. 66
Plattsburg	312, 145. 46
Milan	197, 413. 04
Clinton	230, 899. 07
Total	2, 765, 971. 75

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, October 29, 1853.

D.

Statement showing in each land district in the State of Illinois the number of acres of land returned by the surveyor general for Illinois and Missouri to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, donating swamp and overflowed lands, &c.

Districts.	Acres.
Quincy	146, 816. 68
Shawneetown	508, 769. 46
Danville	476, 301. 01
Kaskaskia	113, 639. 15
Vandalia	215, 490. 73
Palestine	153, 558. 80
Chicago	124, 556. 47
Edwardsville	104, 477. 02
Dixon	369, 762. 63
Springfield	157, 263. 26
Total	2, 370, 635. 28

JNO. LOUGHBOROUGH,
Surveyor General.

OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL,
St. Louis, October 29, 1853.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF ARKANSAS.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
October 12, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following, with the accompanying diagram, marked A, and exhibits A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, as a report of the condition of this office, and the progress made in the business thereof, since the date of last annual report:

FIELD WORK.

Statement A shows the condition of contracts not closed at the date of last annual report.

No. 1. R. W. Mecklin's contract of 1st October, 1844. This contract, it was supposed for several years, was not completed, but, in moving the office last May, the field-notes of the two fractional townships supposed to be unfinished, viz: fractional townships 1 and 2 north, range 33 west, were found.

No account being on file in this office for this work, and no claim set up, it will not be certified for payment until such is the case.

No. 2. Of the 324 miles $2\frac{3}{4}$ chains surveyed by C. Crosby, under his contract of 7th December, 1850, $205\frac{1}{4}$ miles were found, upon examination by Mr. Garretson, to be incorrect, and were re-surveyed by him, leaving 118 miles $56\frac{7}{8}$ chains correctly executed. The work found to have been correct amounts to \$485 13—part being at \$4 and part \$6 per mile—which deducted from the amount paid him as per voucher No. 2, third quarter 1851, shows a balance against him and his securities of \$114 96, which balance will, no doubt, be paid without suit.

No. 3 is John W. Garretson's contract of 22d October, 1851, which has been completed, except a few miles, that will be surveyed the present fall. The number of miles returned under this contract, but not yet paid for, because not all examined and approved, is 75. As soon as the part that remains to be surveyed is finished, the final account under this contract will be certified for adjustment.

No. 4. David F. Shall's contract of 30th March, 1852. Surveys all completed and contract closed; Mr. Shall having surveyed four townships, and Mr. P. B. Starbuck two, under his contract of the 9th December, 1852, the accounts for which have been adjusted at the department.

No. 5. John W. Garretson's contract of 9th April, 1852: embraces the townships originally in C. Crosby's contract of 7th December, 1850, as well what he had surveyed and been paid for, as that which remained to be executed under that contract; all of which have been surveyed, plats made, and payment adjusted at the department; and it also embraces 26 other townships of old surveys, containing fragments of lines requiring correction and re-survey, with the privilege allowed of re-surveying and correcting the whole of such townships if found necessary.

Mr. Garretson's examination of Mr. Crosby's surveys was complete

and thorough—every part of them was gone over; for examining the correct part of which he got no pay, and, in fact, makes no charge. Mr. G. deserves great credit for the manner in which he has acquitted himself of this job.

Of the 26 other townships, (being all old work,) he has re-surveyed and made corrections in 15, in nearly all of which he found the old work so fraudulent, defective, or erroneous, as to require the entire retracement of each township. The consequence is, that it has taken a much longer time to complete the contract than was allowed; it, therefore, has been extended. The total number of miles already surveyed under this contract amounts to 1,421, of which 600½ have been paid for; leaving 821 miles returned yet to be paid for, about 600 miles of which have been examined and approved, and the plats made. As soon as the remaining 221 miles are examined and approved, the account, with the plats, will be forwarded for payment.

It is supposed, judging by what has been done, that the other 11 townships, mentioned in this contract, will also require to be entirely retraced and re-surveyed throughout. To complete these will take Mr. Garretson until next spring. He is now in the field prosecuting his surveys with his usual untiring industry.

Statement B shows the condition of contracts entered into since the date of the last annual report.

No. 1 is Paul B. Starbuck's contract of 9th December, 1852, which, doubtless, will all be completed within his contract term, there being only three townships to return, two of which are already, probably, surveyed, and the other progressing.

No. 2, D. W. Lowe's contract of 9th March, 1853. There remain two townships to be returned under this contract, which will probably be done within the time allowed, as the deputy is at work.

Nos. 3 and 4 are contracts recently entered into with Mr. G. McPherson on the 5th July, 1853, and the Messrs. Martin on the 28th September, 1853, for retracing and re-surveying; four townships in the former, and 16 in the latter contract.

No. 5 is special instructions to James M. Danley, of the 25th December, 1852, to survey an island in the Arkansas river, which has been completed and payment adjusted at the department.

A recapitulation of exhibits A and B presents these facts: that of the 83 townships now under contract for retracement and re-survey, 19 have been completed and paid for; 27 have been completed, but the returns thereof not all examined and approved; leaving 37 to be executed and returned.

There are 70 townships in the State, heretofore estimated for, yet to be put under contract for retracement and re-survey, on account of fraud and errors, and obliteration of corners; in addition to which there are nine others, (see exhibit I) that, for the same causes, will require re-survey.

In letting this work, care will be observed to procure the services of good and faithful surveyors; and it will be my endeavor to keep the number now in the field constantly employed until all those townships are completed; to pay for which it is believed that existing appropriations will be amply sufficient. When other townships are properly re-

ported as being in a condition rendering a retracement and re-survey necessary, estimates therefor will be prepared in due season and forwarded to your office.

In this connexion, I deem it my duty to report the condition of the surveys executed by Charles H. Pelham, esq., who, for many years, enjoyed the confidence of the several surveyors general of this district, as a faithful, skilful, and honest deputy, and has had the benefit of large and lucrative contracts, at various times, during the last twenty-five or thirty years. In contracts of John W. Garretson and David W. Lowe, esqs., deputy surveyors, were included fragments of incomplete or erroneous surveys in, or adjacent to, townships surveyed and returned by Charles H. Pelham, deputy surveyor, both of which gentlemen report the fact that most of the work executed by Pelham, as far as coming under their observation, was erroneous; and in some instances his returns are shown, by examinations on the ground, to have been false, and in others fraudulent.

David W. Lowe, esq., under instructions from this office, examined fractional township 22 north, range 6 east, (west of Black river,) executed and returned by Pelham in 1845, and found that not a corner had been established, or a line blazed, nor was there any trace of a survey in any part of the fractional township. The same state of facts was found by John W. Garretson, deputy surveyor, to exist in part of township 12 north, range 5 west, north of White river. Mr. G. examined and re-surveyed said township, under contract of 9th of April, 1852. Pelham, in his field-notes of township 12 north, range 4 west, reports the corners for fractional sections on the north side of White river, due north of those on the south side of the river.

Mr. Garretson finds, in his resurvey, that they are from fifteen to twenty-three chains east. Mr. Pelham reports the east boundary of township 12 north, range 4 west, as a straight line. Mr. Garretson finds, where the line crosses White river, an offset of more than twenty chains, and on the north side of the river, near to it, he finds no trace of a line.

A similar false return was made by Pelham in his correction of the survey of township 19 north, range 20 west, executed originally by Isaac Murphy, deputy surveyor. Pelham, in notes of south boundary of township 19 north, range 20 west, represents the south side of section 31 as near 80 chains; Murphy found the western tier of sections in township 19 north, range 20 west, only about 70 chains wide. Subsequently, Mr. Pelham was charged with the duty of correcting Murphy's work, and in his notes reports the western tier of sections wide enough to agree with the south boundary run by himself, and that Mr. Murphy had established no corners on the range line. Pelham's notes not being satisfactory, David W. Lowe, deputy surveyor, was directed to examine the error in question, and reported that the south boundary, as run by Pelham, was only about 70 chains, and that the western tier of sections of township 19 north, range 20 west, agreed therewith; and that he found, on personal examination, the corners of both Pelham and Murphy on the range line, at the same point, and bearing-trees of both deputies standing and agreeing in all particulars with their field-notes returned.

The extent of the fraudulent and erroneous work returned by Mr. Pelham cannot be conjectured, but must be very considerable, as he has been the recipient of heavy contracts from this office during its existence, and previously, from the surveyor's office at St. Louis; nor does it appear that such frauds have been perpetrated at any particular date, but at various times, whilst he enjoyed the confidence of the surveyors general, as the errors and frauds herein specified are in his returns dated from 1825 to 1848, a portion of which were examined and approved at St. Louis before the United States surveyor's office was established here.

It is to be regretted that the returns of surveyors have not been acted upon of late with that degree of promptness usually practised by this office. This is attributable to the tedious and all-engrossing nature of the business growing out of the swamp land grant, which, aside from the labor imposed by it, of preparing the diagrams and lists, has superinduced upon the office a semi-official correspondence, which requires much time and labor to attend to. It must not be understood by this that the regular routine of business has been neglected: on the contrary, that has always been kept up.

OFFICE WORK.

Plats.

C is a list of plats re-calculated and re-constructed from the original field-notes, to supply the place of defaced and unauthenticated plats now on file in this and the register's offices—in all 30 plats. D is a list of plats made from the field-notes of the recent re-surveys, numbering 80 copies.

Thus, according to C and D, it will be seen that 110 plats have been constructed in this office since the date of the last annual report.

Transcripts of field-notes.

E is a list of 12 subdivisions of townships and 21 boundaries, the field-notes of which have been transcribed for transmission to the General Land Office since 30th October, 1852.

F is a list of townships and boundaries, the field-notes of which have been transcribed for transmission to the General Land Office, but have not yet been sent.

Record of field-notes.

Diagram A shows that 354 townships and 73 boundaries have been recorded, and all compared, for use and preservation at this office, since the 30th of October, 1852. The utmost pains are taken to make this a perfect record. No interlineations, and as few erasures as possible, are allowed.

Descriptive lists.

H is a list of descriptions of townships, showing that 21 have been made from the field-notes of retracement and re-survey, and 75 re-

copied, of the 300 reported by my predecessor, in his annual report for the year 1849, as unfit for use.

In addition to what may be gathered in the foregoing, as to the amount of labor performed by the clerical force of this office during the last year, much of their time and attention has been bestowed as follows: To the preparation of sketches, and copies of field-notes, for deputies about to take the field; drawing contracts and instructions to surveyors; examining, protracting and calculating re-traced and re-surveyed townships, upon which there is much more labor than in cases of original surveys; re-calculating township plats for re-construction; making diagrams of townships for the selection of swamp lands, and preparing and copying lists of the same for the use of this office and the general and local land offices; recording letters received at and sent from this office; making out accounts; and constructing subdivisional diagrams.

SWAMP LANDS.

This subject has occupied my most serious and deliberate attention, from the very commencement of my term of office; and, from the spirit and tenor of the written instructions and published opinions of the department upon the swamp land act, it seems that very liberal and enlarged views were entertained in regard to that act. I was particularly struck with the principles promulged in the last annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in regard to the Louisiana swamp lands. In that State, not only whole districts of country were recommended to be confirmed, as coming within the grant made to her under act of Congress of 3d March, 1849, but likewise all the balance of the public lands within her borders; and the reasons given for this recommendation I thought were just and unanswerable, and would apply with almost equal force to the swamp and overflowed land regions of this State. It is a well known fact, that the main and almost only cause that has heretofore operated to retard and prevent the settlement and improvement of the lands in this State is the fact of their low, wet, swampy, overflowed, and consequently unhealthy character. This State is behind all her sisters of the same age in population and wealth; and here is the cause.

Thus regarding the matter, and falling into the enlarged views apparently entertained by the department, and believing that the good of the State is the good of the nation, I was induced, in my communication to you of the 11th April last, to recommend the confirmation to this State of her selections of land under the act of 28th September, 1850; which recommendation I now renew. I know that in many cases these selections are contradicted or controverted by the field-notes; but in a great many more the field-notes are entirely silent, or so vague and ambiguous on this point as to be tantamount to no description at all. Suppose the field-notes do controvert the State selections: that should not be final, for the State authorities refused to accept them as the basis in selecting—as it appears did also the States of Missouri and Illinois, the *law* not ruling them down to that or any other mode of making selections; and, even were this not the case, it

is a fact that is almost everywhere admitted, throughout the correspondence on this subject between this and the General Land Office, that the field-notes are not the best evidence; for, as the Commissioner in his last annual report very correctly remarks, the "lands were surveyed in the driest seasons, or when the ground was frozen, and hence the field-notes do not indicate all that were of the character embraced by the grant."

The great mass of the lands selected by the State agents lies in the "bottoms," or valleys, of the Mississippi, St. Francis, White, Arkansas, Saline, Ouachita, Little Missouri, Little, and Red rivers, as designated by the shaded lines on the accompanying diagram of the State. These regions are almost as notoriously swampy and overflowed as Louisiana; and the evidence produced by the State that they are such is just the kind as that required of them by the surveyor general, and exactly according to the forms prescribed by him. With what propriety, then, I could impeach their credibility, without counter testimony of a more positive character than is presented by the field-notes, I cannot determine.

By reference to exhibit G, it will be seen that the total quantity of lands selected as swamp and overflowed, in the State of Arkansas, by her agents, and sustained as such by the field-notes, including additional selections by the field-notes, is.....	<i>Acres.</i> 6,593,625.32
Deduct lands included in the above, which had been disposed of by the United States prior to 28th September, 1850, estimated at.....	1,307,110.00
Leaves total amount of unobjectionable selections.....	5,286,515.32
Add lands selected as swamp by the State, but not sustained as such under the rules adopted by this office to govern selections by the field-notes.....	2,448,292.99
You have total claimed by the State, under the grant, up to this date.....	<u>7,734,808.31</u>

All the lands in the State that, *according to the field-notes*, are *unequivocally* of the character embraced by the grant, were reported by my predecessor for confirmation. The State agents, acting independently of those selections, have also gone almost entirely over the whole of the swamp and overflowed regions of the State, and when they complete their explorations and examinations, and make their returns, the business of the grant, as far as the action of this office is concerned, will cease.

It may not be improper to add, here, that this grant has accomplished up to this time as much good, probably, as its most sanguine advocates at first expected. Already much the greater part of the Mississippi river has been leveed, as well as considerable portions of both banks of the Arkansas, between its mouth and Pine Bluffs. From Little Rock down, along the north bank of the latter river, a contract has been let for the construction of forty-two miles of levee.

On Red river, large contracts, I am informed, are about to be en-

tered into for leveeing its banks and excavating cut-offs. According to the report of the State engineer, these cut-offs, when made, will shorten the river ninety-two miles, and will consequently, by increasing the velocity of the current, diminish the danger of overflow.

The levees on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers, as far as I can learn, are from five to ten feet high. The rule is—and so all contracts are drawn—that for every foot *in height* there shall be *seven feet base and one at top*. A levee, therefore, *ten feet* high, will have *seventy feet base*, and be *ten feet* wide on top.

Besides the contracts for leveeing the rivers, other contracts have been let, and others, again, applied for, to ditch and drain portions of the flat wet lands of the State, and for straightening, clearing out, and dredging a few of its bayous. Thus it will be observed that the State has commenced this most laudable enterprise of the reclamation of her lands with spirit and energy, and certainly, in my humble opinion, is entitled to all the aid and encouragement that such a herculean and useful undertaking deserves. It is calculated that the proceeds of the sales of lands acquired under this beneficent donation will not more than accomplish the projected system of reclamation; therefore it is not a matter so much of interest to the exchequer of the State, whether she gets all the land she claims, as to the welfare and health of each individual citizen.

K is a copy of the estimates of this office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855.

In making up the estimates for clerk hire, I have been prompted alone by the consideration that it is the desire of the government to hasten forward the vast amount of labor that remains to be done, before the records can be prepared in the style heretofore planned, and commenced, preparatory to a transfer to the State; and to insure celerity and despatch in the execution of which, an increase of clerks is respectfully recommended, as estimated for.

There is no item inserted for surveying, for the reasons previously stated in this report.

In answer to your question as to the “probable time when the public surveys and archives of this office will be in a condition to be surrendered to the authorities of the State of Arkansas, consistently with the public interest, in virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 12, 1840,” I have to state that it will require at least five years, provided the appropriations asked for are made, and no further *extra* duty, not now contemplated, should be imposed, taking as a basis of calculation *what has been done* by the present clerical force of the office, and *what remains to be done* in office and in field.

It was estimated by my predecessor, in his last annual report, that it would only require five years from that date; but it was not presumed by him that the swamp land grant would be the future source of so much labor and perplexity.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE MILBOURNE,
Surveyor General of Arkansas.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A.

Statement showing the condition of the contracts not closed on the 30th October, 1852, the date of the last annual report from this office.

Number.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	Number of miles returned.	Amount adjusted at the General Land Office.	Remarks.
1	Oct. 1, 1844	Robt. W. Mecklin...	4 months....	....	\$3	.....	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> 3 10 60	.....	Survey of townships 1 and 2 north, range 33 west, completed. The field-notes were returned in due time, and mislaid in this office, but recently found, examined, approved, and plats sent to register and Commissioner, but no account rendered.
2	Dec. 7, 1850	Cyrus Crosby.....	6 months....	300	4 and 6	\$1,250 00	324 2 86	\$630 09½	Of the surveys executed and returned by C. Crosby, D. S., under this contract, only 118 miles 56 chains 7 links were found by John W. Garretson, D. S., who examined the work under his contract of 9th April, 1852, to have been correctly executed, of which 85 miles 1 chain 84 links were embraced in his account, and paid for, as per voucher No. 2, 3d quarter 1851, leaving 33 miles 54 chains 23 links for which no account has been rendered, of which 5 miles 13 chains 23 links will be charged at \$6 per mile, and the remainder at \$4 per mile. The sum of \$630 09 having been paid to Mr. Crosby, as per voucher No. 2, 3d quarter 1851, there will be found due from him and his securities to the United States, on a final adjustment of his account, the sum of \$144 96, which will no doubt be paid without suit.

A—Continued.

Number.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	Number of miles returned.	Amount adjusted at the General Land Office.	Remarks.
3	Oct. 22, 1851	John W. Garretson...	Mar. 1, 1852	394	\$4 and 6	\$1,600 00	<i>M. chs. lts.</i> 538 50 81	\$1,763 50	There yet remain a few miles to be surveyed under this contract in township 1 north, range 2 west, and townships 3 and 6 south, range 2 west, which will be completed the present fall, when the plats will be transmitted to the proper offices, and the account for the surveys now on file, amounting to about 75 miles, and those to be returned, will be transmitted for adjustment. In addition to the payments heretofore reported under this contract, one of \$1,475 35 has been adjusted at the General Land Office, as per voucher No. 1, 1st quarter 1853. Surveys of township 2 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west, and township 1 north, range 7 west, completed, plats transmitted to the register and Commissioner, and account for \$1,007 61 adjusted at the General Land Office, and paid, as per voucher No. 2, 1st quarter 1853. Township 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 west, embraced in this contract, have been relinquished by Mr. Shall, and placed under contract with Paul H. Starbuck, D. S., (see table B.)
4	Mar. 30, 1852	David F. Shall.....	Aug. 1, 1852	360	4	1,500 00	251 72 15	1,007 61	Plats of the full townships originally embraced in C. Crosby's contract have been made and sent to the register and Commissioner, together with the plats of the following townships, viz:
5	April 9, 1852	John W. Garretson...	Oct. 1, 1852 Time extended	500	4 and 6	2,000 00	1,371 32 71	2,729 65	

township 19 north, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 20 north, ranges 3 and 4 west; and township 15 north, range 5 west; the field-notes of which were received, or examined and approved, subsequent to the date of the last annual report from this office, and the account for the whole, amounting to \$2, 441 50, adjusted at the General Land Office, as per voucher No. 1, 3d quarter 1853. Field-notes of township 16 north, ranges 4 and 5 west, township 19 north, range 1 west, township 20 north, range 1 west, townships 10, 11, and 12 north, range 4 west, townships 12 and 13 north, range 5 west, townships 13 and 19 north, range 6 west, township 11 north, range 3 west, (west of White River,) and the fragments in townships 16 and 17 north, range 6 west, have been returned, and all examined and approved, except township 11 north, range 3 west, but plats not all prepared for transmission to the proper offices—in all about 821 miles of surveys. There yet remain to be reported by Mr. Garretson, under this contract, the following townships, to wit: townships 9, 13, 14, and 15 north, range 1 west; township 13 north, range 8 west; township 13 north, range 7 west; township 14 north, range 8 west; township 11 north, range 1 east; and townships 8, 10, and 12 north, range 3 east, estimated to contain, at the rate of error already found in townships returned, 600 miles of re-surveys.

B.

Statement showing the condition of contracts for the survey of the public lands in the State of Arkansas, entered into since October 30, 1852, the date of the last annual report from this office.

No.	Date of contract.	Contractor.	Time allowed.	Lands embraced in contract.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated value of contract.	No. of miles of surveys executed & returned.	Amount of account adjusted at General Land Office.	Remarks.
1	1852. Dec. 9	Paul B. Starbuck	1853. Nov. 1	Township 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 west; township 1 south, ranges 4, 5, 6, and 7 west; township 2 south, ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west.	600	Dolls. 4	Dolls. 2, 400	M. chs. lks. 442 73 83	Dolls. 983 57	Field-notes of township 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 west, and township 1 south, ranges 4 and 5 west, have been returned, examined, and approved, plates furnished the register and Commissioner, and account for \$983 57 adjusted at the General Land Office, as per voucher No. 1, 2d quarter 1853. The field-notes of township 2 south, ranges 3, 4, and 5 west, have been returned, examined, and approved, but plats not yet prepared.
2	1853. Mar. 9	David W. Lowe.	Nov. 1	Township 14 north, ranges 4, 5, and 7 west; townships 13 and 15 north, range 4 west.	300	4	1, 200	225 19 21	.....	Field-notes of township 14 north, ranges 4 and 5 west, have been returned, examined, approved, and plats prepared. Field-notes of township 15 north, range 4 west, have been returned, but not examined.
3	July 5	Gran. McPherson	1854. Jan. 1	Townships 3, 4, and 5 south, range 5 west; township 3 south, range 4 west.	250	4	1, 000	.....	.....	Deputy in the field.

4	Sept. 28	Allen Martin and Jas. A. Martin.	June 1	Township 10 south, range 20 west; townships 9 and 10 south, ranges 28 and 29 west; township 3 north, ranges 22 and 23 west. Unsurveyed frag- ments and necessary corrections in the following townships, viz: Town- ship 8 south, ranges 19 and 20 west; township 9 south, ranges 22 and 23 west; township 11 south, ranges 18 and 19 west; township 10 south, ranges 19 and 23 west; township 12 south, range 22 west. An island in township 1 north, range 11 west.	500	4 & 6	2,500	.....	Deputies not yet in the field.
5	Special instruc- tions, Dec. 25, 1852.	Jas. M. Danley ..	1853. Jan. 1		4	6	24	4 62 41	28 63
					Work completed, field notes examined, approved, and plans sent to register and Commissioner, and account for \$28 63 adjusted at General Land Of- fice, as per voucher No. 3, 1st quarter 1853.				

C.

List of plats reconstructed and recalculated from the original field-notes, to supply the place of the defaced or mutilated plats now on file in this and the register's offices.

Townships.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
Township 1 north, range 12 west.....	3	Copies sent to register and Commissioner.
Township 1 north, range 10 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 1 north, range 11 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 1 north, range 13 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 2 north, range 10 west.....	3	Not disposed of.
Township 1 north, range 9 west.....	3	Do.
Township 2 north, range 13 west.....	3	Copies sent to register and Commissioner.
Township 2 north, range 9 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 2 north, range 12 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 3 north, range 10 west.....	1	Not disposed of.
Township 4 north, range 12 west.....	1	Do.
Township 11 south, range 19 west.....	1	Made for Commissioner, per request.

D.

List of plats constructed from the field-notes of resurveys returned, examined, and approved since the 30th of October, 1852, the date of the last annual report from this office.

Townships.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
Township 1 north, range 5 west.....	3	Copies sent to register and Commissioner.
Township 1 north, range 6 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 1 north, range 7 west.....	3	Do do do.
Fractional sections 26, 35, and 36, township 1 north, range 11 west.....	3	Do do do.
Fractional township 1 north, range 33 west.....	3	Do do do.
Fractional township 2 north, range 33 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 2 north, range 5 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 2 north, range 6 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 2 north, range 7 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 16 north, range 7 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 16 north, range 8 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 17 north, range 7 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 17 north, range 8 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 20 north, range 3 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 20 north, range 4 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 1 south, range 4 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 1 south, range 5 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 4 south, range 2 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 6 south, range 5 west.....	3	Do do do.
Township 15 north, range 5 west.....	3	Copies sent to Commissioner only.
Township 19 north, range 4 west.....	3	Do do.
Township 19 north, range 3 west.....	3	Do do.

D—Continued.

Townships.	Number of copies.	Remarks.
Township 14 north, range 4 west.....	1	Not disposed of.
Township 14 north, range 5 west.....	1	Do.
Township 19 north, range 1 west.....	3	Do.
Township 16 north, range 5 west.....	3	Do.
Township 2 south, range 3 west.....	1	Do.
Township 2 south, range 4 west.....	1	Do.
Township 2 south, range 5 west.....	1	Do.
Township 10 north, range 4 west.....	1	Do.
Township 11 north, range 4 west.....	1	Do.
Township 16 north, range 4 west.....	1	Do.

E.

List of townships and boundaries, the field-notes of which have been transcribed for the General Land Office since the date of the last annual report from this office.

Resurvey of township 20 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of township 19 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of township 2 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of township 1 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of township 10 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of township 1 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of township 20 north, range 3 west.

Resurvey of township 19 north, range 3 west.

Resurvey of township 19 north, range 1 west.

Resurvey of part of township 19 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of township 1 south, range 5 west.

Resurvey of township 1 south, range 4 west.

Resurvey of the east boundary of township 19 north, range 2 west.

Resurvey of the south boundary of township 20 north, range 1 west.

Resurvey of part of the south boundary of township 19 north, range 1 west.

Resurvey of the east boundary of township 19 north, range 1 west.

Resurvey of part of the east boundary of township 19 north, range

6 west.

Resurvey of part of the south boundary of township 20 north, range

6 west.

Resurvey of part of the east boundary of township 19 north, range

3 west.

Resurvey of part of the east boundary of township 19 north, range

4 west.

Resurvey of the south boundary of township 19 north, range 3 west.

Resurvey of the east and south boundaries of township 20 north, range 3 west.

Resurvey of the south boundary (except section 31) of township 21 north, range 3 west.

Resurvey of the east and south boundaries of township 19 north range 4 west.

Resurvey of the east and south boundaries of township 20 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of the south boundary of township 21 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of the east boundary of township 10 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 19 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 20 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of part of east boundary of township 10 north, range 4 west.

F.

List of townships and boundaries, the field notes of which have been transcribed, but not sent to the General Land Office.

Resurvey of township 1 north, range 5 west.

Resurvey of township 1 north, range 6 west.

Resurvey of township 10 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of township 1 south, range 4 west.

Resurvey of township 1 south, range 5 west.

Resurvey of east boundary of township 10 north, range 4 west.

Resurvey of part of south boundary of township 10 north, range 4 west.

G.

SWAMP LANDS.

Helena land district.

Selected as swamp by State agents	1,775,104.73	
Deduct State selections not sustained by the field-notes, under the rules adopted by L. Gibson, esq., late surveyor general.	481,185.76	
		1,293,918.97
Selected as swamp by the field-notes, in addition to selections by the State.....		1,089,031.42
		2,382,950.39
Deduct estimated number of acres of land which had been sold by the United States prior to date of act of September 28, 1850, included in above selections		578,000.00
Net quantity of unobjectionable selections		1,804,950.39

Lawrence county land district.

Selected as swamp by the State agents.....	2,518,902.96	
Deduct State selections not sustained by the field-notes, under the rules adopted by L. Gibson, esq., late surveyor general	970,235.22	
		1,548,667.74

Selected as swamp by the field-notes, in addition to selections by the State agents.....	175,521.80
	<u>1,724,189.54</u>
Deduct estimated number of acres which had been sold by the United States prior to date of act of September 28, 1850, and included in above selections	340,000.00
Net amount of unobjectionable selections	<u><u>1,384,189.54</u></u>

Little Rock or Arkansas land district.

Selected as swamp by the State agents	762,247.01
Deduct State selections not sustained by the field-notes, under the rules adopted by L. Gibson, esq., late surveyor general	487,067.96
	<u>275,179.05</u>
Selected as swamp by the field-notes, in addition to that selected by the State agents.....	882,979.50
	<u>1,158,158.55</u>
Deduct estimated number of acres which had been sold by the United States prior to September 28, 1850, and included in the above selections.....	176,000.00
Net amount of unobjectionable selections	<u><u>982,158.55</u></u>

Red River land district.

Selected as swamp by State agents.....	407,011.56
Deduct State selections not sustained by the field-notes, under the rules laid down by L. Gibson, esq., late surveyor general	350,789.41
	<u>56,222.15</u>
Selected as swamp by the field-notes, in addition to that selected by the State	522,168.11
	<u>578,390.26</u>
Deduct estimated amount of acres which had been sold by the United States prior to September 28, 1850, and included in the above selections.....	120,000.00
Net amount of unobjectionable selections	<u><u>458,390.26</u></u>

Champagnole land district.

Selected as swamp by the State agents	127,996.39
Deduct State selections not sustained by the field-notes, under the rules laid down by L. Gibson, esq., late surveyor general	66,406.68
	<u>61,589.71</u>
Selected as swamp by the field-notes, in addition to that selected by the State	539,755.20
	<u>601,344.91</u>
Deduct estimated number of acres which had been sold by the United States prior to September 28, 1850, but included improperly in the above selections	50,000.00
Net amount of unobjectionable selections	<u><u>551,344.91</u></u>

Clarksville or Johnson C. H. land district.

Selected as swamp by the State agents	134,988.63
Deduct State selections not sustained by the field-notes, under the rules laid down by L. Gibson, esq., late surveyor general	93,607.96
	<u>41,380.67</u>
Selected as swamp by the field-notes, in addition to that selected by the State	100,087.57
	<u>141,468.24</u>
Deduct estimated number of acres which had been sold by the United States prior to September 28, 1850, but improperly included in the above selections	39,470.00
Net amount of unobjectionable selections	<u><u>101,998.24</u></u>

Fayetteville land district.

Selected by the field-notes as swamp	7, 123. 95
(No selections have been made by the State in this district.)	
Deduct lands sold by the United States prior to September 28, 1850, included improperly in the above selections	3, 640 00
Net amount of unobjectionable selections	<u>3, 483. 95</u>

H.

List of townships, the descriptive lists of which have been made from the field-notes of resurvey or retracement, and compared, since the date of the last annual report from this office.

Township 1 south, range 4 west.
 Township 1 south, range 5 west.
 Township 1 north, range 6 west.
 Township 1 north, range 5 west.
 Township 2 north, range 6 west.
 Township 20 north, range 4 west.
 Township 15 north, range 5 west.
 Township 2 north, range 5 west.
 Township 10 north, range 4 west.
 Township 19 north, range 20 west.
 Township 16 north, range 7 west.
 Township 17 north, range 7 west.
 Township 16 north, range 8 west.
 Township 17 north, range 8 west.
 Township 4 south, range 2 west.
 Township 2 north, range 7 west.
 Township 1 north, range 7 west.
 Township 20 north, range 3 west.
 Township 19 north, range 4 west.
 Township 19 north, range 3 west.
 Township 19 north, range 1 west.
 In all, 21 lists.

In addition to which, 75 of the 300 descriptive lists heretofore reported as requiring it have been recopied, making in all 96 prepared for the registers' offices during the year.

I.

A list of townships in which have been discovered, by examination in the field, fraudulent or erroneous surveys since the 30th October, 1852, the date of the last annual report from this office, and the estimated number of miles of such work.

Townships.	No. of miles.
Township 18 north, range 1 west.....	60
Township 18 north, range 3 west.....	60
Township 18 north, range 4 west.....	60
Township 12 north, range 3 west.....	75
Township 20 north, range 6 west.....	6
Also, the following townships, the returns of which are suspected to be fraudulent or erroneous, or lying in prairie country, are known to be devoid of marks or bounds, and therefore require to be resurveyed or retraced:	
Township 5 north, range 7 west.....	60
Township 1 north, range 8 west.....	25
Township 2 north, range 8 west.....	38
Township 3 north, range 8 west.....	15
Total miles.....	399

K.

Copy of the "estimates" forwarded 12th September last, in accordance with the request in the Commissioner's letter of 28th July, 1853, "of sums under the respective heads of salaries and incidental expenses, that will be required to meet the disbursements for the surveying district of Arkansas for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855," viz:

Salaries and compensation.

For salary of surveyor general from the 1st July, 1854, to the 30th June, 1855, inclusive.....	\$2,000 00
For the salaries of four regular clerks for the same time..	4,000 00
For compensation of seven clerks to draught, record field-notes for the use of the State, to copy field-notes for the use of the General Land Office, and to make descriptive lists for registers' offices.....	6,000 00

Incidental expenses.

For house rent.....	350 00
For fuel and servant hire.....	250 00
For stationery, book binding, &c.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	12,850 00

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF LOUISIANA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 28th of July last, I have the honor now to submit, in triplicate, the annual report of the surveying department in Louisiana, illustrating, by the accompanying exhibits, (A to I,) its present condition, and the amount of field and office labor performed by it, since the 20th October, 1852, the date of the last report of my predecessor.

A.—This is a complete list of all contracts let, and all orders of survey issued, by this office, since October 20, 1852, and shows the completion, or present condition, as far as known, of the work executed under them. From it, it will be perceived there have existed thirty-four contracts, comprising one hundred and twenty-two townships, for fifty-two of which there have been returns made. Of these, thirty-four have been completed and paid for; five are now undergoing examination; and the remainder, thirteen, await final action, which depends upon corrections to be made by surveyors, either in their returns or field operations, leaving still to be returned seventy townships.

Many of these would doubtless have been completed, and particularly those within the Bastrop grant, had not the rise of waters forced several of the contractors to abandon their labors, as reported to your office on the 5th of January last. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Boyd, Cabell, Clack, and Curtis, have been for some time in the field, and will soon finish their work; the fifth, Mr. Taylor, persisted, at unpropitious seasons, and against the waters, in carrying his work to its present state of almost entire completion.

The contracts of Mr. Brent and of Mr. Mullett, and doubtless that of Mr. Gillespie, remain unfinished from the same cause. In addition to the reasons for renewing contracts, assigned in letter to you of the 23d May last, it may be remarked, with regard to the long-continued contract of Mr. Crawford, in the southeastern district, that he has been frequently driven from the field by high water, and has often labored under indisposition created by exposure in it, or, when it retired, in the swamps. His work is of a most intricate character, and over a country so cut by boggy swamps, and brakes of cane, entangled by vines, its difficulty of execution can scarcely be exceeded by that of any other surveys in the State. There are yet only some ten miles of additional and corrective lines to be run, to complete this contract. It may, therefore, be expected that it will soon be performed, approved, and reported to your office.

With regard to the contract in the Greensburg district, made on the 1st December, 1846, with Mr. J. C. Taylor, he states that he has made the larger part of the surveys not yet returned; and it is confidently believed he will early perform the rest of the work in townships 7 and 8 S., range 1 W., and township 7 S., range 2 E., and return them to this office. The remainder of his contract, lying upon Lakes Mau-

repas and Pontchartrain, is generally saw-grass marsh, subject to tide overflow, and, but for the location of private claims, might have been passed to the State. Of this Mr. Taylor has accomplished much: he has made several attempts to finish all, but they have resulted only in failure, and in disaster to him; and if, when another energetic effort be made, at the proper season, he reports it impracticable, I cannot longer hold him bound to perform such dangerous service, without the possibility of its being of commensurate public or private benefit.

Separate report will be made with regard to the cancellation of the contract of Mr. J. H. Whitton, of 17th January, 1851, when it is relet to another surveyor.

The returns of Mr. Farmer of his surveys in township 18 N., range 4 E., district north of Red river, embraced by his contract of December 7, 1851, will, it is hoped, be again deposited in this office for examination and approval, before the meeting of the legislature of this State, in January next; when he must be in attendance upon the senate, as lieutenant governor, as he was during the last session, which was protracted through the whole of the surveying season.

Special remarks with regard to the other contracts described in this list are not deemed necessary. Many of the contractors have long been employed by this office, and, by the competency and integrity evinced in the execution of their complicated and difficult surveys, have given the department assurance that the rest of their labors will be intelligently and efficiently performed. Some of them are now absent from Louisiana, and, because of the terrible malady which has scourged this afflicted State, will probably not return early to resume their field operations; yet it is believed all will come within the time allowed by the department.

B.—This list shows the liabilities in the four districts of Louisiana, (other than the Greensburg district,) including contracts for 65 townships, the running of township lines within the De Bastrop grant, and payment to be made for the surveys to be completed, under the orders of survey specified in list A, to amount, per estimate, to \$44,901.

In this statement are still retained the estimates for township 8 S., ranges 5 and 6 E., southwest district, which were formerly included in the contract made by me, as a deputy surveyor, with R. W. Boyd, esq., surveyor general, on the 11th of November, 1852. Their resurvey was arrested by my appointment to office, but will be soon again relet.

C.—This statement exhibits the estimated amount to be paid for surveys in twenty-three townships in the Greensburg district to be.....	\$11,752 00
And the amount of unsettled accounts forwarded to the department.....	1,112 38
Making a total liability in the district of.....	12,864 38

To which the liabilities shown in document B should be added.....\$44,901 00

Total..... 57,765 38
And as the unexpended balance of appropriations for this branch of the service is..... 79,987 37

There would remain..... 22,221 99
which may be applied to the payment of the proposed surveys included in statement D.

In this statement are still retained the townships included in the now cancelled contract of Mr. J. H. Whitton, which will be again at once given out.

D.—By this statement, it will be perceived that the surveys proposed to be executed by the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are principally those whose importance has been shown to the department in former reports, and having been already sanctioned by appropriations, are now open for contract.

In addition to such, the new surveys estimated in this statement are: In the southwestern district:—of those townships, upon the Sabine river, the traverse of which is deemed necessary, as it forms part of the western boundary of the State, and as upon its execution it will appear whether they contain lands which may be available to the United States, or such only as would inure to Louisiana, under the swamp act. In the district north of Red river:—of township No. 16 N., range 11 E., reported fraudulent, the necessity of whose survey was made known to the department by surveyor general's letter of May 19, 1853, and its enclosures. And in the southeastern district:—of several townships, whose original survey may be necessary in order properly to connect and represent the lines of the claim of C. J. B. Florian, required by your letter to this office of 24th June last to be surveyed as early as practicable. And of the other townships therein specified, the reprotractions of which show the former surveys to be erroneous, and, in many instances, not to comport with the confirmations.

It is proper here to call the attention of the department to the surveys within the De Bastrop grant, included in this statement, which, for the reasons assigned in my predecessor's letter of July 12, 1851, and duly approved by your office, have been suspended until Congress should act upon the claims reported by the register and receiver at Monroe, under act of 3d March, 1851. The urgency of these surveys was fully set forth by reports from this office of the 11th and 12th of September last, and in the petitions of the inhabitants of the country, and the letter of the register therein enclosed. And I now respectfully suggest that the department earnestly recommend to Congress action, early in the next session, upon the report of the aforesaid claims, which was submitted by you to the Senate on the 6th of December last.

E.—This is an estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, and will be found to be a partial summary of documents B, C, and D.

It is expected that the townships now under contract to Mr. Hunter, and the survey of a portion of township 7 N., range 10 W., recommended by letter of 28th February, 1852, will complete the north-western district, except, perhaps, in instances where claims not yet surveyed, requiring special orders, may be located by the surveyor appointed for this purpose.

It will also be noticed that further field work is not contemplated to be made in the Greensburg district, excepting in townships now under contract, which, it is hoped, may perfect the resurveys in this district; unless it may hereafter appear that those made by Seth Kline, from 1838 to 1843, in township 2 S., range 1 W., approved in January, 1849, require correction or re-running, in order to have them properly marked upon the ground, and that the confictions therein may be finally settled and dismissed from the township maps. The recent resurvey of township 1 S., range 1 W., fully proved the inaccuracy and insufficiency of Mr. Kline's work; and it is greatly feared that the necessity of a resurvey of township 2 S., range 1 W., may be hereafter developed. Upon comparison of his lines in this township with the adjoining approved surveys, it will be perceived how ill they close therewith.

The sums asked in this statement for the payment of draughtsmen and clerks, are deemed indispensably necessary to the vigorous prosecution of the miscellaneous and heavy duties devolving upon this office. As an instance of the labor to be executed, which might be erroneously supposed to cease with the performance of the field labor, it may be here stated, that in the Greensburg district alone, where there have been 1,878 claims surveyed, there have been transmitted to the register plats upon which to issue patent certificates for 324 claims only, leaving 1,554 plats and descriptive notes which are yet to be prepared in triplicate; involving a mass of work which, with the transcription for your office of field-notes in this and all the other districts, (a duty which it has not heretofore been possible to perform,) will fully occupy all the time that is not devoted to the more pressing current work.

The amount for the payment of the salary and expenses of the surveyor of private claims is again estimated for appropriation. The importance of this officer has been demonstrated by the amount of indoor and field work performed by him during the short time of his employment, and in future his services will be in greater requisition, as the surveys hereafter to be made will be, in a large part, of isolated claims, or of small portions of detached and remote townships, for which a deputy surveyor would not be justified in contracting.

F, is a list of swamp lands listed by this office since the 20th of October last, copies of which have been sent to the general and local land offices.

Southeastern District, west of Mississippi.

	Acres.	Acres.
Lists of surveyed swamp lands.....	12,383.54	
From which is to be deducted area of section 100, township 17 S., range 17 E., now covered by the claim of Duma.....	27.00	
Total	12,356.54	
Unsurveyed lands, estimated at.....	25,600.00	
Total	37,956.54	

Southeastern District, east of Mississippi.

Surveyed lands in township 13 S., range 13 E.	756.81	
Making a net total to be added to that of last year, of.....		38,722.35

Southwestern District.

Surveyed lands.....	159,401.13	
From which deduct section 6, township 18 S., range 9 E., selected last year.....	16.16	
Total	159,384.97	
Unsurveyed lands, estimated at.....	47,407.57	
Net total in the district.....		206,792.54

Northwestern District.

Surveyed swamp lands.....	41,673.93
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District north of Red river.

Surveyed lands.....	252,739.90	
From which deduct section 24, township 8 N., range 10 E., and all in list of township 14 N., range 4 E., approved March 28, 1851,	11,528.06	
Net surveyed lands.....	241,211.84	
Unsurveyed lands, estimated at.....	1,472.87	
Net total in the district.....		242,684.71

Greensburg District.

Surveyed lands.....	48,744.58
Unsurveyed lands, estimated at.....	13,128.74
Total.....	61,873.32
From which should be deducted area of section 30, township 2 S., range 3 W., in list ap- proved June 26, 1852; areas estimated for sections 23, 25, 26, 27, 35, and 36, in town- ship 6 S., range 14 E.; sections 30, 31, and 32, township 6 S., range 15 E., in lists ap- proved May 16, 1851, covered in part by claims.....	4,266.96
Leaving a net total in the district, of.....	57,606.36
Making the net selections of this year.....	587,479.89
Which added to those made up to date of last annual re- port.....	9,151,867.86
Would show the entire quantity of swamp lands listed to the State under acts of 2d March, 1849, and 28th Sep- tember, 1850, to be.....	9,739,347.75

Subject to be decreased at your department by such portions as may have been sold, or rightfully claimed by individuals.

In this connexion, I would respectfully invite your attention to the large number of townships marked M in the accompanying diagram of the State, lettered I. These townships have remained unsurveyed, as they have been believed to be impassable swamp, or marsh, unfit for cultivation; and I now suggest the propriety of requesting the State authorities to make provision for their field examination, to the end that, if they contain only such lands as would inure to the State, they may be listed and patented to her; but if, on the contrary, in any instance, they include high lands, these may be surveyed by the United States, and made available, provided their quantity and quality would justify the expense of the surveys.

This service should be performed, under the instructions of this office, by any duly commissioned deputy surveyor whom the State should pay, and the governor designate.

G.—This list represents the documents transmitted to the several land offices since the 20th of October last.

To the General Land Office.

Township maps.....	36
Diagrams of surveys.....	27

Plats of private claims.....	4
Accounts for surveys.....	40
Contingent expenses and salary accounts.....	75
Letters and reports.....	170
Lists of swamp lands in 132 townships.....	132
Total.....	484

To the Register of the Northwestern District.

Township maps.....	6
Diagrams representing surveys.....	2
Letters.....	15
Lists of swamp lands in 14 townships.....	14
Total.....	37

To the Register of the District north of Red river.

Township maps.....	6
Diagrams of surveys.....	4
Letters.....	21
Lists of swamp lands in 50 townships.....	50
Total.....	81

To the Register of the Southwestern District.

Township maps.....	5
Diagrams.....	11
Letters.....	40
Lists of swamp lands in 40 townships.....	40
Total.....	96

To the Register of the Southeastern District.

Township maps.....	5
Diagrams.....	2
Letters.....	29
Lists of swamp lands in 13 townships.....	13
Total.....	49

To the Register of the Greensburg District.

Township maps.....	20
Diagrams.....	9
Duplicate plats of claims.....	18
Letters.....	66
Lists of swamp lands in 15 townships.....	15
Total.....	128

In addition to which there have been written to deputy surveyors, letters to the number of.....	167
And to individuals.....	232
	<hr/>
Making a total of documents sent from this office, of.....	1,274
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From an inspection of this statement, it will be perceived that the number of maps, diagrams, and plats, is still fewer than those of the last year; which is mainly ascribable to the necessarily increased labor in the field and in the office, upon the complicated surveys returned to it. This greater labor must still be enlarged, and the number of documents transmitted be diminished; for it is ever the interest of contractors to seek the simpler townships, leaving the more difficult to be surveyed by those who may follow them; and contracts have not been let for more townships than it was believed could be examined, approved, and paid for, during the year; for it has been the desire of this office, as it is eminently to its credit and efficiency, to act promptly upon the returns of surveyors. Furthermore, the decrease shown by this statement may be attributed to the fact that part of the office force has been employed in reprotracting and testing old work in townships believed to require additional or corrective surveys, and will be so occupied to a still greater extent, during this year, as was contemplated by the last annual report; wherein, on this account, no estimate was made for new surveys during the fiscal year ending 30th June next.

This statement has been prepared in resemblance to document G, of the last annual report; and, with list F, is intended to illustrate the labor of this office since the 20th of October, 1852. That it has been extensive, complicated, and responsible, the department can well judge. The merit of its conduct is due to my predecessor, for my own term has (in its existence of less than a third of the time herein reported) given me greater knowledge of his ability and fidelity, which had, during my long intercourse with him as his subordinate, already won my admiration and emulation. Upon succeeding him, on the 1st of July last, I found he had well worked the current business to date; little was deferred for my action that could have received his; and it gave me pleasure to perceive the high appreciation of his intelligent and indefatigable performance of duty expressed in your letter to him of the 15th of August last, copy of which was filed here, to show the final adjustment of his accounts as surveyor general.

During the last two months the usually large business of this office with individuals has partaken of the general suspension of transactions in every department of life, caused by the pestilence still existing in Louisiana.

H, is a list of the deputy surveyors commissioned since the 1st of July, 1853, for the term of my own tenure of office.

I.—Diagram of the State of Louisiana, exhibiting the condition and extent of the surveys in Louisiana. It represents townships that have been surveyed and considered complete, as far as necessary or practicable; those now under contracts; those proposed for survey; those

which, although surveyed, require additional or corrective surveys; those in which swamp lands have been selected, under acts of March 2d, 1849, and September 28th, 1850; those in which there are no swamp lands, or none mentioned in the field-notes of the surveys thereof, now on file; and, finally, those believed to be impassable marsh, unfit for cultivation.

To your letter of 30th July last, requiring me to state, in this report, if practicable, the time when the surveys of public lands and private claims will be in such condition as to admit of the delivery of the archives of this office to the authorities of the State, under act of 12th June, 1840, I regret to reply, that a reliable estimate of such time cannot be formed, considering the extent of the surveys now proposed, those which may be recommended the next year, and the large number of private claims yet to be located, and with the addition these will make to the very large amount of office work which will be necessary to the final completion and representation of all the surveys. I can only renew the assurance, already given to the department, that I, and those with me, will endeavor, with steady industry, and to the utmost of our ability, to do all we can to accomplish this important object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

HON. JOHN WILSON,
Com. General Land Office, Washington City.

TABULAR STATEMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL

OF LOUISIANA.

A.—*Tabular statement of surveying contracts in Louisiana on the 1st October, 1852, the date of*

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.
*Oct. 28, 1842	Andrew Crawford.	Southeastern ...	June 1, 1843	.....	190
*Dec. 1, 1846	J. C. Taylor.....	Greensburg.....	Dec. 1, 1847	.....	----
Jan. 28, 1848	Albert G. Phelps..	SW., NW., and district N. Red river.	July 1, 1848	.....	150
Mar. 11, 1848	A. L. Fields.....	Southwestern ...	Dec. 1, 1848	.....	485
May 30, 1848	Geo. S. Walmsley.	Northwestern ...	Jan. 1, 1849	Jan. 1, 1851 {	50 275
*Dec. 7, 1850	W. W. Farmer ...	N. of Red river..	Dec. 1, 1851	.....	240
Jan. 17, 1851	James H. Whitten.	Greensburg.....	Aug. 1, 1851	.....	110
Jan. 21, 1851	Albert G. Phelps..	SW. and N. of Red river.	Jan. 1, 1852	.....	305
*Feb. 12, 1851	Samuel Perin.....	Southeastern ...	Feb. 1, 1852	.....	190
Feb. 15, 1851	J. J. Knowlton ...	Greensburg.....	.....do.....	June 1, 1853	245
*Mar. 14, 1851	Saml. C. Hepburn.	.....do.....	Mar. 1, 1852	.....	460
Mar. 31, 1851	A. D. Miner	Southwestern ...	Sept. 1, 1851	Mar. 1, 1853	60
Sept. 11, 1851	W. W. Farmer ...	N. of Red river..	April 1, 1852	.....	238½
Nov. 19, 1851	C. J. Cabell .....	.....do.....	July 1, 1852	Jan. 1, 1854 {	180 222
*Nov. 22, 1851	Silas Taylor .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	{ 180 168

* Additional bonds to be given for these contracts.

tober, 1853, and including those completed or annulled since the 20th October last annual report.

Price per mile.	Amount of bonds.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished.	Remarks.
\$5 a 8	\$6,400 00	Unknown...	3	3	Field-notes returned, but require correction; surveyor sick. See voucher No. 5, 1st quarter 1844, amounting to \$2,498 85, for survey of township 5 south, ranges 9, 10, and 11 east, being all the contract.
7 a 8	7,766 00	\$4,403 68	14	7	Townships 7 and 8 south, range 1 west; township 7 south, range 2 east; township 8 south, ranges 8 and 9 east; township 9 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, not yet returned.
8	2,400 00	3,053 99	5	----	Surveyor dead. Township 5 north, R. 3 west, examined and its correctness certified to by A. S. Phelps, under instructions dated July 20, 1852, and bond for \$4,240. Contract completed.
8	7,760 00	8,385 89	6	----	Additional bond given January 26, 1853, in the sum of \$7,718, for survey of township 8 south, ranges 2 and 4 east. Contract completed.
4 8	} 4,800 00	3,577 98	3	--	Contract completed. Additional bonds given March 28, 1853—one of \$576 36, for township 10 north, range 8 west, and one of \$689 70, for township 10 north, range 9 west.
8	5,120 00	-----	2	2	Contract originally included 3 townships, but township 8 north, range 5 east, was relinquished by consent. Surveys suspended to allow surveyor to complete his Maison Rouge contract of September 11, 1851. Township 18 north, range 4 east, was returned to the office previous to the date of last annual report, but the notes have been sent back to contractor for further surveys.
8	1,760 00	-----	3	----	Contract cancelled July 8, 1853.
8	4,880 00	227 11	5	4	Surveyor dead. Township 2 south, range 3 east, released; township 1 north, range 8 east, approved and paid for; townships 5 and 6 south, range 1 east, examined and returned by A. S. Phelps, under instructions of July 20, 1852, and bond for \$4,240.
8	3,040 00	-----	5	5	Partial returns made which require correction.
8	3,920 00	1,930 84	3	----	Contract completed.
8	6,880 00	-----	5	5	Township 4 south, range 1 east, and range 1 west, returned; not fully examined.
8	960 00	425 80	2	----	Contract completed.
8	3,818 00	2,063 62	8	----	Contract completed.
7 8	} 6,000 00	-----	3	3	Township boundaries; interior lines of 3 townships. High water has prevented the execution of this contract. Partial returns made.
7 8	} 5,460 00	1,654 47	3		Township boundaries; interior lines of 3 townships; nearly all the boundaries returned. Interior lines of townships 20 and 21 north, range 10 east, returned and paid for. Interior lines of township 22 north, range 10 east, returned, but require correction.

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.
Jan. 28, 1852	C. J. Cabell	Greensburg	Jan. 1, 1853	.....	481
May 5, 1852	John Campbell....	Southwestern....	Oct. 1, 1852	.....	446
*June 20, 1852	A. S. Phelps.....	SW. and N. of Red river.	June 1, 1853	.....	275
Aug. 12, 1852	Thomas Hunter...	Northwestern...	.....do.....	.....	270
Nov. 8, 1852	Noah H. Phelps...	N. of Red river..	July 1, 1853	January 1, 1854	176
Nov. 8, 1852	Joseph Gorlinski..	Greensburg	Dec. 31, 1853	.....	318
Nov. 9, 1852	A. B. Clack	N. of Red river..	July 1, 1853	.....do.....	185
Nov. 11, 1852	Wm. J. McCulloh..	Greensburg	Jan. 1, 1854	.....	250
Nov. 11, 1852	.....do.....	Southwestern....	.....do.....	.....	500
Nov. 9, 1852	Henry Curtis	N. of Red river..	July 1, 1853	.....do.....	180
Nov. 19, 1852	Robert Boyd .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	200
Dec. 4, 1852	R. C. Brent	Greensburg	Dec. 31, 1853	.....	223
Dec. 29, 1852	Theodore Gillespie.	.....do.....	Nov. 30, 1853	.....	260
Jan. 6, 1853	A. J. Powell.....	Southeastern ...	May 1 1854	.....	150
Jan. 29, 1853	C. J. Cabell	Southwestern....	.....do.....	.....	596
					770
Mar. 1, 1853	A. B. Clack	N. of Red river..	Mar. 1, 1854	.....	136
Mar. 4, 1853	Thomas Mullett...	Southeastern ...	June 1, 1854	.....	125
Mar. 3, 1853	Wm. Sevey .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	420
Mar. 29, 1853	Thomas Hunter...	Northwestern...	.....do.....	.....	300

* Additional bonds to be given for these contracts.

Continued.

Price per mile.	Amount of bonds.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished.	Remarks.
\$7 8	\$8,694 00 4,364 48	\$4,327 34 2,181 23	4	1	Contract completed. Instructions to complete the cancelled contract of Walsh & Campbell, township 10 south, range 3 east; township 11 south, ranges 3 and 4 east, approved and paid for; township 10 south, range 4 east, returned, not finally examined. Bond given for each township as the account therefor is sent up for settlement.
8	4,240 00	-----	4	3	To examine, complete, and certify the correctness of late A. G. Phelps's unfinished contracts of January 28, 1848, and January 21, 1851. Township 5 north, range 3 west, approved and paid for to the estate of A. G. Phelps. Township 5 and 6 south, range 1 east, certified and returned, but not finally examined.
7 8 8 7	3,780 00 2,816 00 5,570 00 2,590 00	1,851 65 ----- ----- -----	4 2 5 4	----- 2 4 4	Contract completed. Township 7 north, range 4 east, returned. All returned. No returns; survey suspended on account of high water.
8 8	4,000 00 8,000 00	1,798 55 -----	2 3	----- 3	Completed. Township 6 south, range 4 east, returned, not finally examined; further surveys arrested by appointment of contractor to be surveyor general.
7	2,520 00	-----	3	3	No returns; surveys suspended on account of high water.
7	2,800 00	-----	3	3	No returns; surveys suspended on account of high water.
8	3,568 00	1,104 39	3	2	Township 6 south, range 1 east, approved and paid for; remaining townships not returned.
8	4,160 00	962 53	3	2	Township 5 south, range 1 east, approved and paid for; remaining townships not returned.
7 8 8	10,260 00 12,320 00	----- -----	10 5	10 5	Township 13 south, range 16 east, returned, but requires correction. Township 9 south, range 6 east, returned, not finally examined.
7 8	1,904 00 2,000 00	----- -----	2 2	2 2	All returned. No returns made; surveys retarded by high water.
	6,720 00	485 39	6	4	Townships 13 and 14 south, range 25 east, returned, approved and paid for.
8	4,800 00	-----	7	7	No returns.

A—

ORDERS

Date.	Name of contractor.	District.	Expiration of contract.	Time extended to—	Estimated number of miles.
Mar. 19, 1852	Thomas Hunter...	Northwestern...	.....	Sept. 15, 1853	5
Mar. 30, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....do.....	5
Aug. 5, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 5, 1853	.....	30
Aug. 5, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 5, 1853	.....	5
Mar. 29, 1853	Silas Taylor	Southeastern ...	May 29, 1853	.....	15
May 28, 1852	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 28, 1852	.....	20
May 28, 1852	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	20
Nov. 29, 1851	N. H. Phelps.....	N. of Red river..	Feb. 29, 1852	.....	15
Nov. 24, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 24, 1852	.....	11
Nov. 29, 1851	.....do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 29, 1852	.....	20
June 14, 1852	John Boyd .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	11
Jan. 31, 1853	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	....

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1853.

Continued.

OF SURVEY.

Price per mile.	Amount of bonds.	Amount paid, including all accounts sent up.	No. of townships in contract.	No. of townships unfinished.	Remarks.
\$8	Claim of legal representatives of Antonio Mora, R. & R., 1840, No. 154, township 9 north, range 9 west. Not yet returned.
8	Claim of Asa Hickman, R. & R., 1840, No. 151, township 8 north, range 8 west. Not yet returned.
8	Claims of Le Clair, Himines, Mendez, and Slaughter, Sutton's report, Nos. 2, 4, 16, and 17, in townships 7 and 8 north, range 5 west. Not yet returned.
8	Claim of Frederic Williams, R. & R., 1837, No. 36, supposed to be in township 7 north, range 4 west. Not yet returned.
8	Claim of Louis Duma, registers, 1816, No. 66, in township 17 south, ranges 17 and 18 east. Approved and paid for.
8	Claim of William Wilson, registers, 1816, No. 37, in township 17 south, range 17 east. Approved and paid for.
8	Claim of Robert Martin, registers, 1816, No. 34, in township 17 south, ranges 16 and 17 east, part in township 17, range 17. Approved and paid for; remainder to be surveyed.
8	Claim of Pedro Poso, Sutton's report, No. 49, in township 10 south, ranges 7 and 8 east. Approved and paid for.
8	Claim of Antonio Courvel, Sutton's report, No. 22, in townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 7 and 8 east. Approved and paid for; the part not paid at date of late report.
8	Claim of Santiago Del Rio, Sutton's report, No. 29, in township 10 north, ranges 7 and 8 east. Approved and paid for.
8	Claim of Jonathan Thompson, R. & R., 1816, No. 133, township 8 north, range 9 east. Approved and paid for.
.....	Claim of Curry and Garland. Approved.
		Paid by claimants.			

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana..

B.

Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the surveying department in Louisiana for surveys under contract and instructions, on the 1st of October, 1853, exclusive of the Greensburg district.

Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of contract.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
<i>Southeastern district.</i>						
Township 10 south, range 4 east	180	\$8	\$1,440 00	John Campbell....	Instructions of May 5, 1852.	Formerly included in contract of Walsh and Campbell, dated October 7, 1842.
Township 5 south, range 1 east, 85 miles; township 6 south, range 1 east, 85 miles; township 3 south, range 2 east, 60 miles.	230	8	1,840 00	A. G. Phelps.....	Jan. 21, 1851	Surveyor dead. Instructions issued to A. F. Phelps July 20, 1852, to examine and complete.
Township 6 south, range 4 east, 200 miles; township 8 south, range 5 east, 150 miles; township 8 south, range 6 east, 150 miles.	500	8	4,000 00	Wm. J. McCulloh..	Nov. 11, 1852	Appointed surveyor general. Township 6 south, range 4 east, returned.
Township 9 south, range 5 east, 180 miles; township 9 south, range 6 east, 150 miles; township 10 south, range 5 east, 160 miles; township 10 south, range 6 east, 200 miles; township 11 south, range 5 east, 80 miles.	770	8	6,160 00	Charles J. Cabell...	Jan. 23, 1853	Township 9 south, range 6 east, returned; not finally examined.
Total.....			\$13,440 00			

Northeastern district.

Township 11 north, range 8 west, 100 miles; township 11 north, range 9 west, 20 miles; township 15 north, range 12 west, 15 miles; township 15 north, range 13 west, 5 miles; township 16 north, range 12 west, 50 miles; township 16 north, range 13 west, 60 miles; township 17 north, range 13 west, 50 miles.

Township 7 and 8 north, range 5 west.

Township 7 north, range 4 west.

Township 9 north, range 9 west.

Township 8 north, range 8 west.

Total

Southeastern district.

Township 5 south, range 9 east, west of Mississippi river.

Township 5 south, range 10 east, 216 miles; township 5 south, range 11 east, 160 miles, west of Mississippi river.

Township 12 south, range 8 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 8 east, 10 miles; township 11 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; township 12 south, range 9 east, 80 miles; township 13 south, range 9 east, 10 miles; all east of the Mississippi.

300	8	2,400 00	Thomas Hunter	Mar. 29, 1853	Not yet returned. These surveys, except township 11 north, ranges 8 and 9 west, are adjacent to the Grappe claim.
30	8	240 00	do	Instructions of Aug. 5, 1853.	Claims of Leclair, Himines, Mindes, and Slaughter. Sutton's Rept., Nos. 2, 4, 16, 17.
5	8	40 00	do	Instructions of Aug. 5, 1853.	Claim of Frederick Williams. Register and receiver's report of 1837, No. 36; supposed to be in township 7, range 4 west.
5	8	40 00	do	Instructions of Mar. 19, 1852, April 2 and July 15, 1853.	Claim of John Hartman, legal representative of Antonio Mora. Register and receiver, 1840, No. 154.
5	8	40 00	do	Mar. 30 and July 15, 1853	Claim of Asa Hickman. Register and receiver, 1840, No. 151.
115	5	525 00	Andrew Crawford	Oct. 28, 1842	Including lines in townships 4 and 6 south, range 9 east, necessary to complete township 5 south, range 9 east.
376	8	3,008 00	do	Oct. 28, 1842	Including lines in townships 4 and 6 south, ranges 10 and 11 east, necessary to complete township 5 south, ranges 10 and 11 east.
190	8	1,520 00	Samuel Perin	Feb. 12, 1851	Partial returns made; to be corrected.

B—Continued.

Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of contract.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
Township 17 south, range 16 east, west of Mississippi river.	7	\$8	\$56 00	Silas Taylor	Instructions of May 28, 1852.	Completion of claim of R. Martin. Harper's Report, No. 34.
Township 12 south, range 16 east, 100 miles; township 12 south, range 17 east, 80 miles; township 12 south, range 20 east, 25 miles; township 13 south, range 16 east, 45 miles; township 13 south, range 17 east, 40 miles; township 13 south, range 20 east, 170 miles; township 13 south, range 22 east, 90 miles; township 11 south, range 6 east, 70 miles; the latter east of Mississippi river.	620	8	4,690 00	A. J. Powell	Jan. 6, 1853	Township 13 south, range 16 east, returned, but not sufficiently complete to be finally examined.
Township 14 south, range 21 east, 70 miles; township 14 south, range 22 east, 80 miles.	150	7	1,050 00 .....	.....do.....	Jan. 6, 1853.	
Township 3 south, range 8 east, 60 miles; township 3 south, range 9 east, 65 miles; west of Mississippi.	125	8	1,000 00	Thomas Mullett...	Mar. 4, 1853	No returns yet.
Township 13 south, range 23 east, 60 miles; township 13 south, range 24 east, 60 miles; township 14 south, range 23 east, 150 miles; township 14 south, range 24 east, 100 miles.	370	8	2,960 00	William Sevey.....	Mar. 12, 1853	All west of Mississippi river.
Total.....			15,079 00			

<i>District north of Red river</i>								
Township 18 north, range 3 east, 90 miles; township 18 north, range 4 east, 175 miles.		265	8	2, 120 00	W. W. Farmer.....	Dec. 7, 1850	The execution of this contract was suspended to enable the surveyor to complete that of September 11, 1851, in the Maison Rouge claim.	
The north and east boundaries of townships 21 and 22, and north, east, and west boundaries of township 23 north, range 4 east; north and east boundaries of townships 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23 north, ranges 5 and 6 east; and north boundaries of townships 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, range 7 east.		222	8	1, 776 00	C. J. Cabell.....	Nov. 19, 1851	Surveyor compelled by high water to suspend operations until present season.	
Interior lines of 3 of the above townships.		180	7	1, 260 00	.....do.....	Nov. 19, 1851	Surveyor compelled by high water to suspend operations until present season. Nearly all returned.	
The north and east boundaries of townships 22 and 23 north, ranges 8, 9, and 10 east; north boundary of township 21 north, range 9 east; and west boundary of townships 22 and 23, range 8 east.		90	8	720 00	Silas Taylor	Nov. 23, 1851		
Interior lines of township 22 north, range 10 east.		60	7	420 00	.....do.....	Nov. 22, 1851	Nearly all returned.	
Township 7 north, range 4 east; 120 miles; township 8 north, range 5 east, 80 miles.		200	8	1, 600 00	N. H. Phelps.....	Nov. 4, 1852.		
Township 19 north, range 9 east; townships 20 and 21 north, range 9 east, 70 miles each; township 19 north, range 10 east, 5 miles.		215	7	1, 505 00	A. B. Clack	Nov. 9, 1852	Bastrop grant.*	
Townships 19, 20, and 21 north, range 8 east, 70 miles each.		210	7	1, 470 00	Henry Curtis	Nov. 9, 1852	Bastrop grant.*	
Township 22 north, range 9 east; township 23 north, ranges 9 and 10 east, 70 miles each.		228	7	1, 595 00	Robert Boyd	Nov. 19, 1852	Bastrop grant.*	

* Surveys in these three contracts interrupted by high water.

B—Continued.

Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Estimated amount of contract.	Name of surveyor.	Date of contract or instructions.	Remarks.
Township 18 north, range 6 east, 65 miles; township 18 north, range 7 east, 100 miles.	165	\$7 \$1,155 00	..... \$13,622 00 44,901 00	A. B. Clark	Mar. 1, 1853	Surveys returned.
Total.....						
Total amount of liabilities.....						

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 1, 1853

C.—Statement showing the estimated amount of liabilities of the department for surveys under contract and instructions in the Greensburg district, Louisiana.

13	Surveyor's name.	Date of contract.	Description of surveys.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
	J. Claxton Taylor	Dec. 1, 1846	Township 7 south, range 1 west, 90 miles; township 8 south, range 1 west, 60 miles; township 7 south, range 2 east, 90 miles; townships 8 and 9 south, ranges 8 and 9 east, 35 miles.	275	\$3 00	\$2,200 00	Not returned.
	Samuel C. Hepburn	Mar. 14, 1852	Township 3 south, range 1 east, 110 miles; township 4 south, range 1 east, 120 miles; township 4 south, range 1 west, 100 miles; township 1 south, range 3 west, 100 miles; township 1 south, range 4 west, 100 miles.	530	8 00	4,240 00	Township 4 south, range 1 east, and township 4 south, range 1 west, returned.
	Joseph Gorlinaki	Nov. 8, 1852	Township 7 south, range 4 east, 66 miles; townships 8 and 9 south, range 4 east, 120 miles; township 5 south, range 4 east, 66 miles.	252	8 00	2,016 00	All returned.
	R. C. Brent	Dec. 4, 1852	Township 6 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, 100 miles.	100	8 00	800 00	
	Theodore Gillespie	Dec. 29, 1852	Township 5 south, range 1 west, 120 miles; township 5 south, range 2 west, 70 miles.	190	8 00	1,520 00	
			Townships 8 and 9 south, range 6 east, 122 miles.....	122	8 00	976 00	
			Total			11,752 00	
	Add the following unsettled accounts, viz:						
	George C. Vanzandt, for township 9 south, range 13 east; sent up December 22, 1846						726 27
	H. T. Williams, for township 1 north, ranges 5 and 6 west; sent up June 30, 1847						386 11
	Total of liabilities						12,864 38

W. J. McCULLOH, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1863.

D.

Proposed surveys in the State of Louisiana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, including those already authorized by appropriations.

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT.				
Township 2 south, range 1 east, 70 miles; township 1 south, range 3 east, 70 miles; township 2 south, range 2 east, 80 miles; township 3 south, range 1 east, 100 miles; township 4 south, range 3 east, 150 miles; township 5 south, range 3 east, 175 miles; township 15 south, range 11 east, 20 miles; townships 3, 4, and 5 south, range 12 west; and townships 4, 6, and 6 south, range 13 west, 75 miles.	740	\$8	\$5,920	Estimated in 1848. Townships in ranges 12 and 13 west; traverse of Sabine river.
Township 2 south, range 3 east, 70 miles; township 14 south, range 8 east, 20 miles; township 15 south, range 7 east, 30 miles; township 15 south, range 13 east, 10 miles; township 16 south, range 10 east, 20 miles.	150	8	1,200	Estimated in 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.
New proposed surveys.				
Township 1 south, range 1 east, 75 miles.....	75	8	600	

Townships 7, 8, 9, and 10 south, range 13 west.....	32	8	256	Traverse of Sabine river.
Total.....	.....	.....	7, 976	
NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT.				
Township 7 north, range 10 west.....	30	8	240	Estimated in report of 1852.
DISTRICT NORTH OF RED RIVER.				
Township 23 north, range 3 east.....	30	7	210	Estimated in reports of 1851 and 1852; an unfinished portion of the township; probably swamp; if so, not to be surveyed.
Township 18 north, range 4 east, 20 miles; township 19 north, range 4 east, 60 miles.	80	7	560	Estimated in reports of 1851 and 1852; embraced by the Bastrop grant.
Township 20 north, range 4 east, 80 miles; township 21 north, range 4 east, 80 miles.	160	7	1, 120	
Township 22 north, range 4 east, 80 miles; township 23 north, range 4 east, 80 miles.	160	7	1, 120	
Township 18 north, range 5 east; and township 19 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east, 80 miles each.	320	7	2, 240	
Township 20 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east, 80 miles each; and township 21 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 east, 80 miles each.	480	7	3, 360	
Township 22 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 east, 80 miles each; township 23 north, ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 east, 80 miles each.	640	7	4, 480	Webster and McCollam's survey reported fraudulent. (See surveyor general's letter of May 19, 1852.)
Township 16 north, range 11 east, 100 miles.....	100	8	800	
Total.....	.....	.....	13, 880	
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.				
Township 11 south, range 12 east, 15 miles; township 12 south, range 10 east, 90 miles; township 13 south, range 10 east, 90 miles; township 16 south, range 13 east, 60 miles;	495	8	3, 960	Estimated in reports of 1849, 1850, and 1852.

D—Continued.

Districts and townships.	Estimated number of miles.	Price per mile.	Amount at augmented rates.	Remarks.
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—Continued. township 16 south, range 14 east, 20 miles; township 17 south, range 14 east, 70 miles; township 17 south, range 15 east, 20 miles; township 18 south, range 15 east, 20 miles; township 18 south, range 16 east, 40 miles; township 19 south, ranges 16 and 17 east, 60 miles each.	1, 048	\$8	\$8, 384	Estimated in reports of 1849, 1850, and 1852.
SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT, WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Township 12 south, range 14 east, 10 miles; township 13 south, range 13 east, 10 miles; township 13 south, range 14 east, 120 miles; township 14 south, range 13 east, 6 miles; township 14 south, range 18 east, 60 miles; township 14 south, range 19 east, 80 miles; township 14 south, range 20 east, 70 miles; township 15 south, range 13 east, 80 miles; township 15 south, range 16 east, 30 miles; township 15 south, range 17 east, 20 miles; township 15 south, range 18 east, 20 miles; township 15 south, range 20 east, 70 miles;				

township 15 south, range 21 east, 70 miles; township 17 south, range 19 east, 20 miles; township 17 south, range 20 east, 5 miles; township 17 south, range 21 east, 7 miles; township 18 south, range 18 east, 60 miles; township 18 south, range 19 east, 80 miles; township 19 south, range 17 east, 40 miles; township 19 south, range 18 east, 80 miles; township 19 south, range 19 east, 20 miles; township 20 south, range 18 east, 80 miles; township 20 south, range 20 east, 10 miles. Township 4 south, range 10 east, 175 miles; township 15 south, range 12 east, 10 miles; township 17 south, range 17 east, 30 miles; township 17 south, range 18 east, 60 miles; township 20 south, range 30 east, 20 miles; township 13 south, range 18 east, 35 miles. Township 15 south, range 19 east, 60 miles; township 16 south, range 20 east, 80 miles; township 16 south, range 21 east, 50 miles. Township 6 south, range 9 east, 210 miles.....	330	8	2, 640	Proposed anew; original surveys erroneous, or do not agree with the confirmations.
	190	8	1, 520	Original surveys in "Floridan" claim.
	210	8	1, 680	Formerly included in contract of A. W. Warren.
Total.....	.....	.....	18, 184	
Total of proposed surveys.....	.....	.....	40, 230	

WM. J. McCULLOCH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, Louisiana, October 1, 1853.

E.

Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, viz: for surveys in Louisiana; for the compensation of the surveyor general, and the clerks in his office; and for the contingent expenses of the surveyor general's office.

Present liabilities for unpaid surveys under contract and instructions—			
Southwestern district	\$13,440 00		
Northwestern district	2,760 00		
Southeastern district	15,079 00		
North of Red River district	13,622 00		
Greensburg district	12,864 38		
		\$57,765 38	
Proposed surveys of this and former years—			
Southwestern district	7,976 00		
Northwestern district	240 00		
North of Red River district	13,890 00		
Southeastern district	18,184 00		
		40,290 00	
Total liabilities, actual and proposed		98,055 38	
Appropriations on hand		79,987 37	
Amount to be appropriated for surveys			\$18,068 01
For salaries—			
Compensation of surveyor general	2,000 00		
Four clerks, for current business of the office	4,400 00		
Four clerks, to be employed in examining and protracting surveyors' returns	4,400 00		
Two draughtsmen, preparing maps, &c	2,400 00		
		13,200 00	
Salary and expenses of surveyor of private claims		3,000 00	
			16,200 00
For contingent expenses—			
Rent of rooms for surveyor general's office		400 00	
For stationery, furniture, postage, bookbinding, freight, documents from registers, fuel, servant hire, &c		1,200 00	
			1,600 00
Total amount of appropriations required for the year ending June 30, 1855			35,868 01

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1853.

F.

Statement of swamp lands accruing to the State of Louisiana under the provisions of an act of Congress approved September 28, 1850, excepting such portions thereof as are rightfully claimed or owned by individuals, listed since October 20, 1852, by the surveyor general of Louisiana, in accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated November 21, 1850.

Southeastern district, west of the Mississippi river, La.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated un-surveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
6 S.....	7 E.....	396. 15	.....	396. 15
7 S.....	9 E.....	498. 22	.....	498. 22
7 S.....	11 E.....	1, 242. 48	.....	1, 242. 48
9 S.....	12 E.....	405. 06	.....	405. 06
10 S.....	13 E.....	12. 88	.....	12. 88
11 S.....	12 E.....	125. 72	.....	125. 72
13 S.....	25 E.....	217. 60	.....	217. 60
14 S.....	25 E.....	323. 41	.....	323. 41
16 S.....	12 E.....	4, 003. 01	.....	4, 003. 01
16 S.....	13 E.....	3, 157. 21	2, 560. 00	5, 717. 21
17 S.....	17 E.....	2, 001. 80	.....	2, 001. 80
18 S.....	16 E.....	.....	23, 040. 00	23, 040. 00
		12, 383. 54	25, 600. 00	37, 983. 54

Southeastern district, east of the Mississippi river.

15 S.	13 E.....	765. 81	765. 81
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Southwestern district.

3 S.....	4 E.....	805. 56	805. 56
4 S.....	4 E.....	5, 927. 00	5, 927. 00
9 S.....	9 E.....	2, 107. 70	2, 107. 70
10 S.....	3 E.....	1, 812. 23	.....	1, 812. 23
10 S.....	8 E.....	18, 264. 42	.....	18, 264. 42
10 S.....	9 E.....	2, 111. 62	.....	2, 111. 62
10 S.....	10 E.....	10, 466. 78	.....	10, 466. 78
10 S.....	11 E.....	7, 375. 92	.....	7, 375. 92
11 S.....	3 E.....	2, 240. 10	.....	2, 240. 10
11 S.....	8 E.....	8, 182. 27	.....	8, 182. 27
11 S.....	10 E.....	2, 387. 45	.....	2, 387. 45
12 S.....	8 E.....	6, 521. 09	.....	6, 521. 09
13 S.....	7 E.....	554. 00	.....	554. 00
13 S.....	8 E.....	2, 211. 31	.....	2, 211. 31
13 S.....	9 E.....	3, 880. 05	.....	3, 880. 05
13 S.....	10 E.....	696. 69	.....	696. 69
13 S.....	10 E.....	1, 086. 34	.....	1, 086. 34
14 S.....	7 E.....	10, 577. 40	9, 163. 25	19, 740. 65
14 S.....	9 E.....	3, 622. 72	1, 498. 00	5, 120. 72
14 S.....	10 E.....	1, 876. 77	.....	1, 876. 77

Southwestern district—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated un-surveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
15 S.....	9 E.....	1,130.81	20,077.00	21,207.81
15 S.....	10 E.....	5,528.24	.....	5,528.24
15 S.....	11 E.....	272.83	.....	272.83
15 S.....	12 E.....	1,408.22	.....	1,408.22
16 S.....	11 E.....	7,232.29	12,160.00	19,392.29
17 S.....	9 E.....	4,236.72	4,509.32	8,746.04
18 S.....	9 E.....	16.16	.....	16.16
12 S.....	9 W.....	323.97	.....	323.97
14 S.....	9 W.....	1,900.98	.....	1,900.98
15 S.....	9 W.....	2,701.60	.....	2,701.60
15 S.....	10 W.....	3,210.46	.....	3,210.46
15 S.....	12 W.....	4,493.69	.....	4,493.69
1 N.....	2 E.....	12,638.94	.....	12,638.94
1 N.....	3 E.....	9,837.28	.....	9,837.28
2 N.....	3 E.....	8,925.12	.....	8,925.12
3 N.....	1 E.....	1,547.48	.....	1,547.48
3 N.....	4 E.....	614.56	.....	614.56
3 N.....	1 W.....	479.92	.....	479.92
3 N.....	2 W.....	160.95	.....	160.95
6 N.....	3 W.....	33.49	.....	33.49
		159,401.13	47,407.57	206,808.70

District north of Red river.

2 N.....	7 E.....	1,423.50	.....	1,423.50
2 N.....	8 E.....	8,670.91	.....	8,670.91
3 N.....	6 E.....	1,578.26	.....	1,578.26
3 N.....	7 E.....	5,509.50	.....	5,509.50
3 N.....	8 E.....	4,802.50	.....	4,802.50
4 N.....	8 E.....	338.10	.....	338.10
4 N.....	9 E.....	4,462.69	.....	4,462.69
5 N.....	10 E.....	728.48	.....	728.48
6 N.....	9 E.....	4,051.25	.....	4,051.25
8 N.....	9 E.....	3,617.56	.....	3,617.56
8 N.....	10 E.....	5,303.79	.....	5,303.79
9 N.....	10 E.....	3,284.00	.....	3,284.00
9 N.....	11 E.....	1,479.98	.....	1,479.98
11 N.....	13 E.....	489.61	.....	489.61
13 N.....	5 E.....	22,031.10	.....	22,031.10
13 N.....	13 E.....	7,622.83	.....	7,622.83
14 N.....	4 E.....	10,915.91	.....	10,915.91
14 N.....	13 E.....	6,415.57	.....	6,415.57
14 N.....	14 E.....	3,932.37	.....	3,932.37
15 N.....	13 E.....	10,953.15	.....	10,953.15
15 N.....	14 E.....	2,528.78	.....	2,528.78
15 N.....	15 E.....	2,933.74	.....	2,933.74
16 N.....	12 E.....	3,356.26	.....	3,356.26
16 N.....	14 E.....	4,561.24	.....	4,561.24
16 N.....	15 E.....	1,793.99	.....	1,793.99
7 N.....	10 E.....	11,881.62	.....	11,881.62

F—Continued.

District north of Red river—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated un-surveyed.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
17 N.....	11 E.....	6,462.23	.....	*6,462.23
17 N.....	14 E.....	644.00	.....	644.00
18 N.....	10 E.....	5,212.39	.....	5,212.39
18 N.....	11 E.....	12,196.10	.....	12,196.10
18 N.....	13 E.....	6,112.97	.....	6,112.97
19 N.....	10 E.....	699.04	.....	699.04
19 N.....	11 E.....	9,650.85	.....	9,650.85
19 N.....	13 E.....	4,280.73	.....	4,280.73
19 N.....	14 E.....	1,277.75	.....	1,277.75
20 N.....	3 E.....	2,941.50	1,472.87	4,414.37
20 N.....	10 E.....	1,955.28	.....	1,955.28
20 N.....	11 E.....	15,768.10	.....	*15,768.10
20 N.....	13 E.....	5,358.63	.....	5,358.63
21 N.....	10 E.....	538.29	.....	538.29
21 N.....	11 E.....	13,118.55	.....	*13,118.55
21 N.....	12 E.....	1,022.67	.....	1,022.67
21 N.....	13 E.....	2,999.14	.....	2,999.14
22 N.....	11 E.....	4,462.52	.....	4,462.52
22 N.....	12 E.....	7,642.57	.....	7,642.57
22 N.....	13 E.....	13,550.68	.....	13,550.68
23 N.....	12 E.....	2,179.22	.....	2,179.22
		252,739.90	1,472.87	254,212.77

Northwestern district.

4 N.....	4 W.....	157.76	.....	157.76
5 N.....	4 W.....	302.28	.....	302.28
6 N.....	4 W.....	77.55	.....	77.55
7 N.....	8 W.....	663.07	.....	*663.07
10 N.....	7 W.....	909.94	.....	*909.94
10 N.....	8 W.....	13,584.20	.....	13,584.20
10 N.....	9 W.....	14,604.63	.....	14,604.63
20 N.....	14 W.....	1,042.24	.....	1,042.24
22 N.....	7 W.....	439.76	.....	439.76
22 N.....	9 W.....	2,687.85	.....	2,687.85
23 N.....	9 W.....	1,939.79	.....	1,939.79
23 N.....	10 W.....	5,264.86	.....	5,264.86
		41,673.93	.....	41,673.93

Greensburg district.

4 S.....	10 E.....	2,156.72	.....	2,156.72
5 S.....	10 E.....	2,130.02	.....	2,130.02
5 S.....	11 E.....	1,979.28	.....	1,979.28
6 S.....	10 E.....	1,663.58	.....	1,663.58

* Two lists.

Greensburg district—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Land surveyed.	Estimated un-surveyed.	Total
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
6 S.....	13 E.....	4, 163. 30	.....	4, 163. 30
6 S.....	14 E.....	.....	2, 005. 90	2, 005. 90
6 S.....	15 E.....	29. 48	.....	29. 48
7 S.....	13 E.....	758. 52	.....	758. 52
7 S.....	14 E.....	7, 276. 50	2, 693. 96	9, 970. 46
10 S.....	14 E.....	3, 257. 59	.....	3, 257. 59
10 S.....	15 E.....	10, 357. 07	.....	10, 357. 07
10 S.....	16 E.....	7, 891. 22	.....	7, 891. 22
2 S.....	4 W.....	316. 18	1, 041. 48	1, 357. 66
3 S.....	4 W.....	6, 636. 84	7, 387. 40	14, 024. 24
2 S.....	3 W.....	128. 28	.....	128. 28
		48, 744. 58	13, 128. 74	61, 873. 32

RECAPITULATION.

Total area of swamp lands selected in the southeastern district west of Mississippi river.....	37, 963. 54
Total area of swamp lands selected in the southeastern district east of Mississippi river.....	765. 81
Total area of swamp lands selected in the southwestern district.....	206, 808. 70
Do.....do.....district north of Red river.....	254, 212. 77
Do.....do.....northwestern district.....	41, 673. 93
Do.....do.....Greensburg district.....	61, 873. 32
Grand total.....	603, 318. 07

But the net total to be added to selections made up to date of last report, is only 587, 479. 89 acres.

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1853.



G.

List of documents, representing surveys, sent to the General Land Office, and to the district land offices, since the 20th of October 1852, to date, (October 1, 1853.)

General Land Office.	District offices.	District.	Remarks.
Map of township 10 north, range 9 west.....	Map of township 10 north, range 9 west.....	Northwestern.	
Map of township 10 north, range 8 west.....	Map of township 10 north, range 8 west.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 11 north, range 8 west.....	Diagram of township 11 north, range 8 west.....	.....do.....	Sections 36, 38 to 43, and 45 to 50, inclusive.
Diagram of township 11 north, range 9 west.....	Diagram of township 11 north, range 9 west.....	.....do.....	Section 47; south of Red river.
Map of township 22 north, range 7 west.....	Map of township 22 north, range 7 west.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 22 north, range 9 west.....	Map of township 22 north, range 9 west.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 23 north, range 9 west.....	Map of township 23 north, range 9 west.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 23 north, range 10 west.....	Map of township 23 north, range 10 west.....	.....do.....	
Diagram .....	.....	North of Red river.	Exterior lines of townships 19 and 20 north, ranges 8 and 9 east; township 21, range 8 east; and township 20 north, range 10 east.
Diagram of township 10 north, range 7 east.....	Diagram of township 10 north, range 7 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 25, 26, 37, 40, 41, and 42.
Diagram of township 10 north, range 8 east.....	Diagram of township 10 north, range 8 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 37, 47, 49, and 50.
Map of township 6 north, range 7 east.....	Map of township 6 north, range 7 east.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 7 north, range 7 east.....	Map of township 7 north, range 7 east.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 7 north, range 6 east ..	Diagram of township 7 north, range 6 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 44 and 46.
Plat.....	.....	.....do.....	Claim of Curry and Garland, townships 6 and 7 north, range 7 east, and township 7 north, range 6 east.
Map of township 5 north, range 3 west.....	Map of township 5 north, range 3 west.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 20 north, range 10 east.....	Map of township 20 north, range 10 east.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 8 north, range 9 east ..	Diagram of township 8 north, range 9 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 23 to 29, inclusive, 41, 55, and 57.
Map of township 14 north, range 4 east	Map of township 14 north, range 4 east .....	.....do.....	
Map of township 21 north, range 10 east.....	Map of township 21 north, range 10 east.....	.....do.....	
Map of township 8 south, range 2 east.....	Plat of township 9 south, range 7 west.....	Southwestern.	In duplicate, claim of J. M. and T. Armand.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 1 east.....	Map of township 8 south, range 2 east.....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 9 south, range 1 east.....	Diagram of township 8 south, range 1 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 37 to 43, inclusive.
Diagram of township 9 south, range 2 east.....	Diagram of township 9 south, range 1 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 46, 47, 48, and 49.
Map of township 8 south, range 4 east.....	Diagram of township 9 south, range 2 east.....	.....do.....	Sections 9, 10, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, and 51.
	Map of township 8 south, range 4 east.....	.....do.....	

G—Continued.

General Land Office.	District offices.	District.	Remarks.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east....	Diagram of township 8 south, range 5 east....	Southwestern.	Sections 1 to 55, inclusive, 66, 68, 69, and 71 to 86, inclusive.
Diagram of township 9 south, range 4 east....	Diagram of township 9 south, range 4 east....	.....do.....	Sections 1, 71, and 72.
Diagram of township 9 south, range 5 east....	Diagram of township 9 south, range 5 east....	.....do.....	Section 37
Diagram of township 6 south, range 2 east....	Diagram of township 6 south, range 2 east....	.....do.....	Sections 32, 49, 50, 51, and 52.
Map of township 11 south, range 3 east....	Map of township 11 south, range 3 east....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 13 south, range 9 east....	Diagram of township 13 south, range 9 east....	.....do.....	Sections 22, 23, 27, 34, 5, and 11.
Plat of township 13 south, range 9 east....	.....	.....do.....	Chetumachas Indians, sections 22, 23, 27, and 34.
Plat of township 13 south, range 9 east....	.....	.....do.....	M. R. Pecot, section 5.
Plat of township 13 south, range 9 east....	.....	.....do.....	Fuelier and Evans, section 11.
Map of township 10 south, range 3 east....	Map of township 10 south, range 3 east....	.....do.....	
Map of township 17 south, range 9 east....	Map of township 17 south, range 9 east....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 16 south, range 9 east....	Diagram of township 16 south, range 9 east....	.....do.....	Sections 17 and 34.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 3 east....	Diagram of township 8 south, range 3 east....	.....do.....	Subdivisions of sections 31 to 36, inclusive.
Diagram of township 8 south, range 4 east....	Diagram of township 8 south, range 4 east....	.....do.....	Subdivisions of sections 31 to 36, inclusive.
Map of township 12 south, range 10 east....	Map of township 12 south, range 10 east....	.....do.....	
Map of township 13 south, range 10 east....	Map of township 13 south, range 10 east....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east....	Diagram of township 13 south, range 13 east....	.....do.....	Sections 30 and 31.
Map of township 17 south, range 17 east....	Map of township 17 south, range 17 east....	.....do.....	
Diagram of township 17 south, range 18 east....	Diagram of township 17 south, range 18 east....	.....do.....	Section 21.
Map of township 13 south, range 25 east....	Map of township 13 south, range 25 east....	.....do.....	
Map of township 14 south, range 25 east....	Map of township 14 south, range 25 east....	.....do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 1 east....	Map of township 6 south, range 1 east....	.....do.....	Copy.
Diagram of township 2 south, range 4 east....	Diagram of township 2 south, range 4 east....	Greenaburg ..	Sections 51, 53, and 54.
Map of township 4 south, range 10 east....	Map of township 4 south, range 10 east....	.....do.....	
Map of township 5 south, range 10 east....	Map of township 5 south, range 10 east....	.....do.....	
Plat of township 2 south, range 4 east....	Plat of township 2 south, range 4 east....	.....do.....	Section 51, claim of Philip Simms, in duplicate.
Plat of township 2 south, range 4 east....	Plat of township 2 south, range 4 east....	.....do.....	Section 54, claim of William Reddin, in duplicate.
Plat of township 2 south, range 4 east....	Plat of township 2 south, range 4 east....	.....do.....	Section 53, claim of William Reddin, in duplicate.
Map of township 3 south, range 3 west....	Map of township 3 south, range 3 west....	.....do.....	Section 37, to replace that lost in transmission by mail.
Diagram of township 3 south, range 4 west....	Diagram of township 3 south, range 4 west....	.....do.....	

Map of township 5 south, range 11 east.....	Diagram of township 3 south, range 2 west.....	do.....	Section 107, to replace that lost in transmission by mail.
Map of township 7 south, range 13 east.....	Map of township 5 south, range 11 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 13 east.....	Map of township 7 south, range 13 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 13 east.....	Map of township 6 south, range 13 east.....	do.....	
Plat of township 7 south, range 7 east.....	Plat of township 7 south, range 7 east.....	do.....	Section 42, claim of Josiah Drigar, in duplicate.
Plat of township 7 south, range 7 east.....	Plat of township 7 south, range 7 east.....	do.....	Section 57, claim of Josiah and Jonathan Drigar, in duplicates.
Map of township 8 south, range 15 east.....	Map of township 8 south, range 15 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 8 south, range 16 east.....	Map of township 8 south, range 16 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 10 east.....	Map of township 6 south, range 10 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 7 south, range 1 east.....	Map of township 7 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 1 east.....	Diagram of township 6 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	Section 63.
Map of township 7 south, range 14 east.....	Map of township 7 south, range 14 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 15 east.....	Map of township 6 south, range 15 east.....	do.....	
Diagram of township 6 south, range 14 east.....	Diagram of township 6 south, range 14 east.....	do.....	Sections 42, 43, and 44.
Plat of township 7 south, range 1 east.....	Plat of township 7 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	Section 65, claim of John Trummel, in duplicate.
Map of township 3 south, range 4 east.....	Map of township 3 south, range 4 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 1 south, range 1 east.....	Map of township 1 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 1 east.....	Map of township 6 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	
Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 east.....	Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	Sections 50 and 52.
Map of township 1 south, range 1 west.....	Diagram of township 2 south, range 1 west.....	do.....	Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 78, 79, and 80.
Diagram of township 2 south, range 1 west.....	Diagram of township 2 south, range 1 west.....	do.....	
Map of township 6 south, range 4 east.....	Map of township 6 south, range 4 east.....	do.....	
Map of township 5 south, range 1 east.....	Plat of township 8 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	Sections 46 and 47, claim of James Neilson, in duplicate.
	Plat of township 15 south, range 7 east.....	do.....	Section 42, claim of John Tate, in duplicate.
	Plat of township 8 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	Section 53, claim of George D. Passau, in duplicate.
	Map of township 2 south, range 4 west.....	do.....	
	Diagram of township 2 south, range 3 west.....	do.....	Sections 30, 44, 87, 104, 105, and 106.
	Diagram of township 1 south, range 4 west.....	do.....	Section 58.
	Map of township 1 south, range 1 west.....	do.....	
	Diagram of township 2 south, range 1 west.....	do.....	Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 78, 79, and 80.
	Map of township 6 south, range 4 east.....	do.....	
	Map of township 5 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	
	Diagram of township 5 south, range 1 east.....	do.....	Sections 50 and 52.
Map of township 2 south, range 4 west.....			
Diagram of township 2 south, range 3 west.....			
Diagram of township 1 south, range 4 west.....			

RECAPITULATION.

Documents.	General Land Office.	District offices.	Total.
Maps	36	42	78
Diagrams	27	28	55
Plats	4	20	24
Swamp lists, (document F)	132	132	264
Total number of documents.....	.....	.....	421

WM. J. McCULLOH,
Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1853.

List of deputy surveyors in the State of Louisiana holding commissions from Wm. J. McCulloh, surveyor general of Louisiana.

Names.	Date of commission.	Date of oath.	Residence.	How employed.
William Sevey.....	July 1, 1853	July 1, 1853	Donaldsonville.....	To locate claims in the State of Louisiana.
J. Claxton Taylor.....	July 6, 1853	July 9, 1853	Baton Rouge.....	Contract in Greensburg district.
William H. Orsborn.....	July 7, 1853	July 7, 1853	Parish of Rapides.....	
John J. Knowlton.....	.....do.....	July 9, 1853	Parish of W. Feliciana.....	
Charles Joseph Cabell.....	July 8, 1853	.....do.....	Donaldsonville.....	Contract in southwest and North of Red River districts.
A. J. Powell.....	.....do.....	July 11, 1853	.....do.....	Contract in southeastern district.
Joseph Gorlinaki.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Baton Rouge.....	Contract in Greensburg district.
A. L. Fields.....	.....do.....	July 13, 1853	Franklin.....	
Noah H. Phelps.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Harrisonburg.....	Contract in district north of Red river.
Andrew Crawford.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Parish of Point Coupée.....	Contract in southeastern district.
Thomas Hunter.....	.....do.....	July 15, 1853	Parish of Natchitoches.....	Contract in northwestern district.
Andrew B. Clack.....	.....do.....	July 22, 1853	Parish of Morehouse.....	Contract in district north of Red river.
W. W. Farmer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Parish of Ouachita.....	Do. do. do.
Henry Curtis.....	.....do.....	Aug. 29, 1853	Parish of Morehouse.....	Do. do. do.
Abner D. Minor.....	Aug. 19, 1853	Aug. 19, 1853	New Iberia.....	Do. do. do.
Robert Boyd.....	Aug. 31, 1853	Aug. 31, 1853	Donaldsonville.....	Do. do. do.
Thomas Mullett.....	Sept. 10, 1853	Sept. 10, 1853	.....do.....	Contract in southeastern district.
Samuel C. Hepburn.....	Sept. 17, 1853	Sept. 17, 1853	.....do.....	Contract in Greensburg district.
D. A. Matterson.....	Oct. 1, 1853	Oct. 1, 1853	Baton Rouge.....	Do. do. do.
Theodore Gillespie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	New Orleans.....	Do. do. do.

WM. J. McCULLOH, Surveyor General of Louisiana.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Donaldsonville, La., October 1, 1853.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF FLORIDA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, September 30, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office during the past year, and have endeavored, as briefly as possible, to present the actual condition of the office and surveys under my charge, as they now exist, and a concise statement of all the operations during the year ending to-day.

It was my intention to arrange the materials in my possession in an intelligible form, and the want of time only has prevented me from enumerating, in detail, the various important resources of Florida, the causes which have operated in retarding her growth, and the rapid sale of the public domain, as well as the future prospects of improvement, and suggesting means for the promotion of a quicker sale of the public lands under existing laws.

A brief history of the commencement and rapid growth of the lumber business on the river of St. John's, its vast and growing importance, the well-grounded expectation that may be entertained of its future progress, as also a full knowledge of the valuable timbered lands on this river to its sources, its tributaries, and the rivers Suwannee, Hillsborough, Withlacoochee, and others of equal importance and value in different portions of the State, would materially aid in bringing these heretofore apparently valueless lands into immediate notice and sale.

The survey, bringing into market, and settlement of the lands south of township twenty-six, and latitude twenty-seven degrees, and the valuable islands of the Pahhayokee, would evidently, in a very short time, produce a new feature in the profitable agricultural products of the State for exportation. Actual cultivation has proved, conclusively, that the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted, and that most of the tropical fruits flourish here as if indigenous, and their extensive cultivation possesses every incentive which an enterprising people can wish. The plan of prosecuting these surveys, and the peculiar condition of the country in other respects, were presented in a special report of the 20th June last.

With the means provided for the advancement of the surveys and office work, and the completion of the records with energy and assiduity, the business of this office can be closed in two years; and all the books, maps, field-notes, records, and other papers, appertaining to the land titles, turned over to the State, as contemplated by the act of Congress of June 12, 1840; and it would afford me great pleasure to be instrumental in advancing the public service by accomplishing it in that time. It is evident that the act contemplates not only the completion of the surveys, but also that of the records, before the delivery thereof to the State. Any other procedure would be unjust and injurious, by throwing upon Florida a mass of documents, which could not remain in their present condition, but would require to be transcribed, arranged, and indexed, and put in proper order for the binder, at the expense of the State. Many defects want to be supplied in the old records of the maps and field-notes, few of which have been recorded in permanent record-books, and none bound. The plats should be arranged so as to consolidate them and the field-notes of the

townships into sets of volumes, appertaining to the several counties of the State, respectively. It would be well, in order that this work be performed with the necessary supervisory care and proper accuracy, and the public interests subserved by closing the business of the office as soon as possible after the completion of the surveys, that it be commenced at once. I therefore most respectfully recommend, in view of this unfinished work relating to the surveys and records, which materially affect the titles to land, than an appropriation of four thousand dollars be asked for, to be applied towards this work, and that its justice and necessity be urged upon Congress.

My predecessor reported, February 23, 1853, "that all the private claims confirmed by the United States through the agency of the courts and commissioners, derived under grants from the Spanish government, remaining unsurveyed when I came into office, have been surveyed and located by me, with the exception of two or three whose location cannot be ascertained."

A full list of these grants, showing the number of the claim, date of the report upon it, by what act confirmed, and by whom surveyed, the field-notes and plats of each grant, and their immediate connexion lines with the public surveys, to harmonize with the township plats, and all the data, of every nature, relating to these important claims, from all sources, should be forthwith collected and systematically recorded and consolidated in a special book, in order to insure their preservation for after use. National good faith requires, justice to future generations and sound policy demand, that every means should be taken to scrupulously preserve all evidence of the intentions of our predecessors in sovereignty, in relation to these titles to land within our boundary, as a means to continue the precise locality, nature, extent, and surveyed limits of these acknowledged claims. The record should be a complete, condensed history of each title from its inception under the foreign government, to its location and final survey under our own. To this end, I would respectfully recommend that you ask an appropriation by Congress of \$2,600.

Soon after entering upon the duties appertaining to this office, I took up the subject of the "swamp land" donation to the State. It was evident, from the first general investigation, that it would require much time and labor to systematize it, and make such progress, with that diligence and expedition which seemed necessary. Nearly all the plats made previous to 1838 are "*plain*," without any, or with little, topography delineated thereon; which practice and experience since have introduced in drawing the plats of surveys. They are, in many particulars, defective: some at variance with the field-notes, roughly drawn; and many of them much disfigured by alterations and erasures, and nearly unintelligible from their long use; and, as the field-notes have to be examined and consulted in these selections, it was deemed the most economical, the plainest, and most expeditious, to make out full "swamp land" plats from the field-notes, delineating the swamp and other topography on them. The work was commenced at township 1, range 1 south and east, and is progressing south and east, in regular order. Under this plan, up to this date, 169 township plats have been made, and the selections colored thereon, and in this manner are

rapidly advancing. Since the 9th day of June, 1,124,184 acres have been selected by this mode, lists of which are now being made out, and will shortly be reported. All township maps, upon which selections have been made from the field-notes on file, have been strictly and personally examined by myself, in order that I might be satisfied that the quality of the lands was such as was required to inure to the State, by the act of Congress of 28th September, 1850, and your instructions. No inconsiderable credit is due to the "swamp land" agent for the exertions he has bestowed upon this subject, and for the amount of labor done by him since he commenced operations.

Enclosed are the documents mentioned herein in triplicate. It is confidently believed that they will show an amount and execution of work despatched that will compare favorably with any office for the same time. They show that the force of the office has been extensively and diligently employed in protracting maps, calculating areas, copying documents, making records, and examination of and comparing surveyors' returns: added to this, an extensive correspondence, all recorded, which is no inconsiderable portion of the duties.

A.—Diagram of the State, giving, in one connected view, the condition and extent of the surveys of the State.

B.—Statement of contracts for surveying the public lands in the State, made by former surveyor general, and their condition May 24, 1853.

C.—Statement showing the present condition of the surveys and office-work, in contracts, up to the 30th September, 1853.

D.—Lists of original township plats made since the date of last annual report, and of copies sent to the general and district land offices, with the date of transmission.

E.—Estimate of the funds required for the services of this district and office, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WESTCOTT,

Surveyor General of Florida.

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,

Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

B.

Statement of contracts for surveying the public lands in the State of Florida made by former surveyor general, and their condition May 25, 1853.

Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Contract expires.	Price per mile.	Miles returned.	Amount of contract.	Remarks.
Henry Wells	Nov. 27, 1850	Sept. 30, 1851	\$6 00	<i>Miles. chs. lks.</i> 738 03 86	\$4,428 29	It appears there was a new bond given November 6, 1852, for work then finished and performed after expiration of contract. By reference to statement C, it will show that several townships named in the contract are yet unfinished.
A. M. Randolph.....	Jan. 14, 1853	June 1, 1853	6 00	350 00 00	.....	Partly surveyed and reported to General Land Office.
M. A. Williams	Mar. 4, 1853	Sept. 4, 1853	4 00	.....	.....	In the field.
Wm. S. Harris	April 1, 1853	July 10, 1853	4 00	.....	.....	In the field.
Chs. F. Hopkins	April 27, 1853	Oct. 27, 1853	4 00	.....	.....	In the field.
Henry H. Floyd	May 13, 1853	Nov. 15, 1853	4 00	.....	.....	In the field.

JOHN WESTCOTT, Surveyor General of Florida.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Augustine, September 30, 1853.

West Florida." A new bond was required of Mr. Wills by the former surveyor general, and entered into November 6, 1852. The bond embraces only the townships marked thus, (*.)

§1930. Not approved; resurveyed before by A. B. Jones, and approved. Embraced in bond of November 6, 1852; not reported to surveyor general.

{ Reported to surveyor general September 1, 1853. Account approved September 1, 1853, and sent to Commissioner for payment.

Embraced in bond of November 6, 1852; not reported to surveyor general.

Do do do.

Not reported to surveyor general.

Do do do.

Do do do.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 9 miles scrap.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 5 miles scrap.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 1 mile scrap.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 7 miles scrap.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 23 miles scrap.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 23 miles scrap.

Not reported to surveyor general.

† Whole township returned, as resurveyed, to survey 7 miles scrap.

† Not reported to surveyor general.

† Not reported to surveyor general.

† Not reported to surveyor general.

† Not reported to surveyor general.

Range 14 W., township *6 N.	49 34 89	.....do.....	295 87
Range 15 W., township *3 N.	19 77 84	.....do.....	77 85
Range 16 W., township *3 N.	10 97 69	.....do.....	69 08
Range 24 W., township *3 N.	19 66 63	.....do.....	77 00
Range 25 W., township *3 N.	10 74 18	.....do.....	65 66
Range 8 W., township *4 N.	11 67 41	.....do.....	71 06
Range 9 W., township *3 N.	6 41 31	.....do.....	39 10
Range 9 W., township *3 N.	97 18 63	.....do.....	163 40
Range 23 W., township *2 N.	11 61 11	Jan. 1, 1853	70 53
Range 24 W., township *1 N.	13 77 80	.....do.....	77 83
Range 25 W., township *1 N.	90 60 86	.....do.....	194 56
Range 25 W., township *1 N.	9 38 30	.....do.....	56 87
Range 8 W., township *5 S.	5 45 06	.....do.....	33 38
Range 10 W., township *4 S.	6 11 37	Feb. 14, 1853	26 85
Range 10 W., township *4 S.	11 73 48	.....do.....	71 51
Range 26 W., township *1 S.	13 07 73	.....do.....	78 58
Range 27 W., township *1 S.	16 96 19	.....do.....	97 96
Range 27 W., township *2 N.	31 76 33	.....do.....	131 73
Range 26 W., township *3 N.	11 64 05	.....do.....	70 80
Range 26 W., township *1 N.	2 05 55	Mar. 12, 1853	.....
Range 8 W., township *6 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 8 W., township *7 S.	49 44 55	Sept. 16, 1853	297 33
Range 8 W., township *8 S.	11 38 75	.....do.....	68 90
Range 9 W., township *8 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 23 W., township *4 N.	.....	.....	.....
Range 24 W., township *4 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 3 E., township *5 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 5 E., township *5 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 6 E., township *1 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 10 E., township *3 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 14 E., township *10 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 15 E., township *10 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 15 E., township *12 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 16 E., township *10 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 16 E., township *11 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 16 E., township *13 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 16 E., township *19 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 16 E., township *19 S.	.....	.....	.....
Range 19 E., township *5 S.	84 19 16	May 13, 1853	307 69
Range 20 E., township *17 S.	.....	.....	.....

unsurveyed lands in West Florida.

"Scrap work", such lines as have not been surveyed in the townships named.

D.

List of original township plats made since the date of last annual report, and of copies sent to the General and district land offices, with date of transmission.

Range.	Township.	Land district.	Number of copies made.				When sent to Commissioner.	When sent to register.	No. of field-note books.	Remarks.
			Originals.	Commissioner.	Register.	Total.				
27 east.....	10 south.....	St. Augustine..	1	1	1	3	Dec. 14, 1852	Dec. 14, 1852	2	
29 east.....	17 and 18 south.....	Newnanville..	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....		
30 east.....	18 south.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....		
23 west.....	2 north.....	Tallahassee..	1	1	1	3	Jan. 14, 1853	Jan. 14, 1853	8	
24 west.....	1 and 2 north.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....		
25 west.....	1, 2, and 3 north.....	do.....	3	3	3	9	do.....	do.....		
8 west.....	2 and 3 south.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....	13	
9 west.....	2 south.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....		
8 west.....	5 south.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 22, 1853	Feb. 22, 1853		
9 west.....	4 and 5 south.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....	1	Containing and exhibiting claims of J. Wiggins.
10 west.....	4 and 5 south.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....		
16 west.....	2 south.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....		
26 west.....	1 north.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....	1	
26 west.....	1 north.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....		
27 west.....	1 and 2 south.....	do.....	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....		
27 east.....	10 south.....	St. Augustine..	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....	1	
29 east.....	17 and 18 south.....	Newnanville..	2	2	2	6	do.....	do.....	1	
30 east.....	18 south.....	do.....	1	1	1	3	do.....	do.....	1	
4 west.....	1 and 2 north.....	Tallahassee..	2	2	2	6	Feb. 26, 1853	Feb. 26, 1853	2	

8 south	8 south	Newnanville	1	1	1	3	Mar. 5, 1853	Mar. 8, 1853	1
23 east	8 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
23 east	9 south	do.	1	1	1	3	April 4, 1853	April 4, 1853	1
24 east	8 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
33 east	28 and 29 south	St. Augustine	2	2	2	6	April 7, 1853	April 8, 1853	2
32 east	28 and 29 south	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.	2
28 west	1 and 2 north	Tallahassee	2	2	2	6	April 9, 1853	April 11, 1853	2
28 west	1 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
29 west	1 north	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
30 west	1 north	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
31 west	1 and 2 north	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.	2
26 west	3 north	do.	1	1	1	3	April 12, 1853	April 12, 1853	1
19 east	5 south	Newnanville	1	1	1	3	May 13, 1853	May 13, 1853	1
21 east	6 and 7 south	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.	2
22 east	4, 6, and 7 south	do.	3	3	3	9	do.	do.	3
25 east	3 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
27 east	17 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
29 east	4, 6, and 7 south	do.	3	3	3	9	May 16, 1853	May 16, 1853	3
29 east	6 and 7 south	do.	2	2	2	6	do.	do.	2
31 east	14 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
40 east	38 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
41 east	39 south	do.	1	1	1	3	do.	do.	1
15 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
16 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
17 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
18 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
19 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
20 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
21 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
22 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	7	7	7	21	do.	do.	7
23 east	28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 south	do.	12	12	12	36	do.	do.	12
24 east	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 south.	do.	11	11	11	33	do.	do.	11
24 east	26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	do.	4	4	4	12	do.	do.	4
25 east	11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, and 24 south.	St. Augustine	10	10	10	30	do.	do.	10
25 east	25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	do.	5	5	5	15	do.	do.	5

New and complete maps, exhibiting private claims.

These plats were furnished Lt. M. L. Smith by order of the Commissioner of 9th May, 1853, "to afford to United States officers all facilities

D—Continued.

Range.	Township.	Land district.	Number of copies made.				When sent to Commissioner.	When sent to register.	No. of field-note books.	Remarks.
			Originals.	Commissioner.	Register.	Total.				
26 east.....	19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	St. Augustine....	11	}..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }..... }.....	desired in furtherance of their public duties," and delivered at periods from June 25 to August 1, 1853.
27 east.....	20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	9	.....	.....
28 east.....	20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	10	.....	.....
29 east.....	22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	8	.....	.....
30 east.....	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	4	.....	.....
31 east.....	24, 25, 26, and 27 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....
32 east.....	24 and 25 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....
33 east.....	24 and 25 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....
34 east.....	24 and 25 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....
35 east.....	24 and 25 south.	.....do.....	...	...	...	2	.....	.....
36 east.....	24, 25, and 26 south.	.....do.....	2	2	2	3	.....	.....
29 east.....	17 and 18 south.do.....	2	2	2	6	Sept. 28, 1853		New and complete maps, exhibiting private claims.
30 east.....	13 and 16 south.	.....do.....	2	2	2	6	.....do.....	.....	
			66	66	65	349				

JOHN WESTCOTT, Surveyor General of Florida.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1853.

E.

Estimate of appropriation required for the office of the Surveyor General of Florida, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1855.

Salary of surveyor general.....	\$2,000 00
For clerks in surveyor general's office, as now by law ap- propriated.....	5,300 00
For contingent expenses	500 00
For the survey of the public lands, township lines and sub- divisions	15,000 00
For correcting erroneous, imperfect, and defective lines and corners; for retracing old and obliterated lines; for de- tached and unfinished surveys; for the execution of diffi- cult surveys, in consequence of swamps, lakes, marshes, &c., to be paid for at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile	10,000 00
For the correcting of erroneous locations of private claims, and for surveys of such private land claims, and the immediate connexion lines of the public surveys thereto, the surveys of which the courts refuse to confirm, and re- surveys in connexion therewith, under the act of June 28, 1848	10,000 00
For preparing the unfinished records of land titles, for books and for binding, &c., ready for delivery to the State of Florida at the completion of the surveys of the State, under act of June 12, 1840	4,000 00
For collecting and systematically recording and consolidating in special books, in order to secure their preservation, all the field-notes of each private claim, and their immediate connexion lines with the public surveys, to harmonize with the township plats, that the record may show a complete condensed history of each title, from its inception under the foreign government to its location and final survey under our own.....	2,600 00
For compensation and contingent expenses to surveyors and other agents required to carry into effect the act of Sep- tember 28, 1850, granting swamp lands to the State.	2,500 00

JOHN WESTCOTT,
Surveyor General of Florida.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Augustine, September 30, 1853.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF IOWA AND WISCONSIN.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your instructions, the following report, which you will find to exhibit the actual condition of the affairs of this office, at the present time, with all its operations, since the 21st of October last.

SURVEYS IN IOWA.

The south boundary of this State having, some time since, been carefully established, under decree of the Supreme Court of the United States, it is important that the surveys adjoining should be closed thereto, in an effectual and permanent manner, and one that will forever debar dispute. This has been done from range 18 west, inclusive, to the Missouri river, under the direction of my predecessor; but from said range east, they neither are, and in most instances never were, properly connected with the old "Sullivan line," as the field-notes of the retracing of said line show but the identification of a single corner; and since said line has been re-established, and forms the boundary between two great States, I think it highly important to have the work done with as little delay as practicable, in order that the plats and field-notes may exhibit correctly (which they do not at present) the actual state of things as they exist on the ground. This is a subject that has been brought, before, to the attention of your office, both by the surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri, by George B. Sargent, late surveyor general of this district, (see Commissioner's report of 29th November, 1862,) but I presume that pressure of business has caused it to be overlooked. I trust, however, that you will be enabled to give it your attention at an early day, and that I will be authorized to have the work done, and the plats and field-notes perfected, which a careful examination shows they very much need.

All that portion of the State between this boundary and the first correction parallel has been surveyed, with the exception of townships 69 and 70, of range 43, township 69, range 44, and townships 74, 75, and 76, of range 36. The three first named I have concluded to order a resurvey of, forthwith, as the field-notes have already been twice returned, but found incorrect, and the contractor has failed, the present season, to furnish such notes as could be received. The three last named have been surveyed and returned; but owing to some informalities, the field-notes have been sent to the contractor to be properly transcribed. As soon as the above-mentioned work shall have been completed, all surveys south of the first correction parallel will be entirely finished.

Between the first and second corrections the surveys have been completed as far west as the line dividing ranges 33 and 34, and west of said line the work is proceeding rapidly to completion. Eighteen townships have been let by me, the present season, in this part of the State, leaving but four townships—viz: 85, 86, 87, and 88, of range 36—not under contract. With the exceptions above named, six townships in

range 42, and four townships suspended for correction, all work south of the second correction has been received, examined, and copies of the township plats forwarded to your own and the proper district land offices. North of the second correction I have let four districts of township lines, amounting, in all, to about twenty-nine hundred and sixty-six miles. Of these, one entire district has already been returned; another will be in a few days, and advance returns have been received from both the remaining districts. East of the line dividing ranges 23 and 24, fifty-one townships have been placed by me under contract for subdivision, and there remain but twelve townships to be let east of said range line. West of said line there were let three districts, comprising twenty-two townships, only two of which remain yet to be received.

To sum up. Since the date of the last report, contracts have been entered into for the subdivision of ninety-five townships, and the establishment of twenty-nine hundred and sixty-six miles of township lines, in the State of Iowa. Out of one hundred and sixty-four townships let in this State, the past season, one hundred and thirty-three have been carefully examined, platted, and copies of the plats submitted to your own and the proper district land offices, four have been relinquished, seven have been returned to deputies for correction, eight have not yet been returned, and nine are now under process of plating.

SURVEYS IN MINNESOTA.

As soon as the necessary arrangements and calculations could be made, after the receipt of your instructions of 16th May last, I entered into contract with E. L. Norris, deputy surveyor, for the establishment of guide meridians Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the proper standard parallels east of said meridians Nos. 1 and 2, in the Territory of Minnesota, west of the Mississippi river. From causes entirely unforeseen, the surveys in this portion of my district have not advanced with such rapidity as might have reasonably been expected. Having been required to conduct them after the mode prescribed in Oregon, and said method being entirely new to the deputies of this office, and, moreover, requiring the greatest accuracy, it is not surprising that some delay should have occurred, and errors occasionally been made. Owing to a misconstruction of your instructions, a great part of the work first done by Mr. Norris had to be re-run. This was occasioned by absence of allowance for the convergency of meridians, which your instructions, and the diagram exhibiting the order of survey, failed to set forth, and from examination of which I was led to infer that a new base was designed, after the surveys had progressed north to a point where the Mississippi river (the main channel of which is the present dividing line between East and West Minnesota) will cease to be a meandered stream; and that, thereafter, the surveys east and west of said river would all be conducted in the same order. On reception of your letter of the 16th of June, stating that such was not your intention, and requiring meridians Nos. 1 and 2 to be offsetted, I at once had the necessary corrections made, and feel confident that, for the future, the surveys will progress in this Territory without impediment.

Already have returns been made and submitted of guide meridian No. 1, to the Mississippi river, with standard parallels, Nos. 1 and 2, east of said meridian; the field-notes of guide meridian No. 2 have also been received as far north as the corner to townships Nos. 108 and 109, and of the first standard parallel east of said meridian, with all the proper township boundaries east of said guide meridian No. 2, to the Mississippi river, and south of the first standard parallel. Contracts have likewise been entered into for the survey of all the proper township boundaries east of this meridian and south of parallel No. 2. There have also been let for subdivision in this Territory sixty-three townships, six of which have just been returned, and will be examined and platted without delay, and a number more are nearly ready to be submitted to this office.

There have also been contracted for, in compliance with your instructions of the 6th of May last, eight fractional townships, covered, in part, by the original military reservation at Fort Snelling. The survey of these townships was ordered to be carried across the river, in connexion and extension of those on the east side of the Mississippi, and to be numbered from the Wisconsin base and meridian; of course they are entirely independent of the lower surveys, which will be closed to them by true lines.

The country over which the third guide meridian is to be carried is so cut up with lakes, that (for the sake of accuracy, and at the earnest petition of the contractor) I have extended the time of its completion, in order that the survey may be made when the lakes and marshes are covered with ice. As this is the true meridian, and will be continued without offset from the base to its intersection with the river, it is of the utmost importance that it should be surveyed with the greatest accuracy, both as to course and measurement; and as such accuracy cannot be insured at the present time, I deemed it better to postpone it for a short time, rather than run any risk which this course will avoid.

SURVEYS IN WISCONSIN.

East of the fourth principal meridian, contracts have been entered into for the subdivision of forty-four townships. There remain, therefore, but nine townships—viz: townships 28, 29, and 30, of ranges 1 and 2, township No. 30, of ranges 12, 13, and 14, and ten townships reserved for the use of the Menomonies, (by treaty of the 18th of October, 1848)—to be subdivided south of the third correction parallel; north of said parallel thirty-nine townships have been subdivided, and the exteriors of sixteen more have been established. Out of sixty-four townships let last season, all but a single one, which was rejected, have been returned, examined, and plats thereof transmitted.

West of the fourth meridian, since the date of the last report, fifty-eight townships have been contracted for, which, when finished, will close up the subdivision of all the country south of the third correction. North of said line I have let but a single district, extending on both sides of the St. Croix river, for subdivision, consisting of eleven townships. As the main channel of the St. Croix river is the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota, of course a portion of this work is

situated in East Minnesota. This district is valuable on account of the numberless groves of pine with which it is principally timbered; and by having the river carefully traversed, I will be able, in a very short time, to define accurately the point where the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, as surveyed by Mr. Stuntz, intersects the main branch of this river. This will be found to be about one and a quarter mile (by the course of the river) above the northeast corner of township 41, of range 16. I have also entered into contract for the survey and establishment of about five hundred and eighty miles of township lines south of the fourth correction parallel, which closes the townshipling of the whole country south of said line.

Since the date of the last report, fourteen hundred and ninety-five miles of township lines west of the meridian have been returned and examined; and east of the meridian, four hundred and seventy-two miles. Out of one hundred and thirty-eight townships let for subdivision last season, west of the meridian, one hundred and twenty-seven have been returned, examined, and submitted, and the remainder are now undergoing examination.

SURVEYS ADJACENT TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

As mentioned in the last report of this office, the surveys bordering the lake were intrusted to two skilful and competent deputies, under whose charge the work, so far as authorized, has been completed in a highly satisfactory manner. Commencing in the 4th principal meridian, at the corner to townships 46 and 47 north, a base was run 14 townships, or 84 miles, due west, to within $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the west boundary of the State; and from said base line all the proper township and range lines have been extended regularly to the lake. The reason that the surveys were not continued to the State boundary, and closed thereto, is, that the northern portion of the boundary runs through territory not yet ceded to the United States. As the treaty line of October 4, 1842, is not defined on the ground, and as the boundary is only about 54 chains west of where said treaty line would run, it was not deemed advisable, or proper, without special authority, to carry the surveys through said Indian territory, even for this short distance.

The districts already surveyed contain 59 townships and fractional townships, only 18 of which have been subdivided; but repeated applications have been made to have the surveys closed to the boundary, and the subdivisions continued. Indeed this has been strongly urged by Mr. Stuntz, the deputy who surveyed the western district, and who, from being compelled to return to the field the present spring, has been enabled to judge, from actual observation, what is doing in the country, and what steps are being taken to make and hold claims in this valuable region. He says, "the balance of my district of township lines, and the whole of the district surveyed by Mr. Norris, except that portion marked upon the map 'Pine Barrens,' should be immediately surveyed." From other reliable information, I fully coincide with the views of Mr. Stuntz, and would especially recommend, in addition, the survey of a district of township lines along the valley of Bad river, and extending east to the boundary of Michigan. The whole lake country has, of

late, excited increasing attention, and is well worthy of it: almost weekly, during the summer, applications have been made, in person and by letter, for maps and information pertaining thereto, by explorers and those intending to commence operations therein. Encouraged by the success of those engaged in mining operations further east on the lake, capitalists are seeking investments in this region, where the returns promise to be speedy and profitable. Of this you are, however, no doubt aware, through the returns of the land officers at Willow river; though they can, as yet, exhibit but little of what has and will be done the present season, as few make locations until the ground has been proved to some slight extent.

The survey of the boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota has been completed, and the map and account therefor were forwarded to your office on the 11th day of December last. The deputy who was intrusted with this survey was specially instructed to traverse, carefully, the St. Louis river, from his most westerly range line to the point designated by the acts of 6th of August, 1846, and May 29, 1848, as the starting point of said boundary. This was necessary in order that a connexion with the government surveys should be shown, at one point at least, and, as before remarked in this report, I shall be able, in a very few days, to present to your office a full connexion at the other, viz: where the line strikes the main branch of the St. Croix river.

It may not be out of place, at this time, to give a brief description of the country through which this boundary line passes, especially as the increased attention which it is at present receiving is, in a great measure, attributable to your last able report, it being very generally referred to in communications received at this office. requesting more particular information in regard to the character of the district which was then only partly surveyed.

That portion of the boundary defined by the St. Louis river, from its mouth (which is in township 49 of range 13) to the first rapids above the "Indian village," being peculiar, I will first describe: "The mouth of the river is about one-fourth of a mile wide, and is formed by a narrow sand-bar projecting from the north shore of the lake, about seven miles. This bar is uniform in course, and varies from ten to forty chains in width. The bar on the east side of the river is like that on the west, but is only one and a half mile in length. During the past summer the water in the channel over, or through the bar, was about seven feet deep; but the entrance is crooked, and difficult of access during the heavy northeast storms which at certain seasons prevail. Once inside, however, vessels are safe, as the river widens into a bay about eight miles long, and one and a fourth mile wide. The shores are mostly clay-banks, with narrow sand-beach for about six miles, when the beach disappears, and small bays, or inlets, extend from the main body to distances varying from five chains to two miles. At the distance of nineteen miles up the river is situated the Indian village of Fond du Lac, on the north side of the river, containing fifty or sixty cabins and lodges, three or four good houses, two trading posts, and a mission building. On the Wisconsin side, opposite this village, several families of French and Indians live in a half-civilized

manner. On the same side of this bay, from Pokegamong bay to the rapids, the country is hilly, and covered thickly with timber, the most valuable kinds of which are white cedar, spruce, and white pine. The north side is bounded by a range of mountains that rises from eight hundred to a thousand feet above the level of the lake, and within from one to three miles from the beach. This range extends parallel to the lake shore, as far east as Pigeon river, and bears N. 55° E. From the best information obtainable, I am inclined to believe that this is as good a mineral range as is to be found on Lake Superior; specimens of native silver and copper have been found, and exhibited, but no mines have been opened or worked in this locality, that I am aware of. From the starting-point, in the rapids of the river, to the sixteenth mile-post on the boundary, the country is generally level, clay able-lands, elevated about three hundred feet above the lake, and covered with a valuable growth of white pine, cedar, birch, and spruce; and is well supplied with streams, branches of Left-hand river, which are of sufficient size to float logs and furnish water-power for the manufacture of lumber. The summit level, between the waters that flow into the lake and those that flow into the Mississippi river, is crossed by the boundary on the sixteenth mile; and on the south side of this, the country changes in formation. The deep-red clay disappears, and sand is the prevailing soil. The surface is more irregular, and magnetic disturbances are more frequent and extreme, rendering the use of the plain compass impracticable.

From this point to the river St. Croix, the boundary passes through a succession of swamps, which are filled with rich deposits of *peat*. The timber, as a general thing, is not of sufficient size to be valuable, except in the vicinity of the St. Croix, where the country is covered with valuable groves of white pine. The monument on the St. Croix river stands two and a half miles above Yellow Pine creek, and about four miles below the mouth of the Namekagon river.

The survey of the boundary between the State of Iowa and the Territory of Minnesota has been completed, and the maps and field-notes of the same, with the necessary accounts and vouchers, have been forwarded to your office. As the field work was completed, and full details furnished, by my predecessor, last season, anything further on this subject is unnecessary.

SWAMP LANDS.

I regret to state that almost nothing has been done towards closing up this business. I am informed that, immediately on receipt of your instructions, the governors of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin were informed of your orders, and requested to take such action in the premises as said instructions required. Nothing definite having been received from them, it was concluded that selections from the plats and field-notes by this office would be satisfactory; and, in consequence, the plats and field-notes were carefully examined, and lists of such lands as came under the provisions of the act were made out, one copy of which was forwarded to your office, and the proper district land of-

fices were furnished with such portions thereof as belonged to respective districts.

The list of selections in Wisconsin, not being properly certified, was returned by you on the 6th ultimo, with directions to have it recopied and returned to you during the present month. Coming at the end of the quarter, the end of *our* year, and with an immense amount of current business pressingly demanding attention, I have not been able to place such force thereon as would comply with this requirement. Indeed, when it is remembered that the business of this office has been steadily increasing for the last three years, without any corresponding increase for regular clerks, it would be no matter of astonishment if the work was far behind. Such, however, I am happy to state, is not the case, as will be shown by this report; and, immediately on its disposal, this matter shall be vigorously prosecuted to completion, so far as the surveys will permit.

On receipt of your said letter of 6th of September last, I again addressed the governors of Iowa and Wisconsin, requesting them to inform me, officially; what steps had been taken in relation to this business. As yet I have not received a reply from either of them.

The legislature of Iowa has turned over to the several counties in which they are located, the lands donated to the State by the act of 28th of September, 1850; and the lists of selections in three counties have been returned by the county judges for examination and approval. In the event of not receiving a reply from the governor of Iowa, I shall at once notify the authorities of all organized counties that the selections must be made and returned within a limited time, otherwise they will receive no attention; and, with reference to those in Wisconsin, I will at once cause a re-examination of the plats and field-notes, and forward you the corrected lists, properly authenticated, as required; which action, I hope, will be considered final.

OFFICE WORK.

The field-notes of twenty-six hundred and forty-six miles of township lines, and of nineteen thousand four hundred and ninety-one miles of subdivisions, have been received and carefully examined. This includes a number of miles of the traverse of meandered streams and lakes, which had to be carefully platted, entered upon the original, and copied on the Commissioner's plats.

Three hundred and thirty-five township maps have been projected from the original field-notes, with all the necessary calculations, with two copies of each, one for your own and the other for the proper district land offices, which have been forwarded to their respective destinations; making a total of one thousand and five maps.

Two hundred and ninety-six township maps have been recorded.

Numerous plats and diagrams have been furnished the registers and others, when applied for and ordered.

A complete and accurate copy of the original map of the city of Du-
buque has been made.

Original lists, descriptive of the land and all the corners in three hundred and fifty-six townships, have been prepared, which, with one

copy of each of said lists, makes a total of seven hundred and twelve lists.

The volumes containing twelve hundred and seventy townships of original field-notes have been paged, and diagrams for reference to preface each township.

Three hundred and four diagrams, to accompany instructions to deputies, have been made.

The examination of detached tracts, survey of islands, &c., is an item that largely occupies the time and attention of the office.

The correspondence of the office has in nowise decreased the past year, and you are well able to judge of its extent, though I can find no means of expressing its amount.

The original field-notes of three hundred and twenty townships have been recorded, examined, and placed on file in this office.

Transcripts of the original field-notes of the above three hundred and twenty townships have been made, for preservation at the seat of government.

Index diagrams, to preface the records and transcripts of six hundred and thirty-eight townships, have been made.

A vast amount of miscellaneous work, of which it is impossible to keep any record, has been performed, in addition to that already stated.

Accompanying papers which form a part of this report.

- No. 1. Triplicate map of Wisconsin and Minnesota Territory.
- No. 2. Triplicate map of the State of Iowa.
- No. 3. Statement of surveys contracted for, out of the appropriations of 30th September, 1850, and 3d of March, 1851, that were unfinished at the date of the last report.
- No. 4. Statement of surveys contracted for, out of the appropriations of July 21st and August 21st, 1852, that were unfinished or uncontracted for at the date of the last report.
- No. 5. Statement of surveys contracted for, out of the appropriation of the 3d of March, 1853.
- No. 6. Estimate for appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1855.
- No. 7. Summary of salary accounts for the fourth quarter of 1852, and first, second, and third quarters of 1853.
- No. 8. Summary of disbursements for same period.
- No. 9. Summary of Iowa and Minnesota boundary account.

In conclusion I would respectfully remark, that the condition of this office is such as will bear the strictest scrutiny. By dint of great exertion, the work has always kept pace with the surveys; and I shall constantly endeavor to have it so, as long as I have charge of the office.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARNER LEWIS,

Surveyor General.

HON. JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

Statement of surveys out of the appropriations of Sept. 30, 1850, and March 3, 1851, that were not closed at the date of last report.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Account of duty, with plats transmitted to General Land Office.	Per-centage reserved for examination in the field.		Net amt of contract.	Total quantity.	Remarks.
					Rate.	Amount deducted.			
May 10, 1845	Subdivisions	Warren Reed.....	Iowa.....	Nov. 20, 1852	.....	.....	\$335 66	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 111 71 3	Surveyed under contract with Silas Reed, surveyor general of Illinois and Missouri
June 17, 1851	.....do.....	Johnson Pierson....	..do.....	Oct. 20, 1852	3	\$9 80	317 17	118 73 12	Second return, balance of work rejected, and will be re-surveyed.
Aug. 22, 1851	.....do.....	S. M. Ballard.....	..do.....	Jan. 31, 1853	3	9 84	318 13	119 21 13	Final return.
April 19, 1852	Range lines and subdivisions.	Wm. Dunn.....	..do.....	Dec. 2, 1852	4	25 45	610 99	182 63 99½	Surveyed out of special appropriation for the purpose.
April 19, 1853	Range lines and subdivisions.	.....do.....	..do.....	July 5, 1853	4	16 90	422 50	141 74 82½	Final return.

WARNER LEWIS, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

No. 4.—Statement of surveys out of the appropriation of July 21 and August 31, 1852, that were either not closed or contracted for at the date of last report.

Date.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Account of deputy, with plate transmitted to the General Land Office.	Per-centage reserved for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.	Total quantity.	Remarks.
					Rate.	Amount deducted.			
1852.								<i>mcs. chs. lks.</i>	
May 24	Township lines & subdivision.	Eliaba S. Norris ..	Wisconsin..	Nov. 3, 1852	6½	\$190 36	\$2,855 55	406 09 81	Township lines.
24	Subdivision.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1852	6½	97 68	1,465 27	347 25 87	Subdivision of 8 townships.
June 4	Boundary.....	George R. Stuntz..	Btw. Wisconsin and Minnesota.	Dec. 11, 1852	.....	.....	800 00	.....	Boundary between Wisconsin and Minnesota.
5	Township lines & subdivision.	do.....	Wisconsin..	Dec. 8, 1852	7	87 43	1,161 66	166 43 73	Township lines; advance return.
5	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1852	5	64 41	1,223 86	286 22 99	Subdivisions of 7 townships; advance return.
5	do.....	do.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1853	7	15 82	842 33	30 10 41	Township lines; final return.
5	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5	33 27	1,212 03	147 70 74	Subdivision. do.
9	Township lines.....	John Ryan.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1852	7	91 22	668 31	173 61 42	Township lines; advance return.
10	do.....	do.....	do.....	July 15, 1853	7	50 30	978 30	95 65 26	For township lines; final return.
23	Subdivision.....	Edwin James, Jr.	Minnesota..	Oct. 20, 1852	5	51 48	1,005 27	234 03 36	Full return.
23	Township lines.....	Clark & Blanding.....	Wisconsin..	Dec. 31, 1852	7	75 67	1,255 37	144 10 08	Township lines; advance return.
July 23	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1853	7	94 49	984 61	179 78 58	Township lines; final return.
28	Subdivision.....	Jno. D. Evans.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1852	5	51 82	244 17	241 02 48	Subdivision; advance return.
28	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1853	5	12 85	700 88	59 61 81	Subdivision; final return.
30	do.....	Charles Phipps.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1852	5	36 88	852 83	184 35 29	Do. do.
Aug. 3	do.....	Waldo & White.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1853	5	44 88	1,214 61	208 46 59	Subdivision; advance return.
3	do.....	Allen & Anderson.....	do.....	Mar. 25, 1853	5	63 92	1,214 61	297 26 63½	Do. do.
3	do.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1853	5	27 10	515 05	126 06 64	Subdivision; final return.

No. 4—Continued.

Date.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Acct. of deputy, with Gen'l Land Office.	Per-centage reserved for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.	Total quantity.	Remarks.
					Rate.	Amount deducted.			
1852.									
Aug. 3	Township lines..	Wm. J. Neely	Wisconsin..	Nov. 8, 1852	7	\$43 57	\$578 82	82 78 92	Township lines; advance return.
3	do.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 15, 1852	7	44 61	592 81	84 79 20	Do.
3	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 20, 1853	7	94 93	1,263 05	181 06 73	Do.
3	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1853	7	64 37	855 22	122 49 06	Do.
3	Subdivision....	Brown & Cook....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1853	5	74 82	1,421 59	348 00 02	Subdivision.
3	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1853	5	17 78	337 99	82 59 15	Do.
4	do.....	H. C. Fellows....	do.....	Jan. 11, 1853	5	71 53	1,359 22	332 58 67	Do.
5	do.....	Richd. O. Chaney..	do.....	Jan. 10, 1853	5	81 73	1,552 99	363 21 76	Do.
9	do.....	Davidson & Balsh..	do.....	Jan. 11, 1853	5	77 66	1,475 63	361 18 53	Do.
14	do.....	Wm. P. Huntington	do.....	Dec. 31, 1852	5	41 17	782 30	182 79 61	Do.
14	do.....	do.....	do.....	April 28, 1853	5	43 97	835 53	195 37 29	Do.
16	do.....	Samuel Perin.....	do.....	Dec. 2, 1852	5	28 47	541 10	126 45 84	Do.
16	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 31, 1853	5	53 87	1,023 68	239 36 52	Do.
16	do.....	do.....	do.....	Feb. 18, 1853	5	34 24	650 64	152 15 80½	Do.
16	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1853	5	40 49	769 44	178 79 91	Do.
17	do.....	Edwin James, jr..	Minnesota..	Dec. 2, 1852	5	80 36	1,526 86	365 22 36	Do.
19	do.....	Jesse M. Harrison..	Wisconsin..	April 23, 1853	5	94 16	1,789 20	437 79 25	Do.
23	do.....	Henry C. Drake....	do.....	do.....	5	83 12	1,579 29	369 33 94	Do.
23	do.....	Horatio Waldo....	do.....	Aug. 12, 1852	5	39 40	748 74	183 23 08	Do.
25	do.....	Samuel P. Hicks....	do.....	Dec. 24, 1852	5	27 21	517 09	120 76 53	Do.
25	do.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 15, 1853	5	13 18	250 46	58 47 01	Do.
25	do.....	do.....	do.....	Mar. 3, 1853	5	13 12	249 53	58 29 40	Do.
25	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 24, 1853	5	44 80	851 34	199 11 52	Do.
25	do.....	Alanson B. Vaughan	do.....	May 4, 1853	5	64 58	1,927 08	287 03 00	Do.
26	do.....	Gay & Markle....	do.....	Mar. 25, 1853	9	87 37	1,660 13	406 31 62	Do.

Sept. 16	do	Iowa	Ambrose Carpenter	Jan. 15, 1853	3	19 80	640 39	240 05 64	Do.
16	do	do	do	Aug. 6, 1853	3	9 83	317 97	119 16 07	Do.
20	do	do	Jos. C. Jennings	Jan. 15, 1853	3	15 58	503 99	188 74 84	Subdivision; 2 townships not returned; delayed from sickness.
21	do	do	Chas. Gilliam	Dec. 7, 1852	3	29 81	963 93	361 28 81	Subdivision.
23	do	do	Jno. T. Everett	Feb. 24, 1853	3	19 96	645 44	241 77 36	Do.
23	do	do	do	July 5, 1853	3	24 85	802 70	301 23 46	Do.
23	do	do	David J. Sales	Feb. 24, 1853	3	11 85	483 22	180 02 22	Do.
23	do	do	do	Aug. 6, 1853	3	19 78	639 85	239 69 45	Do.
24	do	do	J. T. & R. Jarrett	Feb. 7, 1853	3	49 48	1,599 85	599 60 73	Do.
24	do	do	do	July 14, 1853	3	20 17	652 45	244 47 27	Do.
25	do	do	Charles Phipps	Dec. 2, 1852	5	24 18	459 47	120 73 17	Do.
25	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1852	5	24 14	458 79	120 58 62	Do.
25	do	do	Ira Cook	July 5, 1853	5	47 91	910 39	239 46 03	Do.
25	do	do	Iowa	Feb. 18, 1853	3	29 75	962 04	360 52 22	Subdivision; 4 townships relinquished.
27	do	do	James Harlan	Feb. 11, 1853	3	4 88	157 79	59 12 47	Subdivision; 2 townships returned to deputy to be corrected.
27	do	do	do	Aug. 6, 1853	3	14 73	476 32	178 45 13	Subdivision.
27	do	do	John Ball	Dec. 16, 1852	4	76 12	1,527 21	421 75 28	Do.
27	do	do	Iowa	May 13, 1853	4	24 45	490 31	135 37 05	Range line; subdivision.
27	do	do	Jno. S. Sheller	Mar. 3, 1853	3	14 82	479 40	179 57 55	Subdivision; balance of work, 9 townships, now being platted.
30	do	do	L. B. Hodges	Dec. 7, 1852	3	9 90	320 19	120 02 85	Subdivision.
30	do	do	do	Dec. 31, 1852	3	9 90	320 15	120 01 52	Do.
30	do	do	do	April 14, 1853	3	24 79	801 70	300 43 61	Do.
1	do	do	A. Anderson	Feb. 5, 1853	3	57 24	1,850 95	693 71 02	Do.
1	do	do	do	Mar. 17, 1853	3	23 75	763 96	284 03 74	Do.
4	do	do	L. V. Davis	Feb. 7, 1853	5	67 58	1,284 04	300 88 95	Do.
4	do	do	Saml. T. Caldwell	Aug. 6, 1853	3	25 10	811 73	304 24 17	Do.
4	do	do	Clark & Blanding	Jan. 20, 1853	7	157 15	2,244 99	999 26 56	Township lines; part of contract relinquished.
4	do	do	do	Feb. 7, 1853	5	6 11	532 16	128 61 91	Subdivision of two townships.
4	do	do	Seever & Sawyer	Feb. 11, 1853	3	10 07	325 70	122 08 02	Subdivision.
4	do	do	do	July 14, 1853	3	19 80	640 30	240 03 02	Do.
5	do	do	Jno. W. Ross	June 8, 1853	3	39 66	1,232 65	480 67 44	Subdivision; two townships suspended.
5	do	do	Henry C. Caldwell	Oct. 14, 1853	3	30 21	976 94	366 19 08	Subdivision.
12	do	do	W. F. Tompkins	July 18, 1853	5	35 61	676 62	178 04 74	Do.
12	do	do	do	Feb. 11, 1853	5	23 81	452 57	119 07 62	Do.

Oct.

No. 4—Continued.

Date.	Style of work.	Name of contractor.	State or Territory.	Acct. of deputy, with plates transmitted to Gen'l Land Office.	Percentage reserved for examination in the field.		Net amount of contract.	Total quantity.	Remarks.
					Rate.	Amount deducted.			
1852.								<i>ms. chs. lks.</i>	
Oct. 16	Subdivision.....	Street & Warden.	Iowa.....	April 5, 1853	3	\$4 94	\$159 86	59 74 42	Subdivision.
20	do.....	Thos. B. Neff.....	do.....	Feb. 24, 1853	3	4 93	159 49	59 63 35	Do.
20	do.....	do.....	do.....	April 14, 1853	3	19 71	637 57	239 00 95	Do.
20	do.....	Jno. E. Davidson..	Wisconsin..	Jan. 18, 1853	5	51 81	984 39	240 78 30	Do.
20	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1853	5	28 65	544 39	133 21 32	Do.
Nov. 3	do.....	Adam Perry.....	Iowa.....	Jan. 31, 1853	3	19 95	331 81	120 52 86	Do.
3	do.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1853	3	19 79	639 93	239 71 86	Do.
18	do.....	Perin & Carpenter.	Wisconsin..	April 5, 1853	5	116 51	2,213 86	517 68 97	Subdivision; 1 township rejected.
1853									
Jan. 7	do.....	Jno. E. Davidson..	do.....	do.....	5	59 97	1,139 59	299 71 36	Subdivision.
10	do.....	John Ryan.....	do.....	do.....	5	.....	.....	.....	Subdivision; just returned, but not plated or examined.
24	do.....	Hobard & Garnide.	Iowa.....	do.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Subdivision; 3 townships returned, but sent back to be transcribed; balance unsurveyed, from sickness.
									Subdivision.
29	do.....	Jos. W. Blanding..	Wisconsin..	Sept. 13, 1853	5	116 89	2,221 07	537 36 99	Do.
Feb. 1	do.....	Charles Phipps....	do.....	July 16, 1853	5	72 03	1,368 58	360 12 36	Do.
Mar. 29	do.....	Jno. W. Williams..	Iowa.....	Oct. 14, 1853	3	29 59	967 03	358 61 93½	Subdivision; these townships were relinquished by Waldo & White, and afterwards let to Waldo.
April 4	do.....	Horatio Waldo....	Wisconsin..	Aug. 12, 1853	5	39 00	789 05	181 32 63	

FOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

WARNER LEWIS, Surveyor General.

Statement of surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of March 3, 1853.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Names of contractors.	State or Territory.	Date of acc't, with plats transmitted to G. L. Office.	Total quantity.	Reserv'd percentage for examination in the field.		Net amt of contract.	Remarks.
						M. cls.	Rate Amount.		
1853.									
May 30	Township lines & subdivision..	Jesse T. Jarrett...	West Minnesota						Returned from the field, but notes not yet presented.
June 2	Standard lines..	Elisha S. Norris...	do	Sept. 30, 1853	226 52 01	7	\$133 23	\$1,770 09	Advance return.
4	Township lines...	William A. Jones...	do	Sept. 30, 1853	243 53 75	6	87 72	1,374 31	Three fractional range lines unfinished, on account of high water.
6	do	John T. Everett...	Iowa	Aug. 18, 1853	381 35 05	4	61 03	1,146 72	Full return.
9	do	John Ball...	West Minnesota	Sept. 30, 1853	270 11 29	6	97 25	1,523 59	Full return.
11	Subdivision...	H. C. Fellows...	Wisconsin and East Minnesota.						Returned from the field, and two townships presented.
11	do	Wm. J. Anderson...	Iowa						Field-notes returned, but not platted.
14	Township lines...	John W. Ellis...	do						An advance return of one tier made.
15	Subdivision...	Nelson Fletcher...	Wisconsin.						An advance return of two townships not platted.
18	do	Wm. T. Bradley...	do						Full returns made, but not examined.
18	do	H. & J. T. Nowlin...	Iowa						
18	do	H. M. Shelby...	do						
23	do	F. S. Ellis...	Wisconsin.						
28	do	Edgar Sears...	do						
28	do	James Withrow...	do						
28	do	Matthew Cresswell...	Iowa.						
July 4	do	Wm. A. Jones...	West Minnesota.						
13	Township lines...	John Quigley...	do						
14	Subdivision...	Charles Lewis...	Iowa						
18	Township lines...	John Parker...	West Minnesota.	Oct. 4, 1853	289 48 57	4	46 33	1,158 42	Advance return
19	Subdivision...	Charles McDonald.	Iowa.						
25	do								

No. 5—Continued.

Date of contract.	Style of work.	Names of contractors.	State or Territory.	Date of acc't, with plats transferred to G. L. Office.	Total quantity.	Reserv'd percentage for examination in the field.		Net amt of contract.	Remarks.
						<i>M. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Rate Amount.</i>		
1853.									
July 23	Subdivision.....	John G. Clark.....	Wisconsin.....						Advance return of two townships not yet examined.
Aug. 2	.....do.....	Wm. B. Yerby.....	West Minnesota.						
12	Township lines.....	John Ball.....	.....do.....						
15	Subdivision.....	Levi P. Drake.....	Wisconsin.						
17	Township lines.....	John T. Everett.....	Iowa.						
22	Subdivision.....	J. O'Brunius & L. Brockman.	.....do.....						
27	.....do.....	C. G. & H. R. Rodolph.	Wisconsin.						
31	.....do.....	Michael Burke.....	Iowa.						
Sept. 7	.....do.....	Henry K. Averill, Jr.....	.....do.....						
14	.....do.....	Oscar J. Wright.....	Wisconsin.						
21	.....do.....	Sam'l W. Durham.....	Iowa.						
26	.....do.....	George A. Shannon.....	.....do.....						
27	Township lines.....	Henry Maddin.....	Wisconsin.						
Oct. 3	Subdivision.....	Lewis W. Carter.....	West Minnesota.						
3	.....do.....	M. M. Hayden.....	.....do.....						
3	.....do.....	Phipps & Fitzpatrick.	.....do.....						
5	.....do.....	John Fitzpatrick.	.....do.....						

WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

No. 6.

Estimate of appropriations requisite for continuing the public surveys in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the Territory of Minnesota, for the year ending June 30, 1855.

For subdivisions in the State of Iowa	\$10,000
For township lines in the State of Wisconsin	6,500
For subdivisions in the State of Wisconsin	12,000
For township lines in the Territory of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river	15,000
For subdivisions in said Territory	25,000
	<hr/>
	68,500
For incidental expenses of the office	3,500
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Total	72,000
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WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

Estimate of salary of surveyor general and regular clerks, and compensation of piece-clerks, for the year ending June 30, 1855.

For salary of surveyor general and regular clerks, as per act of 10th August, 1846	\$8,300
For compensation to piece-clerks	10,000
	<hr/>
	18,300
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WARNER LEWIS,
Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

No. 71

The United States in account-current with George B. Sargent, surveyor general.

Dr.	SALARY ACCOUNT.				Cr.
1852. Sept. 30	To balance due surveyor general from 3d quarter of 1852.....	\$23 52	1852. Nov. —	By treasury draft No. 4, 268 on Interior warrant No. 4, 875.....	\$6, 075 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid surveyor general and his clerks, 4th quarter of 1852.....	6, 379 51		By balance due surveyor general.....	328 03
		6, 403 03			6, 403 03
1853. Jan. 1	To balance due surveyor general from 4th quarter of 1852.....	328 03	1853. Feb. 5	By treasury draft No. 4, 654 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 5, 253.....	5, 075 00
March 31	To amount paid surveyor general and his clerks, 1st quarter of 1853.....	4, 698 84			
	To balance due the United States.....	48 13			
		5, 075 00			5, 075 00
May 8	To salary of Geo. B. Sargent to date..... \$208 79		Mar. 31	By balance due the United States from 1st quarter of 1853.....	48 13
	To balance of Iowa and Minnesota boundary account from 4th quarter of 1852..... 137 50		May 8	By balance of disbursement account.....	28 48
				By balance due George B. Sargent, late surveyor general, to date.....	269 68
					346 29

The United States in account-current with Warner Lewis, surveyor general.

DR.	ACCOUNT-CURRENT.			CR.
1853. June 30	To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 2d quarter of 1853.....	\$5, 043 65	1853. July 1	By treasury draft No. 5, 324 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 5, 909..... By balance due surveyor general.....
		5, 043 65		\$4, 866 00 177 65
Sept. 30	To balance due surveyor general from 2d quarter of 1853..... To amount paid surveyor general and clerks for 3d quarter of 1853..... To balance due the United States, and carried to credit of 4th quarter.....	177 65 4, 501 32 73 68	July 28 Sept. 26	By treasury draft No. 5, 437 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 6, 031..... By treasury draft No. 5, 677 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 6, 275.....
		4, 752 65		177 65 4, 575 00
			Oct. 1	By this amount due the United States from 3d quarter 1853, by W. Lewis.....
				73 68

WARNER LEWIS, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

No. 8—Continued.

The United States in account-current with Warner Lewis, surveyor general.

C.R.

Dr.

1853. June 30	To amount disbursed during 2d quarter of 1853..... To this amount carried to credit of 3d quarter of 1853.....	\$466 35 33 65	1853. July 1	By treasury draft No. 5, 310 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 5, 914.....	\$500 00
		500 00			500 00
Sept. 30	To amount disbursed during 3d quarter of 1853..... To this amount to credit of 4th quarter of 1853.....	415 54 18 11	July 1 Sept. 26	By this amount from 2d quarter of 1853..... By treasury draft No. 5, 662 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 6, 271.....	33 65 400 00
		433 65	Oct. 1	By this amount from 3d quarter of 1853.....	433 65 18 11

WARNER LEWIS, Surveyor General.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

No. 9.

The United States in account-current with George B. Sargent, late surveyor general.

Cr.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA BOUNDARY.

Dr.

1852. Oct. 1 Dec. 31	To balance due George B. Sargent 3d quarter 1852.. To amount of account rendered	\$69 50 668 00	1852. Dec. —	By proportion of draft No. 4, 484 on Treasury Interior warrant No. 5, 088	\$600 00
1853. July 1	To balance due George B. Sargent, surveyor general, and charged in his account-current for final settle- ment	737 50		By balance due Geo. B. Sargent, which will be found charged in his final salary account	137 00
	The remainder of this account was adjusted at the General Land Office, and balances paid there that remained due.	137 50			737 50

WARNER LEWIS, Surveyor General.

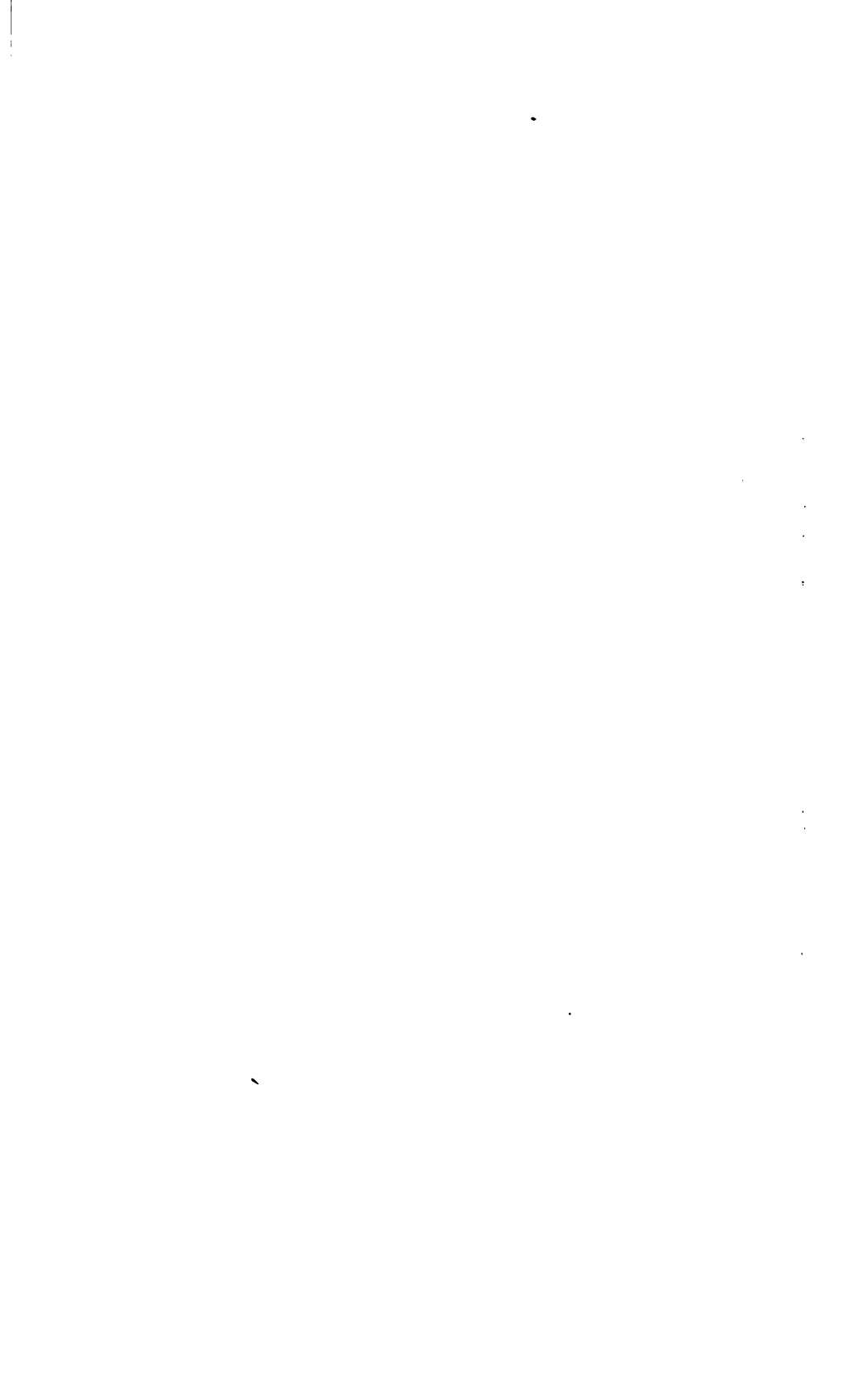
SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dubuque, October 21, 1853.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

NOVEMBER 26, 1853.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 26, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a general view of the present condition of our Indian relations, and statement of the operations of this branch of the public service during the past year.

Referring to the accompanying reports of the different superintendents, agents, and other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, for more detailed and specific information in regard to their present condition and prospects, I would remark, that peace and tranquillity have prevailed generally among the emigrated and other tribes along the extensive inner frontiers, from Lake Superior and our northern boundary to Texas, with whom we have conventional relations and intercourse of long standing. In regard to those more remote, and more recently brought under the supervision of the department, fewer occurrences of a painful nature have been reported than might have been anticipated.

The whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated at 400,000. About 18,000 yet linger in some of the States east of the Mississippi river—principally in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin; the remainder, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles, being in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida.

The number in Minnesota, and along the frontiers of the western States to Texas, comprising mainly emigrated tribes, is estimated at 110,000; those of the plains and Rocky mountains, and not within any of our organized territories, at 63,000; those in Texas at 29,000; those in New Mexico at 45,000; those in California at 100,000; those in Utah at 12,000; and those in the Territories of Oregon and Washington at 23,000.

The unfortunate and distracting controversy for some time existing among the Seneca Indians of New York, in regard to their form of government, seems happily to have terminated; the republican system, adopted by the majority in 1848, being apparently now acquiesced in by the remainder, by whom it was long and strenuously opposed.

The dictates of humanity and good policy alike require the early and effective interposition of the government in respect to the Indians of Michigan. These Indians, some seven thousand in number, are represented to be divided into more than sixty separate communities; and are to be found in nearly every county of the State. Many of them, being without any settled places of habitation, and gradually imbibing the worst vices of civilization, are becoming vitiated and degraded, a pest and a nuisance to the neighborhoods where they resort. In this unsettled, dispersed, and otherwise unfavorable condition, nothing can be done to reclaim and improve them. Those of their more fortunate brethren, who have enjoyed the advantages of fixed locations, present

a much more favorable aspect. Most of them have comfortable homes, and, under the influence of the devoted efforts of several Christian denominations, are gradually improving and acquiring the habits and tastes of civilized life. By a provision of the State constitution, they are entitled to citizenship on becoming qualified therefor by intelligence and good character, and abandoning their tribal connection; and numbers have manifested a proper appreciation of this high privilege, and a laudable ambition to fit themselves for it.

By treaty, these Indians have the right to a home west of the Mississippi should they desire to emigrate; but there is no prospect of their ever being willing to do so, and the citizens of Michigan, it is understood, entertain no desire to have them expelled from the country and home of their forefathers. Suitable locations, it is understood, can be found for them in the State, where they can be concentrated under circumstances favorable to their comfort and improvement, without detriment to State or individual interests, and early measures for that purpose should be adopted.

A portion of the united tribes of Stockbridges and Munsees, of Wisconsin, are under treaty obligations to emigrate west of the Mississippi river, but their removal has necessarily been delayed, from want of adequate means to defray the expense thereof, and of their year's subsistence. A further appropriation will therefore be requisite. These Indians are few in number and should not be disunited. As soon as it can be done, an effort should be made to place them and those of their brethren now west of the Mississippi river all comfortably together.

In 1848 the Menomonees ceded their entire country in Wisconsin, and agreed to remove to another stipulated to be given them in Minnesota west of the Mississippi. From this obligation they were exempted by the late President of the United States, on the ground of the unsuitability of the new country intended for them; and, with the approbation of the proper authorities of Wisconsin, they were assigned and removed to a remote portion of the extensive tract which they had ceded, embracing about 345,600 acres. The information in possession of the department leads to the conclusion that this location is, in all respects, suitable for them; and that they can probably remain there for many years without interference with the advancement or interests of the white population. If, however, this arrangement is to be of a permanent character, a new convention with them will be necessary for their relinquishment of the country given to them by the treaty of 1848, and that the various beneficial provisions of that treaty may be made operative and applicable to them where they are.

The Oneidas, of Wisconsin, have a permanent location near Green Bay, where they will probably remain and eventually become citizens, as the tribe of Brothertowns has done. The only other Indians in the State consist of a few bands of those known as the Chippewas of Lake Superior, still living on lands heretofore ceded to the United States, but where it has been thus far deemed proper to permit them to remain, for reasons materially affecting their preservation and welfare.

Should it be deemed necessary to continue the superintendency created by the act of 27th of February, 1851, heretofore confined to the

Indians in Wisconsin, it should be made to embrace also those in Michigan, and a different location assigned to the superintendent.

The large and populous tribe of Chippewas, the great body of whom are in Minnesota, still own an extensive tract of country east of the Mississippi, of which, on account of its great mineral wealth, it will become necessary to obtain possession at an early day. Their lands west of the Mississippi are sufficiently ample for the whole tribe, and their concentration there would be an arrangement advantageous both to them and the government.

The country assigned to the Winnebagoes by the treaty of 1846, in the region of the headwaters of the Mississippi, proved to be not altogether suitable. So great has been the dissatisfaction, that it has been impossible to keep a majority of them upon it. Under these circumstances, and because of their pressing and constant solicitations, and of promises given last year, arrangements were made, the past summer, to assign them another and more satisfactory home. The new location fixed upon, which is further south than their present country, is objected to, it is understood, on the ground of its bringing them too near the white settlements; and its close proximity to the Mississippi river is believed to be prejudicial to the interests of the Indians. The department has not yet determined whether these objections are sufficiently well founded to justify the rejection of this arrangement.

The present situation of that portion of the Sioux Indians, parties to the treaties of July 23d and August 5, 1851, is peculiar, unfortunate, and to them must ultimately prove extremely injurious. By these treaties they reluctantly parted with a very large extent of valuable country, which it was of the greatest importance to the government to acquire. An insignificant portion of it near its western boundary, not deemed necessary or desirable for a white population for many years, if at all, was agreed to be reserved and assigned to them for their future residence. The Senate amended the treaties, striking out this provision, allowing ten cents per acre in lieu of the reservations, and requiring the President, with the assent of the Indians, if they agreed to the amendments, to assign them such tracts of country beyond the limits of that ceded as might be satisfactory for their future home. To the amendments was appended a proviso, "that the President may, by the consent of the Indians, vary the conditions aforesaid, if deemed expedient." The Indians were induced to agree to the amendments, "confiding in the justice, liberality, and humanity of the President and the Congress of the United States, that such tracts of country will be set apart for their future occupancy and home as will be to them acceptable and satisfactory." Thus, not only was the assent of the Indians made necessary to a country being assigned to them without the limits of that ceded, but, by the authority given to the President to vary the conditions of the amendments to the treaties, he was empowered, with the consent of the Indians, to place them upon the designated reservations, or upon any other portion of the ceded territory, "if deemed expedient."

To avoid collisions and difficulties between the Indians and the white population, which rapidly commenced pouring into the ceded country, it became necessary that the former should vacate at least a large por-

tion of it without delay; whilst there was neither the time nor the means to make the requisite explorations, to find a suitable location for them beyond the limits of the cession.

Under these pressing and embarrassing circumstances, the late President determined to permit them to remain five years on the designated reservations, if they were willing to accept this alternative. They assented, and many of them have already been removed. However unavoidable this arrangement, it is a most unfortunate one. The Indians are fully aware of its temporary character, and of the uncertainty as to their future position, and will consequently be disinclined and deterred from any efforts to make themselves comfortable and improve their condition. The inevitable result must be, that at the end of the time limited they will be in a far worse condition than now; and the efforts and expenditures of years to infuse into them a spirit of improvement, will all have been in vain.

The large investments in mills, farms, mechanic shops and other improvements, required by the treaties to be made for their benefit, will be entirely wasted if the Indians are to remain on these reservations only during the prescribed five years. At the very period when they would begin to reap the full advantage of these beneficial provisions, they would have to remove. Another unfortunate feature of this arrangement, if temporary, is, that the Indians will have expended the considerable sums set apart in the treaties for the expenses of their removal to a permanent home, and for subsistence until they could otherwise provide it; leaving nothing for these important and necessary purposes, in the event of another emigration. In view of these facts and considerations, no time should be lost in determining upon some final and permanent arrangement in regard to them.

The tribes of the Upper Missouri agency, with the exception of the Blackfeet, are represented as generally quiet and peaceable. Such of them as are parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie have maintained, with but one single exception, friendly relations among themselves, and manifested an increasing confidence in and kindness towards the whites. Some of the Indians in this agency raise corn, beans, pumpkins, &c., to a limited extent, but rely principally on the hunt for their support. The amendments of the Senate of the 24th of May, 1852, to the 7th article of the treaty of Fort Laramie, were promptly assented to by such of the tribes as the agent had conferred with, and there is no doubt but that the others will readily do so when he has an opportunity of seeing them, they being absent at the time of his arrival in their country on their usual hunts.

The general condition of the Indians within the limits of the Council Bluff agency is not encouraging. The Omahas are represented as having raised enough corn to last them through the winter; and by a judicious application of the money paid them by government this season, it is thought they may to a great extent be saved from suffering.

The Ottoes and Missouriias, a confederate tribe, are in a state of abject poverty. Reduced by a combination of causes, and perhaps some neglect on the part of the government, they are indeed objects of pity.

The Pawnees are also in a destitute condition. Their number now

does not exceed one-half of what it did four years ago. They formerly resided on the north side of the Platte river, and on the west side of the Loup fork of that stream. A few years ago they were represented to be in a flourishing condition ; but the Sioux came down upon and murdered many of them, burned their houses, stole their horses and other stock, and the survivors were compelled to retreat to the south side of the Platte, and have thenceforward been unwilling to return to their former homes. The Indians of this agency, like all others, indulge in the use of intoxicating liquor when they can obtain it ; and unfortunately the two tribes first named are, from the location of their villages, never free from the temptation.

The Half-breeds, located between the Great and Little Nemaha rivers, and numbering, including their families, about sixty souls, have made some considerable advance in civilization.

The Ioways have many advantages, but they have not profitably availed themselves of them. Indolence and vice predominate. This tribe numbered at their last payment, according to the pay roll, four hundred and ninety-seven ; by the census recently taken, they number only four hundred and thirty-seven. Their location has no doubt a very unfavorable influence on them, and although they promise a reformation in their habits, a change of residence is perhaps indispensable.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri reside upon the same tract of land with the Ioways. Their condition, however, is rather better ; but the remarks in relation to the Ioways are, to a considerable extent, applicable to the Sacs and Foxes.

The Kickapoos are more advanced than any other tribe in the Great Nemaha agency. They are represented as making some progress in agriculture. A few have comfortable houses, with domestic animals about them.

The Wyandotts, Shawnees, and Delawares are embraced in the Kansas agency. A number in each of these tribes are educated, intelligent men, having good dwellings, and surrounded with the usual comforts and conveniences of civilized life. Various religious denominations have missions in this agency, and some of the Indians are professors of the Christian religion ; but many of them are habitual drunkards. The Wyandotts have in operation a system of common schools and a code of laws for their own government.

The Pottawatomie Indians are not, as a general thing, improving. They have a large money annuity, the corrupting effects of which are clearly visible. The government has provided no habitation for an agent in their country ; and left to themselves without the necessary oversight, with many avenues by which whisky can be, and constantly is, introduced among them, they indulge in the free use of it. Dissipation prevails, and many of the principal men are, it is believed, destitute of integrity, and are used to subserve the purposes of the avaricious, designing and heartless, who seek, and but too often obtain, the control of them for the promotion of their own sinister views. A few of the bands are to a considerable extent cultivating the soil ; and there are some good men in the nation who appear to have availed themselves of the benefits of the missionary efforts among the Pottawatomes.

The Kansas Indians with the Pottawatomes constitute one agency.

There is no agency-house in the Kansas country, and from the remote location of the Indians they cannot often be visited by their agent. These people are not inclined to till the soil. The males will not work. The females make some patches of corn with the hoe; but these Indians rely principally on their annuities, the chase, and theft, for support. They are adepts in the art of stealing, and their location is such, being on the leading Santa Fé road, that they annoy the trains which pass that way. Complaints are loud against these Indians, not only from the white people who pass through their country, but from all the neighboring tribes. A change of their location and residence is demanded by every consideration connected with their advancement, and is due to the vast number of our citizens who suffer from their depredations.

The tribes embraced in the Sac and Fox agency are the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, the small band of Chippewas, of Swan Creek and Black river, and the Ottowas, of Roche de Bœuf and Blanchard's fork. The Sacs and Foxes are a wild, roving race, depending almost entirely on the chase for subsistence. They have heretofore strongly resisted the introduction of schools or missionaries among them, and have made a steady and powerful effort to maintain all the manners, customs, and traditions of their fathers. Recently a portion of them have expressed a desire to attempt to cultivate the soil, and entertained conversations in relation to the employment of teachers and missionaries; they have also promised their agent to refrain from the use of ardent spirits, in which they have, to their great injury, freely indulged.

The Chippewas and Ottowas depend for subsistence on the cultivation of the soil, and are comparatively in an advanced state of civilization. It is the opinion of their agent that they will this year have a surplus of agricultural productions. The Ottowas have adopted a simple code of laws for their government.

The Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the Miamies, constitute the tribes of the Osage River agency. No official report has been received from the agent in charge of these Indians. In the month of September, while on his way to the Sac and Fox agency, that officer met with an accident, which caused his absence from his agency at the period of the year when these annual reports are made up. The Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, are known to be doing reasonably well. They depend principally on agriculture for their support. The Miamies are not doing well. Their village is so convenient to the white settlements that they have at all times the opportunity to gratify their appetite for ardent spirits, and they may be said to indulge habitually and very freely in its use.

The Chippewas, Ottowas, Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and the Miamies, all complain of the depredations of the Sac and Fox Indians, and express the hope that they may be removed far away from them. There is no doubt but the complaints of these small tribes are, to a considerable extent, well founded, and that the location of the Sacs and Foxes in their vicinity has been injurious to their interests.

By a provision contained in an act of Congress, approved the 3d

March last, the President was authorized to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of procuring their assent to the settlement of our citizens upon the lands claimed by them, and of extinguishing their title, in whole or in part, to those lands. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs was designated by the President as the officer of the Indian department to conduct the necessary negotiations, and that duty was undertaken by him at the earliest period consistent with his other official engagements. A preliminary visit to the Indian country, with a view to explore it, and to obtain such information as would be useful and necessary in preparing full and detailed instructions as to the terms and conditions of the treaties to be negotiated, was deemed necessary, and was made by that officer in obedience to his instructions. While thus engaged, he visited the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Ioways, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoos, Delawares, Shawnees, Wyandotts, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, Ottowas of Roche de Boeuf and Blanchard's fork, Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias and Miamies. These embrace all the tribes located immediately west of Missouri and Iowa, except the bands of Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas, who have small tracts adjacent to the southwest corner of the State of Missouri, and who, for want of time, the commissioner was unable to visit. The same cause operated to prevent his seeing the Pawnees, Kansas, and Osage Indians, with whom, although their lands are not contiguous to the boundaries of either of these States, it is desirable that treaties also be made, should a civil government be established and the country opened for settlement.

The commissioner held councils with every tribe whom he visited, and disclosed to them the object of his journey to their country. He found the Indian mind in an unfavorable condition to receive and calmly consider his message. For some time previous to his arrival in the Indian country, individuals from the States had been exploring portions of it, with the intention, as was understood, of attempting to make locations and settlements. The discussion of the subject, and the exploration of the country by citizens of the States, alarmed and excited the Indians. Some of them were proposing a grand council, at which it was designed to light up the old Indian fires, and confederate for defence against the white people, who they believed were coming in force to drive them from their country, and to occupy it without their consent and without consideration. Under such circumstances it was very difficult to quiet the Indians, or divest their minds of an impression that the commissioner's visit was not in some way or other intended to aid the whites in a forcible occupation of the country. As he progressed in his journey, and conferred with the tribes, the difficulty was gradually removed.

With but few exceptions, the Indians were opposed to selling any part of their lands, as announced in their replies to the speeches of the commissioner. Finally, however, many tribes expressed their willingness to sell, but on the condition that they could retain tribal reservations on their present tracts of land. This policy was deemed objectionable, and not to be adopted if it could be avoided; and with such

tribes the time of treating was deferred until next spring, with the hope that the Indians by that time might see that their permanent interests required an entire transfer of all their lands and their removal to a new home. Some tribes declined to dispose of any portion; and all, with the exception of the Wyandotts and Ottowas, who expressed an opinion on the subject of an organization of a civil government in that territory, were opposed to the measure. They have, with but few exceptions, a very crude and unintelligible idea of the "white man's laws," deeming them engines of tyranny and oppression, and they dread as well as fear them. Before the commissioner left the country quite a change was perceptible among the Indians; and it is believed that, with but few exceptions, the tribes will next spring enter into treaties and dispose of large portions of their country, and some of them will sell the whole of their land. The idea of retaining reservations, which seemed to be generally entertained, is not deemed to be consistent with their true interests, and every good influence ought to be exercised to enlighten them on the subject. If they dispose of their lands, no reservations should, if it can be avoided, be granted or allowed. There are some Indians in various tribes who are occupying farms, comfortably situated, and who are in such an advanced state of civilization, that if they desired to remain, the privilege might well, and ought perhaps to be granted, and their farms in each case reserved for their homes. Such Indians would be qualified to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. But to make reservations for an entire tribe on the tract which it now owns, would, it is believed, be injurious to the future peace, prosperity, and advancement of these people. The commissioner, as far as he judged it prudent, endeavored to enlighten them on this point, and labored to convince them that it was not consistent with the true interest of themselves and their posterity that they should have tribal reservations within their present limits.

The condition of the Indians located west of Missouri and Iowa is not as prosperous, or their advance in civilization as rapid, as the official reports annually received from that part of the country would authorize us to expect. In several tribes are to be found some educated, intelligent men; and many are able, by the cultivation of the earth, to subsist themselves. Among these classes there are some sincere professors of religion; but the mass of the Indians are indolent and intemperate, and many of them are degraded and debased.

The transplanting of these Indians, and the dedication of their present country to their use, and for their future home, was an emanation of the purest benevolence and the dictate of humanity. Vast sums of money have been expended by the government for the sustenance, comfort and civilization of these unfortunate people, and the missionary has occupied that field of labor long and faithfully; but notwithstanding all that has been done by the government and good men, the experiment has measurably failed. Located generally on large tracts of land, separated into small and distinct bands, roaming at will and wandering in idleness, the mass of these tribes are in a degraded state, with no hope of a considerable degree of reformation, (even with such improvements as are practicable in their present management,) without a change of residence. Their opinions, habits, customs and pursuits

which present an almost insurmountable obstacle to their change from a primitive state, find now but little resistance; while the advice of the agent, and the efforts of the teacher and divine, are counteracted, to a very great extent, by influences of an adverse character, and which it is presumed will predominate so long as these Indians are permitted to remain where they now reside.

The acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and our Pacific possessions, and the vast annual emigration which passes through the Indian country and over the Indian reservations, on its journey thither, and which was not anticipated at the time the Indians were located there, render it absolutely necessary that they be placed out of the paths of the emigrants as far as practicable. The interests of both require it. In the present condition of the Indian, no good results to him from his contact with the emigrant; while the latter is always embarrassed on his journey and frequently injured by the presence of the former.

Except the Wyandotts and Ottowas, who have a few simple laws, all the Indian tribes north of the Cherokee line are without any prescribed form of government. The Intercourse act, it is believed, extends no protection to the emigrants; and this adventurous and valuable class of our people is therefore unprotected while in the Indian country. This state of things ought not to exist. The Intercourse act, if amended, and its provisions extended to them, would still be inefficient, if not a dead letter, by reason of the great distance of the United States officers in the States from the Indian country. In my judgment, the interests of the Indians require that a civil government be immediately organized in the territory. The executive of the territory discharging, by virtue of his office, the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, and having a direct oversight of the Indian service there, would exercise a happy influence, not only on the border tribes, but in a brief space of time on the Indians of the plains.

In the annual report of the 30th November, 1848, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggested the policy of procuring and keeping open portions of the lands west of Missouri and Iowa, for the egress and expansion of our own population; and the same measure has been urged in several successive annual reports. The necessity of opening an ample western outlet for our rapidly-increasing population, seems to have been clearly foreseen by this department. The negotiations with the Indians who will have to be disturbed, and the arrangements necessary for their peaceful and comfortable re-location, requiring time and deliberation, it is to be regretted that the authority and means for the accomplishment of the object were not given more in advance of the exigency which has occurred, and which appears to require proceedings of a more precipitate character than should have been permitted to become necessary.

Objections may be urged to the organization of a civil government in the Indian country; but those that cannot be overcome are not to be compared to the advantages which will flow to the Indians from such a measure, with treaties to conform to the new order of things, and suitable laws for their protection.

In addition to this, the preparation of a large district of that country for settlement, by the removal of the Indians, would open up, in a most

desirable locality, homes for the enterprising and hardy pioneers who are ready to occupy it, and by their energies speedily found a State, the beneficial influences of which, from its position, would be of incalculable advantage to the Indian, as well as the government and people of the United States.

It is respectfully suggested that the sum of money appropriated by Congress at the last session is not deemed adequate, in view of the extent and magnitude of the objects contemplated; and it is recommended that a further appropriation be made early in the next session for the purpose of treating with the tribes indicated by the law of the last session, and an extension of that authority, so that treaties, if deemed necessary, either to supply the emigrated tribes with new homes, or otherwise, may be made with the other Indians in what is known as Nebraska. These treaties can, it is believed, all be made in the months of April and May next, and submitted to the Senate in ample time for Congress to establish a civil government at its next session.

As stated in the last annual report, the negotiations with the Comanches, Kioways, and other Indians on the Arkansas river, contemplated by an act passed at the preceding session of Congress, had necessarily to be postponed till the present season. At a suitable period last spring they were confided to the agent in that quarter. He was also charged with the duty of procuring, from such of the Indians of his agency as were parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie, their assent to the amendment made to that treaty by the Senate; whereby the supplies of goods, provisions and other articles of necessity, originally agreed to be furnished them annually for a period of fifty, were limited to the shorter term of ten years. The act of the 3d of March last, making the appropriation for the second of these instalments, provided that the same should not be paid to the Indians until they had assented to the Senate's amendment; and the agent was instructed accordingly. The report of this officer, herewith transmitted, evidences the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the important duties confided to him in this connection, and as containing highly valuable information touching our relations with the prairie and mountain tribes, and grave suggestions relative to our future policy in reference to them, commends itself to the attention and consideration of all who may take an interest in the future of this unfortunate class of our Indian population.

There is but a single agent for all the Indians of the Upper Arkansas and Platte rivers, and the immense region lying between them and between our frontier tribes and the Rocky mountains. From the great extent of this agency, the numerous Indians within it, and the extreme distance between the larger bodies of them, it is wholly beyond the power of one person to manage, whatever may be his qualifications. The Indians of the Arkansas, consisting of the northern Comanches, Kioways, and others, are numerous, mischievously inclined, and infest the direct route to Santa Fé. Their intercourse with the Indians of New Mexico is of decidedly evil tendency; and they either take part in the annual predatory expeditions into the frontier provinces of the Mexican republic, or are, to a considerable extent, the agents and

instruments through which those engaged in these lawless forays dispose of their ill-gotten plunder. For the purpose of exercising some degree of influence over, and as far as possible controlling them, a separate agent, located in their vicinity, is indispensably necessary. For like reasons, and for the better protection of our overland emigrants to California and Oregon, a separate agent is likewise required for the Indians on the upper waters of the Platte river. I therefore respectfully renew the recommendation of a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that this agency be divided and another agent appointed.

Several topics of interest connected with the semi-civilized tribes of the southern superintendency are deserving of special notice. During the past summer several of them, but more particularly the Cherokees and Creeks, sent delegates to attend a general council, concerted among themselves, to be held with the Comanches and other wild tribes of the prairies; the object of which was to compromise apprehended difficulties likely to arise out of depredations and other outrages committed by the latter, and to come to some agreement for the establishment of peaceful relations between them in future. It was the intention of the more enlightened tribes to seize this opportunity of endeavoring to make a salutary impression upon their wilder brethren, by fully representing to them their relations to the United States, our power to chastise and punish them for their aggressions, and the consequent necessity of their remaining peaceable and friendly, as well with our citizens as with other tribes. High waters and other unfavorable circumstances preventing a full attendance from the various tribes expected to be represented, the meeting proved too insignificant to justify an expectation of any very flattering results; yet the excellent motive by which our border tribes were actuated that participated in this movement entitles them to the commendation of the government. A general council of this kind, and for like objects, under the immediate auspices and patronage of the government, is highly desirable, and I respectfully recommend an application to Congress for a small appropriation for the purpose.

The Cherokees, desirous of multiplying their already numerous schools, and thus to diffuse more widely and more rapidly the blessings of education, and anxious to discharge themselves of an onerous public debt—in part contracted, it is believed, for the above object—manifested a desire, in order to obtain means for those commendable purposes, to retrocede to the government the tract of eight hundred thousand acres of land, added to their former possessions by the treaty of New Echota; but the delegation from the tribe, after several interviews with the department last spring, withdrew the proposition. It is supposed, however, that it will be renewed during the approaching winter. This tract, which projects north along the western boundary of Missouri, lies detached from their country, and has not been settled by them. It is not probable that they will ever have use for it; their other lands being ample for all their purposes.

Intelligence has recently been received of a most dastardly and inhuman outrage perpetrated in the Cherokee nation; Andrew and Washington Adair, peaceable and unoffending citizens of the nation, having

been deliberately and brutally murdered in cold blood by an armed mob of Cherokees, about one hundred in number. It having been reported that these lawless persons, reinforced by others, meditated still further acts of violence and bloodshed, which it was feared the authorities of the nation, unaided, could not prevent, there appeared to be imminent danger of a state of "domestic strife," requiring the interposition of the strong arm of the government, in conformity with the provisions of the 6th article of the treaty of 1835-'36 with the tribe. As a measure of precaution it was therefore deemed proper to request that the military force on that frontier be placed subject to the requisition of the superintendent of Indian affairs there, to be employed if requisite in protecting the lives and property of Cherokees that might be in danger, and preventing the further effusion of blood. There being, however, no disposition of interference, unnecessarily, in the domestic affairs of the Cherokees, it is hoped there will be no occasion for such a proceeding; and that the authorities of the tribe will be able to prevent further outrage, and to bring those concerned in that committed to a just punishment.

I deem it incumbent upon me to call particular attention to that portion of the interesting report of Superintendent Drew referring to the question of the amenability of Indians to the penalties of the law prohibiting the introduction or sale of ardent spirits in the Indian country; a question which has recently caused great excitement among the Creeks, and may lead to serious difficulty. This, and the other semi-civilized tribes on that frontier within his superintendency, have adopted stringent laws upon the subject, which are regularly and rigidly enforced against their own people guilty of the offence; while, according to judicial interpretation in that quarter, they are also amenable under our law. Thus, an Indian, though he may have been severely punished by his tribe for introducing or disposing of liquor, is liable to arrest and punishment a second time for the same offence; a result certainly contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and as repugnant to the Indian as it would be to ourselves. It is one to which the Creeks appear determined not to submit. Individuals of their nation, seized by the United States marshal last summer, were rescued by them; and a second effort of that officer to arrest these persons has led to great excitement. A considerable number have banded together and armed themselves to resist the attempt at all hazards; and in case of failure, they threaten the lives of those of their chiefs who have been instrumental and active in the adoption and enforcement of their own law. The Superintendent, deeming it prudent to interpose for the stay of further proceedings until the views of the department could be obtained, the subject was recently submitted for your consideration.

The enforcement against Indians, by criminal prosecution, of the law to prohibit the introduction or sale of liquor in the Indian country, is believed to be contrary, not only to the intention of the framers of that law, but also to the principle, uniformly acted on in respect to all of the tribes, of as little direct interference as possible in their internal and domestic affairs. Hence offences, and other matters of even greater concern, are left to be settled entirely by themselves.

By the second and third articles of the treaty with the Creek Indians

of November 23d, 1838, the sum of four hundred thousand dollars was stipulated to be allowed for property abandoned and lost by individuals of the tribe, in consequence of their forced and compulsory removal west of the Mississippi river. Fifty thousand dollars of the amount was to be furnished in stock animals, to be distributed in proportion to the loss in each case, as set forth in a schedule which accompanied the treaty. The remaining three hundred and fifty thousand dollars were to be invested "for the benefit of the individuals of the Creek nation referred to in the preceding article," so as to secure them five per cent. annually. By the fourth article, however, this fund, at the end of twenty-five years from the date of the treaty, is to be wrested from the individuals to whom it really belongs, and given to the nation at large. This feature of the treaty has long excited feelings of discontent and dissatisfaction, which continue to increase with the approach of the period when the change is to take place. Those of the chiefs living who signed the treaty assert that they did not understand this provision as it is, and deny that they ever assented to any such arrangement; while the individuals directly interested aver that they will never yield their right to the fund. It has been, and continues to be, regarded as theirs by the whole tribe; but it is feared such will not be the feeling when the time arrives for all to participate in it. To avoid serious difficulty that may then arise, the chiefs representing the claimants and the entire tribe have made a strong appeal to have the whole amount paid over to the individuals to whom it belongs; and it is highly desirable that this be done, especially as the interest—amounting, in many cases, to but a few cents—is to the great majority of them of no benefit whatever.

The political connexion between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, established through the agency of the government, by the convention of 1837, under which the Chickasaws form a component part of the Choctaw nation, and are subject to its laws, still continues, notwithstanding the earnest and persevering efforts of the Chickasaws to induce the Choctaws to consent to a dissolution thereof. The interests of the Chickasaws, particularly of a pecuniary character, are materially variant from those of the other tribe, and they are naturally anxious to enjoy the satisfaction and advantages of a separate government of their own. The consummation of this reasonable desire would, without doubt, have a decided tendency to promote their advancement and permanent prosperity. It is much to be regretted, however, that the Choctaws, to whom the union is of no advantage whatever, still continue indisposed to yield to the natural and reasonable wishes of their brethren, and those of the government, on this subject.

The earnest efforts of the department to effect the emigration of the Seminole Indians still remaining in Florida, under arrangements heretofore fully reported, having failed of complete success, they have again been placed in charge of the military branch of the service. The number detached from Florida and removed to their country west of the Mississippi, during the short period they were under the jurisdiction of this office, was thirty-six.

The three small tribes of Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws, are extending their agricultural improvements. Members of

all these tribes apply themselves to cultivating the soil, but the Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees are the most thrifty. They will realize from their crops of the past year of grain, vegetables, &c., a sufficiency for their own consumption during this winter and some for sale. Most of them have large stocks of cattle, horses, and hogs, for which a ready market is found within their nation. The Quapaws are a harmless, inoffensive people, but, with few exceptions, indolent. Those who are industrious and labor on the farm reap a rich harvest for their toil, and are thus enabled to aid their indolent brethren. The Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees are opposed to the establishment of schools in their country. The Quapaws' school fund has been transferred to the Osage manual labor school, where the children of the Quapaws are educated. The Osages—those who are adults—are reported by their agent as wild and untamable, and that it is impossible to induce them to change their habits of living. They go twice a year out on the grand prairies, some six or eight hundred miles, in the pursuit of buffalo, deer, and antelope, and trade with the wild Indians of the north and northwest.

As a measure of economy and greater convenience, the headquarters of the superintendent for this district have been removed from Van Buren to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where, by the order of the Secretary of War, accommodations for his office will be afforded in one of the public buildings connected with the military post at that place, and where, also, adequate protection for the large amounts of public money, at times in the custody of the superintendent, may be had from the military. The clerkship of this, as well as that of the northern superintendency, has been discontinued.

The removal from Texas of the various bands of Indians belonging to tribes on the frontiers of our western States, who, contrary to their treaty obligations, have for some time been settled in different localities in that State, has been nearly, if not entirely, consummated, as provided by the act of August, 1852, appropriating \$25,000 for the purpose. It will for some time, however, require constant watchfulness on the part of the agents of their respective tribes, as well as of the military at the posts in their vicinity and in Texas, to prevent their return.

In regard to the Indians properly belonging to this State, and those generally within our newly-acquired and remote possessions, there is, in my judgment, but one plan by which they can be saved from dire calamities, if not entire extermination, and that is, to colonize them in suitable locations, limited in extent, and distant as possible from the white settlements, and to teach and aid them to devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock. This plan would be attended with considerable cost in the outset, as will any other that can be suggested for their safety and permanent welfare; but the expenses would diminish from year to year, and in the end it would, I am confident, be much the most economical that can be devised. Thus far we have adopted no particular or systematic course of policy in regard to any of these Indians except those in California. They have been left to roam over immense districts of country, frequently coming into hostile collision with our citizens, and committing depredations and outrages upon them, as well as upon those of a neighboring

republic. The pursuits of the chase no longer affording them an adequate subsistence, in consequence of the increasing scarcity of the game, necessity alone must often force them into these aggressions upon the whites for the mere purpose of obtaining necessary food. Failing to restrain and control them, we are obligated and bound, by every principle of right and justice, to indemnify those who suffer from their depredations. The present condition of things continuing, there can be no doubt that the amounts which will be required to pay for such depredations, added to the cost of maintaining, at great expense, an otherwise unnecessarily large military force in the distant territories occupied by these Indians, would far more than suffice, even for the first few and most expensive years of the system, for the whole cost of concentrating and sustaining the Indians in the manner suggested. As the only apparent practicable and humane arrangement, calculated to remedy existing evils and to prevent future calamity to these people, I feel constrained to give it my earnest recommendation. It has already been in part sanctioned in regard to the Indians in California, and during the present year it has been tried with a portion of those in New Mexico, with an encouraging degree of success. Indeed, the history and condition of the Pueblo Indians amply attest its entire practicability. It is strongly recommended for the Indians in Texas by our experienced and efficient principal agent there, who states that he has consulted them upon the subject; that some are anxious for the adoption of such a system; and that all would gladly yield and submit to it. He indicates particular districts of country as suitable for fixed locations for them, and furnishes an estimate of the cost of concentrating and maintaining them for the first year, as follows:

1st. Southern Comanches: for subsistence, agricultural implements, seeds, wagons and oxen, stock cattle, blacksmith work, and contingent expenses.....	\$28,810
2d. Ionies, Ana-dah-kas, Wacoes, 'Tah-wah-carros, and Wichetas, the same.....	28,810
3d. Ton-ka-hues, Lipans, and Musaleros, the same.....	28,810
In all.....	<u>\$86,430</u>

The districts designated by the agent are within the boundaries of Texas, but remote from any of the settlements, and presenting but little inducement for a white population. It would be essential to the success of the plan, however, that the United States be invested with exclusive jurisdiction and supreme control over the reservations, in order effectually to protect the Indians from unlawful intrusions, to guard against improper intercourse between them and the whites, and, especially, to prevent the introduction into their midst of that curse of their race, ardent spirits.

But few outrages of an aggravated character have been reported as having occurred among the Indians in New Mexico since the last annual report. In the early part of the present season, the late governor and superintendent of Indian affairs there formed the project of removing all the Indians that were within that part of the territory extending

from its southern and eastern boundary to the Arkansas on the north, and the Rio Grande on the west, and colonizing them, in suitable locations, on the west side of the last named river. Such of them as were consulted upon the subject readily assented to the proposition, and a small portion were removed accordingly, and arrangements made for furnishing them with a limited supply of subsistence, until the crops which were planted for their benefit could mature. They remained quiet and peaceable, and manifested a proper disposition to aid and assist in the agricultural labor. But no such enterprise having been sanctioned by Congress or the Executive, and the very limited means provided for the Indian service in the territory being entirely inadequate, this office felt constrained to order a suspension of further proceedings until the whole subject could be fully considered, the best course of permanent policy determined, and the means necessary to carry it out provided. The present governor and superintendent suggests and recommends a different arrangement—that cessions be obtained from all the Indians in the territory of their lands in the vicinity of the white settlements, and annuities in money allowed them therefor, out of which payment shall regularly be made for all the depredations which the Indians may commit. He thinks that this plan would be the most economical, and that the constant liability to this tax upon their annuities would restrain the Indians from the perpetration of their usual outrages upon our citizens. To such an arrangement, however there are grave objections.

Paying for depredations committed by Indians out of their annuities, instead of operating as a check upon them, serves, with the viciously inclined, rather as an incentive to the practice. The criminal alone is not made to pay the penalty, as, in all cases of any consequence, his proportion of the annuity is wholly inadequate for that purpose. The loss falls upon the whole tribe in common—the innocent and well-disposed being made to suffer equally with the guilty; the latter reaps all the advantage of his crime, and pays only an inconsiderable prorata part of the compensation made. Nor do the Indians feel the effect of the penalty at the time of the perpetration of the offence, when, if at all, it would be best calculated to make a salutary impression. The payment is made by the government for the depredation out of their annuities, but they do not realize the fact until their funds are distributed—months, probably, after the offence—which being then forgotten or but little thought of, the deduction from their funds is regarded as an act of hardship and injustice.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$250,000 was made to defray the expenses of removing the Indians in California to "five military reservations," of not more than twenty-five thousand acres each, and subsisting them there, should the President of the United States approve this plan of operations. It having received his sanction, suitable instructions for carrying it into effect were promptly issued to the superintendent of Indian affairs for that State, then in this city; but in consequence of the length of time unfortunately consumed in his overland journey, the requisite initiatory measures for that purpose have been somewhat delayed. Reports upon the subject have only been recently received from him, copies of which are appended. I

regret to say that these reports make known a state of things much less favorable, with respect to the practicability, expense, and probable success of this plan of operations, than was anticipated from the information possessed when it was authorized by Congress and sanctioned by the President. It appears that suitable locations cannot be found or cannot properly be made in North California for the Indians in that quarter. Their removal and colonization will, therefore, it is apprehended, be attended with greater difficulty and expense than was expected. And instead of there being ample territory for the purpose belonging to the United States, as was supposed, it also seems that, in the only sections of country proper for the location of the Indians, we may be compelled, in order to obtain the necessary reservations, to incur considerable expense in making extensive purchases of existing claims to the lands, founded upon pre-emption rights and Spanish and Mexican grants. Considering the difficulty now encountered in finding suitable locations, the wonderful growth of the State, and the consequent rapidly-increasing necessity for agricultural lands, I am impressed with the painful apprehension that long before the Indians can be domesticated and fitted to become a constituent part of the permanent population of the State, they must necessarily again be encroached upon and ousted from their reservations. The superintendent reports, that under the counsel and advice of the congressional representatives of the State he shall proceed to purchase the individual rights to lands embraced in the reservations, subject to ratification by Congress; and it also appears that, in addition to subsistence, he is making arrangements to supply the Indians with stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other means of self-support and improvement. These proceedings are not warranted either by the law or his instructions, but are in contravention of both, though there can be no doubt that the plan, in being restricted by the law to the mere removal and subsistence of the Indians, is radically defective. Considerations of economy and philanthropy—the interests of the government, as well as the permanent welfare of the Indians—equally and alike require that the plan be so enlarged as to provide all the essential means and instrumentalities of improving, civilizing, and making them a self-sustaining people.

In conformity with a proviso in the law, the three agencies in California have been abolished, leaving the superintendent only to manage and control the hundred thousand Indians in that State. However active and energetic he may be, the utter impracticability of his being able, unaided and alone, to discharge even a material part of the numerous and complex duties towards the Indians and the government, necessarily incident to the new system of operations, must be too manifest to need the least argument.

It is understood that an important feature of the plan, as originally projected, was the substitution for the three principal agents, who have been discharged, of five sub or minor agents—one for each reservation; and the superintendent reports that it is essential to the success of the scheme that they be provided.

• As in Texas and New Mexico, our relations with the Indians in Utah and Oregon remain in a very unsettled and precarious condition, arising out of the constant and unavoidable encroachments upon their ter-

ritories by the whites, and no provision being made for indemnifying and placing them beyond the reach of the injuries thus inflicted. Already have difficulties of a serious character, resulting in bloodshed and loss of the lives of valuable citizens, taken place. Indeed, hostilities with the Indians in all these sections of country may be said to be constantly impending, the occurrence of which in either would, in all probability, involve an amount of expense far exceeding the cost of arrangements that would secure peace and tranquillity with the various tribes, and at the same time tend to promote their domestication and permanent welfare.

In view, however, of the uncertainty necessarily attending all speculations upon the question of the proper course of policy to be pursued towards the Indians in our remote territories, and the impossibility of forming conclusions of a reliable character from the diverse, varying, and often contradictory suggestions and recommendations of the different agents and others, it is respectfully suggested, as a wise and prudent precaution, that commissioners—able, impartial, upright, and practical men—be appointed, as soon as possible, to proceed to Texas, California, and the Territories of New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, and Washington, for the purpose of investigating the whole subject of our Indian relations there, and of negotiating and recommending such conventional and other arrangements as may be required to place them upon a safe, stable, and satisfactory footing.

The numerous claims for Indian depredations from nearly all sections of the country where there is intercourse and proximity between the whites and Indians, are a source of great perplexity and embarrassment. The act of June 30, 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers," guarantees indemnity for such depredations upon the property of our citizens committed by tribes in amity with the United States; and provides that they shall be paid for out of the annuities of the Indians, if they receive any, otherwise out of the treasury. The requisite authority to adjudicate and pay the latter class of claims, in like manner with other recognised obligations, has never been given; while, in respect to the former, the power to pay them out of the annuities is virtually abrogated by provisions contained in acts making appropriations for the Indian department, passed at the last two sessions of Congress; requiring, as they do, all annuities and other Indian moneys to be paid directly to the Indian or Indians to whom they are due *per capita*, and without deduction for any purpose whatever, "unless the imperious interest of the Indian or Indians, or some treaty stipulation, shall require the payment to be made otherwise, under the special direction of the President." Compensation for depredations not being required by treaty stipulation, nor by any imperious interest of the Indians, payment of this latter class of claims must, therefore, also fall upon the treasury; and appropriations should be made by Congress to enable the department to fulfil these just and recognised obligations towards our frontier citizens, who are so liable to suffer from such depredations.

The results of long and ample experience conclusively prove that the money-annuity system has done as much, if not more, to cripple and thwart the efforts of the government to domesticate and civilize our

Indian tribes, than any other of the many serious obstacles with which we have had to contend. As a principle, applicable with but occasional exceptions so long as an Indian remains in expectation of money from the government, it is next to impossible to induce him to take the first step towards civilization, which step is to settle himself in a fixed habitation and commence the cultivation of the soil. However inadequate the pittance he may be entitled to receive, he continues to look forward to it in the vague expectation of its sufficiency; and lives on from year to year an idle and dependent being, and dies miserably as he had lived. Whatever may be the extent of consideration allowed for lands hereafter ceded to the government by an undomesticated tribe, it should consist chiefly of goods, subsistence, agricultural implements, and assistance, stock animals, and the means of mental, moral, and industrial education and training. Let this principle be adopted with all the tribes, wherever located, to whom we have not set the pernicious precedent of payments in money, and thus freed from the injurious effects of money annuities, they will present a more favorable field for the efforts of the philanthropist and Christian.

The present license system, by which, under the Intercourse act, trade is regulated among the Indian tribes, is defective; and, as administered for many years, it has become an evil of magnitude. The whole trade of the Indian tribes is thrown into a few hands—a monopoly is built up, and an interest fostered, which from the very nature of things becomes formidable, and is liable to be wielded against the views and wishes of the government, and the true interest of the Indians.

The conversion of the debts due by individual Indians to their traders into what is known or denominated as "National Debts," and the appropriation of the annuities for their payment, is unjust to all the Indians who pay their obligations, and who are endeavoring by their own application and labor to sustain themselves, and is the fruitful source of corruption and fraud, and should meet with no favor from the officers of the government.

There is no absolute necessity for the employment by Indian tribes of attorneys or agents to attend to their business at the seat of government. In the dependent condition of the Indians, it is the duty of the government, as their guardian, to cause all matters of a business character with them to be so conducted as to preclude the necessity of the intervention of this class of persons.

The act, approved June 30, 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier," requires important modification to make its provisions applicable to the existing condition of Indian relations. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since its adoption, and the consequent natural changes within this period render it necessary that additional legislation should be had to conform to the present and anticipated state of our Indian affairs. Defects are found to exist in several sections of the act which would render them inoperative in cases where the law is violated. A new code of regulations is greatly needed for this branch of the public service. That now in force was adopted many years since, and, in many particulars, has become obsolete or inapplicable, especially in our new and distant territories. The regulations now existing are based upon laws in force

respecting Indian affairs, and the President has authority, under the act of June 30, 1834, providing for the organization of the department of Indian Affairs, to prescribe such rules as he may think fit for carrying into effect its provisions.

The appropriations for the current expenses of our remote Indian service, for the present year, being far short of the sums estimated therefor, and entirely inadequate, deficiencies, probably to full the amount of the reductions made in the estimates by Congress, will have to be provided for at the next session of that body.

The traffic in ardent spirits with the Indians, to whom it is so demoralizing and ruinous, still actively and extensively prevails; less however within the confines of the Indian country, it is believed, than along its borders, where there is no law, and no power on the part of the general government to restrain it. This traffic is here carried on with impunity by a set of lawless harpies, as reckless as they are merciless in pursuit of the ill-gotten gains to be thereby acquired. Some years since a strong appeal was made by the head of this department to the authorities of several of the frontier States, for the purpose of endeavoring to procure such legislation on the part of those States as would tend to uproot this widespread evil, but without success. Hence it still flourishes in violation of all law, human and divine; the fruitful source of crime and untold misery, and the frequent cause of serious brawls and disturbances upon the frontiers, as well as within the Indian country. It having been found that the Indians, on the faith of their annuities, frequently obtain liquor on credit from the class of persons referred to, and that they collect these "whisky debts" at the annuity payments, to the prejudice of the licensed and legitimate traders among the Indians, it is intended hereafter, as far as possible, to keep such persons out of the Indian country entirely, and especially at the time of the payments.

As among the best of the many recommendations made of late years for the correction of evils connected with our Indian system, I would call attention to that contained in the annual report of last year, in favor of the substitution of new treaties for the heterogeneous mass now existing, and which, in many respects, are found to be crude, inharmonious, and often contradictory. This measure might be made the means of simplifying our relations with the various tribes with which we have treaty stipulations; of insuring a more judicious and beneficial application of their funds, and of promoting economy in the administration of our Indian affairs.

The preparation of the fourth volume of the work on the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States, is nearly completed, and it will be published with as little delay as practicable.

The whole amount payable and to be expended for and on account of the Indian service, the present fiscal year, is \$1,015,735 50.

Of which \$532,907 81 is for money annuities;

136,676 50 for goods and provisions;

61,961 89 for educational purposes;

94,318 80 for agricultural and mechanical assistance; and

189,870 50 for other miscellaneous purposes for the benefit of the Indians.

In the annual report of last year the fact was referred to that stipulations in various Indian treaties requiring large amounts to be invested in safe and profitable stocks, for the benefit of the Indians, have never been carried out; the United States having retained the principal and paid the interest thereon from the treasury from year to year. The obligation and the advantage to the United States of making these investments, as provided for by the several treaties, were fully set forth, and appropriations for that purpose recommended. It was also suggested, for reasons cogently stated, as being advisable to invest in like manner the considerable amounts funded, or "held in trust" for Indians by the United States, and on which an annual interest is paid from the treasury; as well as such sums as would produce the amounts of the "permanent annuities" and other permanent annual dues paid to and expended for various tribes. The several amounts to be thus invested, should the suggestion be approved, are as follows, viz :

1st. Amount required by treaty stipulations to be invested in stocks, but which has not been.....	\$2,396,600 00
2d. Amount funded or "held in trust," and interest paid thereon by the United States.....	4,344,000 00
3d. Principal at 5 per cent. of "permanent annuities" and other permanent dues paid to and expended annually for various tribes.....	2,825,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$9,565,600 00

The judicious investment of this large sum, while in no case prejudicial to the interests of the Indians concerned, and capable of being made, to some extent, beneficial to them, would be attended with advantage to the United States—first, in absorbing a considerable portion of the present large and useless surplus of funds accumulated in the treasury; and, second, in relieving the government from the payment of the immense sums which the annual interest and payments on the above-stated principals must eventually amount to—the interest equaling the principal every twenty years. Nor would this measure be without advantage to the States whose stocks might be selected, and to the community generally, diffusing, as it would, a considerable sum throughout the country, and keeping at home valuable means of investment, as well as the interest thereon, which might otherwise have to be sent abroad.

I deem it proper to call your attention to the fact, that "the act to establish the Territorial government of Washington," approved March 2, 1853, makes no provision for the appointment of Indian agents within that territory. It is very desirable that the omission should be supplied by Congress as early as practicable during the next session.

The governor and *ex-officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory having been charged by the Secretary of War with the exploration and survey of a northern route for the proposed railroad to the Pacific, was directed to avail himself of the opportunities thus af-

forded to acquaint the department, as fully as possible, with the condition of Indian affairs in that quarter. To his letters, which have been written from time to time while en route, you are respectfully referred, as not only affording important information, but as containing many valuable suggestions and recommendations with regard to the future policy of the government relative to those Indian tribes with whom he has had communication.

On the important and deeply interesting subject of the civilization and improvement of our Indians, I have but little to say ; less, doubtless, than may be expected, considering the flattering accounts of the "rapid improvement" and "rapid advancement in civilization" of the various frontier tribes generally, contained in the reports on the subject of their condition and prospects. Judging from these in past years, most of the tribes that have been under our immediate supervision, for considerable periods, should by this time have attained to an advanced state of civilization and improvement ; but, unhappily, this is not the case with any ; yet, that many have made an encouraging degree of progress, in acquiring the elements of a rude civilization, cannot be denied. The circumstance of their having abandoned the hunter state, with most of its wild habits and characteristics, and adopted the more peaceful and profitable pursuit of agriculture, is, of itself, a great and important step in the tedious process of their civilization. And, to the full extent of the resources available for that purpose, every favorable opportunity has been seized upon by the government, and by most of the Christian denominations throughout the land, to introduce and multiply amongst them the means and instrumentalities of education and moral and social elevation.

Much has certainly been effected, but far more remains yet to be done, to secure and accomplish the full and complete regeneration of this singular but interesting race within our borders ; but the object is a noble one, and in all respects deserving of the attention and energies of the government and of a great Christian people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

HON. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Reports of Superintendents of Indian Affairs, Agents, Superintendents and Teachers of Schools in the Indian country, &c., accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1853.

- No. 1.—Instructions from the Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner George W. Manypenny.
- No. 2.—Report of Commissioner G. W. Manypenny.
- No. 3.—Report of Marcus H. Johnson, sub-agent for New York Indians.
- No. 4.—Report of Henry C. Gilbert, agent for Indians in Michigan.
- No. 5.—Mission report of Rev. James Shaw.
- No. 6.—Mission report of Rev. A. Bingham.
- No. 7.—Mission report of Rev. George Smith.
- No. 8.—School report of Right Rev. P. P. Lefevre.
- No. 9.—School report of A. Lacoste.
- No. 10.—Mission report of Rev. F. H. Cumming.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 11.—Report of superintendent Francis Huebschmann.
- No. 12.—Report of sub-agent John V. Suydam.
- No. 13.—Abstract of school reports, by John V. Suydam.
- No. 14.—School report of Jeremiah Slingerland.

MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 15.—Report of Gov. Willis A. Gorman, superintendent *ex officio*.
- No. 16.—Report of agent D. B. Herriman.
- No. 17.—School report of James Loyd Breck.
- No. 18.—School report of Sherman Hall.
- No. 19.—Report of agent J. E. Fletcher.
- No. 20.—School report of Francis D. Vivaldi.
- No. 21.—Report of agent R. G. Murphy.
- No. 22.—Mission report of Rev. Thomas J. Williamson.
- No. 23.—Mission report of Rev. S. R. Riggs.
- No. 24.—Farm report of P. Prescott.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 25.—Report of superintendent A. Cumming.
- No. 26.—Report of agent John W. Whitfield.
- No. 27.—School report of D. Lykins.
- No. 28.—School report of J. B. Duerink.
- No. 29.—Report of agent D. Vanderslice.
- No. 30.—School report of Sarah Rea.
- No. 31.—School report of S. M. Irwin.
- No. 32.—School report of James Williams.
- No. 33.—Farm report of Harvey W. Forman.
- No. 34.—Report of agent B. F. Robinson.
- No. 35.—School report of "Friends."

- No. 36.—School report of E. S. Morse and J. G. Pratt.
- No. 37.—School report of Francis Barker.
- No. 38.—School report of Thomas Johnson.
- No. 39.—Report of agent B. A. James.
- No. 40.—Mission report of Rev. Jotham Meeker.
- No. 41.—Report of agent James M. Gatewood.
- No. 42.—School report of William Hamilton.
- No. 43.—Report of agent Alfred J. Vaughn.
- No. 44.—Report of agent Thomas Fitzpatrick.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 45.—Report of superintendent Thomas S. Drew.
- No. 46.—Report of agent A. J. Dorn.
- No. 47.—School report of John Schoenmaker.
- No. 48.—Report of agent George Butler.
- No. 49.—Mission and school report of Rev. S. A. Worcester.
- No. 50.—School report of H. D. Reese.
- No. 51.—School report of D. B. Cummings.
- No. 52.—Report of agent W. H. Garrett.
- No. 53.—School report of D. P. Aspberry.
- No. 54.—School report of E. Stidham.
- No. 55.—School report of Mary Lewis.
- No. 56.—School report of Thomas B. Ruble.
- No. 57.—Mission report of Rev. E. B. Duncan.
- No. 58.—School report of Thomas C. Carr.
- No. 59.—School report of R. M. Loughridge.
- No. 60.—School report of William H. Templeton.
- No. 61.—School report of D. G. Watson.
- No. 62.—School report of A. L. Hay.
- No. 63.—Report of sub-agent B. H. Smithson.
- No. 64.—Report of agent A. J. Smith.
- No. 65.—School report of J. C. Robinson.
- No. 66.—Report of agent D. H. Cooper.
- No. 67.—School report of Jason D. Chamberlain.
- No. 68.—School report of Edwin Lathrop.
- No. 69.—School report of H. B. Wright.
- No. 70.—School report of C. Kingsbury.
- No. 71.—School report of R. D. Potts.
- No. 72.—School report of Alexander Reid.
- No. 73.—School report of E. Hotchkins.
- No. 74.—School report of Cyrus Byington.
- No. 75.—School report of John Harrell.
- No. 76.—School report of W. L. McAlister.
- No. 77.—School report of N. M. Talbott.

TEXAS.

- No. 78.—Report of principal special agent R. S. Neighbors

NEW MEXICO.

- No. 79.—Report of Governor D. Meriwether, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 80.—Report of agent E. A. Graves.

UTAH.

- No. 80½.—Report of Gov. Brigham Young, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 81.—Report of agent J. H. Holman.

OREGON.

- No. 82.—Report of superintendent Joel Palmer.
No. 82½.—Instructions from superintendent Palmer to agent Jos. M. Garrison.

WASHINGTON.

- No. 83.—Instructions to Gov. I. I. Stevens, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 84.—Letter from Gov. I. I. Stevens, superintendent, &c.
No. 85.—Letter from Gov. I. I. Stevens, superintendent, &c.
No. 86.—Letter from Gov. I. I. Stevens, superintendent, &c.
No. 87.—Instructions of Gov. I. I. Stevens to Lieut. Mullen.
No. 88.—Instructions of Gov. I. I. Stevens to A. Culbertson.

CALIFORNIA.

- No. 89.—Instructions from the Secretary of the Interior to superintendent Beale.
No. 90.—Instructions from the Secretary of the Interior to superintendent Beale.
No. 91.—Report from superintendent Beale.
No. 92.—Report from superintendent Beale.
No. 93.—Report of H. B. Edwards to superintendent Beale.
No. 94.—Letter from superintendent Beale to Commissioner Indian Affairs.
No. 95.—Letter from superintendent Beale to Hon. Messrs. Gwin and Latham.
No. 96.—Statement of Hon. William M. Gwin.
No. 97.—Letter to superintendent Beale from Hon. John B. Weller.
No. 98.—Letter from Hon. J. A. McDougal to superintendent Beale.
No. 99.—Letter from Lieutenants Stoneman, Williamson & Parke, to superintendent Beale.
No. 100.—Estimate of expenses for removing Indians.
No. 101.—Letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to superintendent Beale.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 18, 1853.

SIR: The Congress of the United States having by the second section of the act, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," authorized the President of the United States "to enter into negotiation with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said tribes, in whole or in part, to said lands," you have been designated by the President, in accordance with the requirement of the third section of the act of Congress, approved 27th February, 1851, as the officer of the Indian department to conduct those negotiations.

It is believed, however, that much good will result from a preliminary visit among the Indians, and an exploration of the country in question; and for this purpose, and with a view to obtain all the information necessary to the preparation of full and detailed instructions as to the terms and conditions of the treaties to be made, you are requested to proceed at once to the Indian country and discharge this preliminary duty.

Should you deem it expedient and proper, however, to enter into any negotiations with the tribes in question, or either of them, for the extinguishment of their title to the lands now claimed by them, or for securing their assent to their settlement by citizens of the United States, you are fully authorized, in the exercise of a sound discretion, aided by your experience in the management of our Indian relations, to do so.

You will be allowed such reasonable expenses as you may be subjected to in the execution of this appointment, of which you will keep an account, and to defray which, and for such presents to the Indians as you may deem necessary and proper, you are authorized to draw upon the department for such portions of the appropriation of 3d March last as may be required.

I have this day requested the Secretary of War to give orders to the commanding officers of the military posts on your route to provide you with suitable escorts, should you require any, and doubt not that he will do so.

I would suggest that you avail yourself of the opportunity afforded by this visit among the Indians to inform yourself, as fully as possible, in respect to any matters in which the United States or the Indians are interested, about which any difficulties are known to exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

Col. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 9, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, on the receipt of your communication of the 18th of August last, informing me that the President had designated me as the officer of the Indian department to whom was entrusted the duty of conducting the negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, authorized by the second section of an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1853, I immediately left Washington, and repaired to the Indian country, to discharge the preliminary duties embraced in my instructions, and now beg leave respectfully to report, that I entered the Indian country on the 2d of September, and left it on the 11th of October, having occupied the intervening time in visiting and talking with various tribes, and in obtaining from all sources of credit within my reach such information as might be useful and necessary in forming the basis of the treaties contemplated by the act of Congress.

As I approached the borders of the Indian country, I found some of the people discussing with considerable warmth, in the press and otherwise, the question whether that country was not then open to occupation and settlement by the citizens of the United States; and, in some instances, those who held to the right to settle in the Indian country had gone over to explore with the intention to locate in it. This discussion and these explorations had a very unfavorable influence on the Indian mind. The Indians were alarmed. Reports reached them that large bodies of white men were coming into their country to take possession of and drive them from it. Many of them were contemplating the necessity of defending themselves; and the proposition was abroad among some of the Indians for a grand council, at which they should (as one said to me) light up their fires after the old Indian fashion, and confederate for defence.

From the time that the original Indian title to the country was extinguished, under the authority of the act of the 28th May, 1830, and the tribes transplanted from the States and Territories east of the Mississippi and located in it, until after the adjournment of the last Congress, it had always been considered a country set apart and dedicated to Indian uses and purposes; and it was equally well understood, before that time, that no person other than an Indian could reside there except by permission of the government, and for a special purpose.

The enunciation, therefore, of the opinion that the country was open to occupation and settlement, at the time it was promulgated, was most unfortunate.

Congress had just before, by act of the 3d of March, directed the President to enter into negotiations with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by them, and for the purpose of extinguishing their title to these lands in whole or in part.

I found it very difficult to quiet the Indians, and was unable fully to restore some of these people to the tranquil condition they were in be-

fore the discussion of the subject and exploration of their country commenced.

In many councils the effect of this enunciation was evident; and in some instances I was unable, while in council, to obtain the calm consideration of the Indians to the subject-matter of my talk, owing to the excited state of their minds, resulting from the apprehension that their country was about to be taken from them without their consent, and without any consideration being paid them for it; and some even supposed that the object of my visit was to favor such a design.

As I progressed in my journey, and the councils which I held with various tribes increased in number, I was happy to perceive a better state of feeling—a willingness to listen, to be advised, and an assurance of confidence and dependence on their great father, and a determination to receive favorably the message I bore from him to them.

While in the Indian country I held councils with the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Kickapoos, Delawares, Wyandotts, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, Ottowas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, and Miamies. I was desirous of seeing and talking with the Pawnees, Kansas, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees and Senecas, but found it impossible to do so, without spending more time in the country than was deemed consistent with my duties at Washington, in view of the near approach of the meeting of Congress.

The aggregate population of the tribes with whom I held councils, according to the best data, is fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-four (14,384) souls, and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at thirteen millions two hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and eighty (13,220,480) acres, or about nine hundred and twenty (920) acres to each soul.

The aggregate population of the Pawnees, Kansas, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees and Senecas, according to the same data, is eleven thousand five hundred and ninety seven (11,597) souls, and the aggregate quantity of land held by them is estimated at eighteen millions three hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred (18,399,200) acres, or about fifteen hundred and eighty-six (1,586) acres to each soul.

All the tribes that I visited and talked with, except the Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, are Indians who were removed from Ohio and other western States to the Indian country, and located there on specific grants of land, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, and with the express understanding that their present were to be their permanent homes so long as they existed as tribes or nations.

In some treaties it was provided that patents should issue to them; but in no case was the power of alienation granted, or any provision made, by which the lands could be divided and held in severalty.

Every tribe with whom I held council, with the exception of the Weas and Piankeshaws, the Peorias and Kaskaskias, (who own only 256,000 acres,) and the Shawnees, refused to dispose of any portion of their lands, as their first response to my talk. The small tribes above named proposed at once to dispose of the most of their land, and inti-

mated that if they could make satisfactory arrangements for a home they would sell the whole of it.

The Shawnees, as their only reply, proposed to sell to the United States one million of acres, reserving to themselves six hundred thousand (600,000) acres adjoining the State of Missouri. They number some 930 souls.

The Chippewas, who own 8,320 acres and number thirty (30) souls, and the Ottowas, who own 3,400 acres and number two hundred and forty-seven (247) souls, declined to dispose of their lands, or any portion of them, on the ground that they were pleased with their location, desired to remain, and thought, in view of the amount of prairie land in their grants, they had no greater quantity than was necessary for them, or than the same number of white people would require.

The Omahas, Ottoes and Missourias, Ioways, and Miamies, determined, before the respective councils closed, to sell in each case the half or more of their respective tracts. The Kickapoos, Delawares, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and the Pottawatomies, refused peremptorily to sell any portion of their lands; and although the objections made were of a trivial character, I was unable to remove them.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, who reside on the Osage river, were divided; the Sacs were desirous of selling all the land, and the Foxes opposed to selling any portion of it; but the latter being less numerous than the former, proposed finally an equal division of both land and annuities.

The Wyandotts have only 23,960 acres of land, and number 553 souls—less than 50 acres to each soul. Their tract is eligibly situated in the forks of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, being the purchase they made of the Delawares. They advised me that it was their desire, if the Territory of Nebraska should be organized, to make such changes in their civil polity, and their relations to the government, as to conform to the new order of things in the Territory; but did not give me their views in relation to their lands.

Since my return to Washington, I have received a communication from the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, informing me that they had determined to sell one half of their lands, and wished to be invited to the seat of government to make a treaty. Their agent, in a letter of the same date, expresses the opinion that they will, in all probability, come to the conclusion to dispose of the whole of their tract by the time the period arrives to make the treaty.

With several of the tribes I could have concluded treaties, but only on condition that each should reserve for a tribal home that part of their land adjoining the States. There are grave objections to such a policy, involving alike the interests and peace of the citizens of the States, of those who may become residents of the Territory, and of the Indians themselves. From the disposition manifested by some Indians of influence to acquiesce in the views submitted to them on this point, I was of the opinion that, with these tribes, treaties on terms more favorable to the government, and with provisions more consistent with their permanent welfare and happiness, could be made after they had time for discussion and reflection, which some of them requested should be granted; and I therefore deemed it best to leave the subject with them,

and confine myself to that branch of my instructions which made it my duty to explore the country, and obtain such information as would be useful, and from which the data could be obtained to form, as near as practicable, a uniform system of treaties. Of the propriety of this course I have now no doubt.

As a general thing, the Indians, who have been transplanted from their former abodes to the Indian country, seemed to have a vivid recollection of the assurances made to them, at the time of their removal, that their present locations should be their permanent homes, and that the white race should never interfere with them or their possessions.

This point was prominently put forth by their speakers in almost every council, and was earnestly, and sometimes eloquently, dwelt on in their speeches.

I replied that it was true such assurances had been given to them, and that in most instances their lands had been secured to them by treaty, so long as they should exist as a tribe; but that their true interests required that these treaties should be cancelled, and that new ones should be made, adjusting their rights, and so disposing of them as to conform to the great and unexpected changes that had taken place. I admonished them that they had not appreciated the advantages that had surrounded them in their new homes; that the government had annually appropriated large amounts of money to be expended among them for agricultural, educational, and religious purposes; that missionary establishments and schools had been reared in their midst; and that devoted men and women had left their homes and the enjoyments and comforts of civilized life to dwell with them as preachers and teachers, and had labored to win them from their wild estate and conduct them in the paths of civilization and religion. That but few of them had listened—adhering, as they generally did, to the customs of their fathers and the heathen traditions which had descended to them; that they had preferred indolence to labor, vice to virtue; that very many of them were the slaves of intemperance, and such was their thirst for ardent spirits that they would make any sacrifice to obtain it; and that therefore it was absolutely necessary, in their present ignorant and enfeebled condition, that they should abandon their present possessions and, if possible, obtain homes under the direction of their great father, where they would be less liable to temptation, and where the efforts of the government, and the labors of the missionary, would be exempt from some of the embarrassments which now surround them; and that if they listened attentively and favorably, it was to be hoped that in time an Indian community might be found in the enjoyment of the blessings of civilization and religion, free from the slavish system of heathen idolatry under which all their fathers lived, and to which a large portion of them appeared still to be attached.

They were shown that the acquisitions of California, Oregon, and New Mexico, and their rapid settlement by the white children of their great father, were not favorable to them in their present location; that they were in the paths which led to these countries, and that the almost innumerable emigrants who passed through the Indian country were going there to make farms and towns; that, as a consequence of

their journeying through the ranges of the buffalo, that to them, in their present condition, indispensable animal—furnishing them not only with meat, but with hides, their most valuable article of traffic—was disappearing, and that he would before long leave the prairies, and they would not be able to find him any more; that therefore they must, in a very short time, abandon the hunt entirely, or starve and die on the plains; that they must make up their minds to go to work as white men work; and that therefore it was a fit and proper time for them to entertain and favorably consider the proposition to dispose of their present lands to their great father, and receive from him new homes.

At every council efforts were made to enlighten the Indians, and to impress their minds with the true condition of things around them. These efforts were not without effect, as was apparent from the change in their views and opinions as expressed to me; and it is hoped and believed that the change will continue to go on until they will all see and determine to do that which best comports with their future peace and happiness.

The condition of these tribes is not as prosperous as I was led to expect, and I am free to say that they have not advanced as rapidly as it was anticipated they would when they were removed to their present homes.

In some of the tribes there are a few medium farmers with the necessary comforts, conveniences, and improvements of the white man; in most of the tribes, and in greater numbers, are to be found those who have rude improvements and fields, but who have very few of the conveniences and comforts of civilized life; while the great body of the Indians are yet unwilling to submit themselves to labor, resist it as unbecoming and offensive, indulge in indolence, and seek every means and opportunity to obtain whisky, which they drink to excess.

There are some noble specimens who have renounced the manners and customs of the Indian, and adopted those of the white man; and who, amid the heathenism that surrounds them, have professed the religion of the Prince of Peace, and firmly maintain their position, and use all their influence to reclaim and regenerate their race.

In the various schools I was enabled to visit I found groups of interesting Indian children; and from examination made by me, as well as from the opinions of their teachers, I am satisfied that the Indian youth is capable of equal mental culture with the white, and will learn as rapidly. Everything appeared to be comfortable and in order about these missionary schools, and the children receive a fair English education in them; and the females, in addition, are taught needlework, as well as the ordinary domestic work of the mission house; and the males are taught the labor of the mission farm. The children unite, morning and evening, with their spiritual instructors and teachers, in singing praises to the Most High, and bow down with them in prayer and supplication. All this is done with cheerfulness; and yet when you go abroad and inquire for the fruit of this devoted missionary labor, but little is to be found. Here and there will be seen an Indian man or woman who has become a convert to the Christian faith, and whose works prove the sincerity of his or her profession. But this number is limited, as many of these youths, when they return to their tribes, be-

come more wild and worse than the Indians who have not enjoyed such advantages.

In my opinion, the agents appointed to reside with and take care of these Indians, have not always been honest, faithful men. Instances have occurred where the agent deemed that he had discharged his duty when he paid them their annuities, giving them little, if any, attention beyond this, from one annuity payment to another. Other instances there are where agents have no doubt aided the avaricious trader and speculator to appropriate the annuities to the benefit of this class of persons, and where the officer of government has appeared rather in the attitude of agent for them, than in that of the guardian and protector of the rights of the ignorant Indian.

From my observation, and from information deemed reliable, I am satisfied that abuses of the most glaring character have existed in the Indian country, and that a radical reform is necessary there, in every department connected with the Indian service.

The specific grants to different tribes west of Missouri and Iowa, (what is generally termed Nebraska,) are in tracts that come up to the western boundaries of those States, and run back west, a greater or less distance, for quantity. These grants embody, no doubt, the best lands in the Indian country. The quality of the soil, for the most part, is of a very superior character, but portions of the lands are entirely destitute of timber. A number of roads to New Mexico, to California, and Oregon, pass through this country over these lands, and are travelled by numerous bodies of emigrants every year. These emigrants travel through the Indian country to their abodes on the Pacific (and their number is not likely to decrease) without the protection of law. There is no law there but the "Intercourse act," and it gives them no protection whatever. Except the Wyandotts and Ottowas, who have some simple laws, the Indian tribes in the Territory are destitute of any prescribed form of government.

In my opinion, this state of things should not exist any longer. The emigrants and the Indians ought to have some prescribed law for their security; and the Indians ought, as far as possible, to be thrown out of the lines of these thoroughfares, as no good results to them, in their present condition, by coming in contact with the emigrants.

It is to be hoped that most of the tribes will be willing, by next spring, to abandon the idea of reserving portions of their present tracts adjoining the States. This appeared to be a cherished idea with the Indians, and they were, in my opinion, encouraged in it by some of the missionaries and traders. In my judgment, every good influence within the reach of these people ought to be brought to bear to induce them to change their minds, and to consent to sell all their lands, and obtain a new and more desirable home. Individual Indians there are, no doubt, who, if they desired reservations in the respective tracts in which they live, are sufficiently advanced in civilization to take their part with the white man, and to whom such reservations might well be granted; but beyond this, it is very desirable, for the interest of both the red and the white man, that no reservations be made, but that the different tribes be removed from the borders of the States, and located in some less exposed place.

These border tribes have lost much of the strength and self-sustaining power of the truly wild Indian. They feel their weakness, desire the protection of government, and are content if they can be indulged in idleness, and, to some extent, gratified in their passions and appetites.

They might, in my judgment, with safety, be located on small tracts of land contiguous to each other, where the missionary operations among them could be conducted more efficiently and with less means; where the government agents could have daily supervision over them; and where that portion of each tribe who have made some advances, and who desire to enjoy the blessings of civilization, could have the aid and encouragement of each other's society and each other's experience; and where, in fine, all good influences would be concentrated to counteract those of an opposite character, which now, and always will, beset the paths of these unfortunate people.

A civil government should be organized over the Territory. The Intercourse act is almost a dead letter. The United States court for the district of Missouri and Arkansas is too far removed from the Indian country; and for Indian purposes alone, saying nothing of the protection of our emigration to the Pacific, a civil government ought to be organized there. In addition to this, the position of Nebraska, with reference to our Pacific possessions, renders it a matter of vast importance that it be speedily opened, and actual settlers invited into it on the most liberal terms.

It is confidently expected that the necessary treaties can be made with these border Indians during the months of April and May, so that ample time may be had for their consideration and ratification by the Senate, and for the establishment of a territorial government before the adjournment of the approaching session of Congress.

A superintendent of Indian affairs in that Territory, as the governor doubtless would be, by virtue of his office, having a direct oversight over all the Indian service there, would exercise a most beneficial influence, not only on the border Indians, but in a short time on the wild Indians of the plains.

It is submitted that the sum of money appropriated at the last session of Congress is not sufficient to negotiate all the necessary treaties, and that it is desirable, if not indispensable, that an additional appropriation be made by Congress early in the session.

It is but just to that portion of the people of the frontier of Missouri and Iowa, who entertain the opinion that there is no legal objection to the occupation and settlement of such parts of the Indian country as are not in the actual occupancy of any Indian tribe by treaty stipulation, to say, that they have abstained from attempting to make any locations or settlements in it. Some have explored the country, but all, as far as my information extends, have returned to await the action of the executive department in making treaties, and the necessary legislation for the organization of the Territory.

The statements, which appear in the press, that a constant current of emigration is flowing into the Indian country, are destitute of truth. On the 11th of October, the day on which I left the frontier, there was no settlement made in any part of Nebraska. From all the information I could obtain, there were but three white men in the Territory, except

such as were there by authority of law, and those adopted by marriage or otherwise into Indian families.

I acknowledge, with pleasure, my obligations to the gentlemen connected with the military department, trading posts, missionary establishments, and Indian agencies, for their uniform kindness and attention to me while on my journey.

I also acknowledge my obligations to General Whitfield, the agent for the Pottawatomies and Kansas Indians, who was my travelling companion the greater part of the time, for his good offices and the aid and assistance he rendered me.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of Interior.

No. 3.

NEW YORK INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
Randolph, September 30, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Since entering upon my official duties, on the first day of June last, I have visited the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Tuscaroras, the Senecas, and the Cayugas, with the Senecas, who reside within this sub-agency.

The Oneidas are mostly agriculturists, and are living in comfortable circumstances. They support good schools, which are liberally assisted by appropriations by the legislature of this State.

That portion of the Onondaga tribe of Indians residing on the Onondaga reservation near Syracuse are turning their attention to agriculture, and are slowly but surely improving their condition. Within a few years past a school has been established on this reservation, under the supervision of the Methodist society, which has been liberally encouraged by appropriations from the legislature of this State. A large portion of these people still adhere to their ancient customs, but within the past year they have become more united and inclined to encourage education. They have a good school-house and a fine church. They have heretofore been divided among themselves in regard to their reservation, a portion wishing to have it divided and held in severalty, and a portion wishing it to remain as it now is; but they have now united and agreed to let it remain as heretofore.

The Tuscaroras are agriculturists, and live in comfortable circumstances, are industrious, and produce more according to their numbers than any other tribe of Indians within this sub-agency. They have schools and one church.

The Senecas at Tonawanda for the past few years have been litigating with the Ogden company in relation to the legality of the treaty and sale of their lands, which has very much retarded their advancement and the improvement of their condition. They have two schools, one of which is taught by a Seneca lady, and who, I think, is a grad-

uate from the State normal school at Albany. Their schools have been liberally encouraged by appropriations from the State.

The Senecas at Cattaraugus and Allegany have made great improvement in their social and political condition, and have made rapid advancement in agricultural pursuits. They have established a republican form of government, and their officers are elected annually by the people, and are held strictly responsible for their official acts. This fact incites those who hold stations of honor and trust to exert their best energies to promote the interests of their nation. The first time I visited the Senecas they were in council, and the strict order and parliamentary rules which were enforced and adhered to would be creditable in any legislative body. And since this change in the form of government, the masses appear to take more interest in their affairs, and understand more fully the condition of their national matters.

The goods annuity this year were, by order of the department, delivered to the officers of the respective bands, and I have taken particular pains to know the result of their distribution among their people, and I am pleased to be able to report, that the goods were all promptly distributed, and the division gave universal satisfaction, and by unanimous consent the officers were allowed to use discretion in giving to the poor and needy.

The goods this year were of an excellent quality, well selected, and just what was wanted, and the Indians have expressed the hope that they may hereafter be equally fortunate in getting as good goods. They have six schools at Cattaraugus and three on the Allegany reservation. These schools have been well attended, and have been liberally assisted by the State appropriations. Still the benefits of the schools cannot be reached by a large number who would be very glad to attend them, in consequence of the distance they reside from a school.

If a well-regulated boarding-school could be established, connected with agriculture, it would, in my opinion, be a decided benefit to the rising generation of Indians, as well as to the whole country, and I consider its benefits worthy of the attention of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS H. JOHNSON,
U. S. Ind. Sub-agent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANTYPENNY,
Com. of Ind. Affairs. Washington, D. C.

Census of the Six Nations of New York.

Names of tribes, and location.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Senecas at Cattaraugus.....	297	324	552	1,173
Senecas at Allegany.....	184	201	372	757
Senecas at Tonawanda	176	195	280	651
	657	720	1,204	2,581
Senecas at Cattaraugus by adoption, but not entitled to annuities: Susan Kinjockety's family.....	1	3	8	
Onondagas at Onondaga Castle.....	80	98	144	
Onondagas with Senecas at Cattaraugus	9	6	17	
Onondagas with Senecas at Allegany	19	14	54	
Onondagas with Senecas at Tonawanda .....	.....	1	3	
Onondagas with Tuscaroras at Tuscarora	2	5	20	
	110	124	238	472
Cayugas with Senecas	39	31	73	143
Tuscaroras at Tuscarora	68	63	151	282
Oneidas at Oneida Castle	43	44	89	
Oneidas with Senecas at Cattaraugus.....	4	1	1	
Oneidas with Onondagas at Onondaga Castle	19	24	29	
Oneidas with Senecas at Tonawanda .....	.....	1	.....
	66	70	119	255
				3,733
Add Susan Kinjockety's family, who are not entitled to goods annuity				12
Total number of Six Nations of New York Indians....				3,745

No. 4.

OFFICE MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, September 23, 1853.

SIR: The Indians still remaining within the limits of this agency are Ottowas, Chippewas, and a few Pottawatomies. They are scattered over a great extent of territory, and number in all about seven thousand persons, exclusive of the Chippewas of Lake Superior. They are divided into more than sixty independent communities or bands, and may be found either permanently or temporarily located in nearly every county in this State, except those comprising the two southern tier. Their annuity payments for the present year will necessarily be made at not less than ten different points; and some idea of the extent of country over which they are distributed may be inferred from the fact that, in attending the payments, we are compelled to travel within the limits of the lower peninsular of Michigan not less than two thou-

sand miles. Among them may be found bands in almost every grade of condition. A few still present the anomaly of savage, pagan communities, existing in the very midst of civilization and refinement, apparently only debased and degraded in the scale of humanity by contact with the white population. These have no permanent location, and preserve many of the peculiarities of their race. They often suffer from hunger and cold, are grossly addicted to intemperance, and present a picture of absolute heathenism, with scarcely a single redeeming trait or quality.

Other bands have made great improvement in civilization. They live together in settled communities, own the land they occupy, have good farms, with flourishing churches and schools, and are rapidly assimilating themselves in all respects to their civilized neighbors, and becoming qualified to avail themselves of the privilege of citizenship guaranteed to them by the constitution of the State of Michigan, on their abandoning their tribal state, and assuming the habits of civilized life. Indeed, many of them now exercise the right of suffrage, and are regarded as citizens to all intents and purposes.

This great contrast is mainly owing to the labors and efforts of Christian missionaries and teachers, and no argument beyond the bare statement of the fact is needed to show the duty and importance of sustaining and encouraging them by every constitutional means.

The fact that our Indians are divided into so many independent bands, and are scattered from one extremity of the State to the other, I regard as the main obstacle in the way of their more rapid improvement. They will never consent to remove west of the Mississippi; and the people of Michigan have no desire to exile them from the home of their fathers.

If, then, the United States would grant them, in lieu of lands west of the Mississippi, (to which they are entitled by the treaty of 1836, on signifying their desire to remove thither,) a reasonable amount of land within the limits of this State, they might be withdrawn to a great extent from the bad influences to which they are now exposed, and brought together in situations where educational enterprise and missionary labor would be brought to bear upon larger numbers, at less expense and with much greater effect than is now possible. One location for the Chippewas of Saginaw, and three or four for the Ottowas and Chippewas, to embrace in all from six to eight townships of land, would be sufficient. The whole should be held for them in trust by the general government or the State of Michigan, and only conveyed to them in fee as they become sufficiently enlightened to be capable of taking charge of it themselves. I know of no other plan to remedy the evil I have suggested, and believe that such an arrangement could be effected with great advantage to the Indians, and with no expense to the United States greater than would be incurred by a literal compliance with the provisions of the several treaties, to the benefits of which these Indians are entitled. The Indians themselves would gladly acquiesce in it, and it would be satisfactory to the people of this State.

There are now employed in this agency twenty-five persons, exclusive of the agent, who receive their appointments and salaries from the United States, in pursuance generally of treaty stipulations. A statement

giving their names, stations, compensation and other particulars required by the rules of the department, is herewith transmitted.

From information that I have received, I am satisfied that the benefit accruing to the Indians has not of late years been commensurate with the number of persons employed, or the expense thus incurred. Many of the employes have performed little or no service, and their appointments seem to have been regarded as sinecures.

I have attempted to reorganize the business of the agency in this respect, and have given every employé particular written instructions relative to his duties, and requiring, at the close of each quarter, an accurate and detailed report of the kind and amount of service rendered. The first reports will be due at the close of the present quarter; and the success of my efforts in this direction can be better estimated after receiving them.

I do not concur in the opinion sometimes expressed, that these offices should be abolished. They may be made, if properly administered, of great service to the Indians. Indeed, in most of the locations where government officers are stationed, the Indians would deem it a great misfortune to be deprived of this branch of the service, imperfectly as it has sometimes been managed.

It is gratifying to know that the efforts made to secure the improvement of the Indians have been attended during the past year with their usual success. In no previous year have their agricultural operations been so extensive. Their schools show an increase of pupils; many new substantial buildings have been erected; and their frequent and earnest applications for agricultural and other tools and implements show that habits of industry are increasing among them.

These evidences of improvement are especially abundant among the Chippewas of Saginaw. Their missions and schools are mainly under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has expended several thousand dollars among them for educational purposes during the past year. I have within a short time been instructed to take charge of the distribution of provisions and goods to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, furnished under the provisions of the treaties of 1837 and 1842. The decision of the department not to insist upon the removal of these Indians to the west as a condition precedent to the payment of their annuities, will be very gratifying to them, and is in accordance with the views and policy of the people of this State. I respectfully recommend that this agency be permanently extended to them, and that their proportion of money, goods and provisions, secured by treaty stipulations, be regularly paid, and that the farmer, blacksmith, and carpenter formerly stationed among them, be restored. During my visit among them I shall exert myself to obtain accurate information relative to their condition and prospects, and will make it the subject of a supplement to my report on my return.

I transmit herewith the following reports received by me:

1. Report of Right Reverend P. P. Lefevre, bishop of Detroit, with tabular statement and school reports accompanying the same.
2. Rev. A. Bingham's report on Baptist missions and school at Sault St. Marie.
3. Rev. George Smith's report on Methodist Episcopal missions and

schools among the Chippewas of Saginaw, with abstract of receipts and expenditures.

4. Rev. James Shaw's report on Methodist Episcopal church missions and school at Sault St. Marie.

I cannot close this report without expressing my high appreciation of the labors and efforts of all these gentlemen, and of the missionaries and teachers under their charge and connected with them, in the great work of Indian civilization. I have enjoyed but a limited opportunity to make their personal acquaintance, but the fruit of their labors is everywhere apparent. I esteem it a privilege to be able to some extent to co-operate with them, and would earnestly recommend the suggestions contained in their reports to your favorable consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY C. GILBERT,

Indian Agent for Michigan.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY, .

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 5.

SAULT ST. MARIE, *September 3, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: In presenting to you the annual report of the Indian missions under my charge, I have to acknowledge the kindness of a superintending Providence that has been exercised over us during the past year. No serious accidents or sad misfortune has been permitted to visit us, but we have enjoyed uninterrupted peace, and a good degree of prosperity. We have two missionary stations in the bounds of Lake Superior district. At the Sault St. Marie's mission the Rev. Ebenezer Steele has been laboring as missionary, Rev. Peter Marksman, a native preacher and interpreter, and Miss Eleanor H. Steele as teacher. At this mission we have seventy-two members of the church. Most of them, before their conversion to Christianity, were poor drunken pagans, but now they are sober and industrious, and give good evidence of experimental piety. They are so changed in their habits and appearance, that but for their color and language they would be taken for the better class of white inhabitants, and in these respects they are greatly improved. For the three years past their location has not been favorable for temporary prosperity. But we have purchased land at the head of this river, good soil, well timbered, and where steamboats can stop to wood; thus giving them a chance to sell their wood as they clear their land. Into this enterprise they are entering with spirit, and as fast as they can they are settling and building. Several families are already on the ground, and have commenced clearing and building. We have built a good frame mission-house twenty by thirty feet, and have it nearly completed, built entirely by Indian hands, except the doors and windows. The school has been kept up during the year, with two short vacations. It is in a prosperous condition, numbering from fifteen to thirty scholars. Since this mission has been in operation several children have been taken into the mission family, clothed,

boarded, and schooled, until sufficiently advanced, and then sent to our seminary at Albion. Last fall we sent one young man, who, by his upright conduct and diligent attention to his studies, has won the approbation of his teachers, and on returning to visit his friends, brought testimonials of the same with him, and a request for more young men of the same stamp. We shall send another this fall. One young man left the mission family last winter, and commenced laboring for himself. This will leave but two boys in the family. But there are five or six young men of promise who are anxious to come into the family, and we shall take them if our means will justify. The other mission is at Kewaiwona—Rev. R. Dubois has been laboring there as missionary. This mission is doing well, is favorably located at the head of Kewaiwona bay, and is exerting a good influence over a great number of pagan Indians. One large band has just come in from the interior, and purchased land joining the mission. Their chief with some others have embraced Christianity. Here we have a church, mission-house, and school-house, and sixty-five members in society; and all doing well. In the school we have on an average twenty scholars. We may say, in regard to both of these missions, they are fast advancing in civilization, and if they continue to prosper, they will soon be among our best citizens.

All of which I respectfully submit, subscribing myself, yours, &c.,

JAMES SHAW,

Superintendent Indian Mission, Lake Superior District.

Hon. HENRY GILBERT.

No 6.

MISSION HOUSE,

Saut Ste. Marie, September 6, 1853.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your note of August 22, I now forward to you a report of the mission under my charge; and inasmuch as there has recently been a change in the administration, and consequently in most of the officers of the department, it may not be amiss to give a brief sketch of the past as well as of its present state.

This mission commenced its operations in the autumn of 1825, under treaty stipulations which required that it should be located on the St. Mary's river. At that time there was no other place in all these regions that a mission would have had Indians around it half the year, as they changed their encampment four or five times in the year. But here there were a sufficient number to enable us to collect a respectable congregation generally through the year, with the exception of a few weeks in time of sugar-making; consequently the mission was located at this place, and a school was opened for the benefit of Indian youths and children in the month of October of that year. In the autumn of 1829 we commenced a boarding-school, which has been continued until the present time; and there has never been a single week since that

time that we have not had more or less Indian children in our family that have been supported by the mission.

The day school has always been open for the instruction of any who wished to attend; and those who were not entitled to free instruction could be taught for a moderate price, but never to the exclusion of Indian or mixed-blood children.

This rule was established at the commencement of our labors here for the benefit of the poor people of our place, and has ever been continued.

As the white population of our place has increased, the Indians have decreased; numbers by death, and others by withdrawing from the place and going to other parts. And when the number was considerably reduced at this place, I commenced travelling among them to bear to them the gospel message; and for several years I travelled somewhat extensively, visiting them at their distant locations in the winter on my snow shoes, and in the summer season in my boat. As both these modes of travelling required much labor, and caused much fatigue, the chills of 67 winters have so far enfeebled my system that for two years past I have travelled but little; yet I remain at my station and keep up my school and my religious services, both with the white population and Indians, as in former years. During the past year we have supported from three to five beneficiaries. Four have been with us during the whole of the year; but the term for which one of our girls was taken having expired, she was dismissed from the boarding-school and employed in the service of the mission in the early part of July. Hence she is still under religious culture.

One of our boys left, and returned to his friends, in March last, which leaves us four in the mission, but three only at present supported as beneficiaries. Our day school has been in a prosperous and interesting state during the year.

Our catalogue for the several quarters shows from 45 to 70 pupils, and from 25 to 31 of them are Indian and mixed-blood children.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history, composition, and music are taught in the school, and the pupils (in the opinion of those who have attended our examinations) have made good progress.

We have also a large and interesting Sabbath school for such a place as ours; average attendance between 40 and 50, including children of the different races mentioned in our day school.

We have also a station at Mis-koo-na-bin-e-kaw-ning, or Carp river, about 25 miles above this, where we have a half-breed man stationed, who is well educated, and can preach in Indian, English, or French, and who labors steadily with the Indians. He also favors others with the benefits of his labors, yet without interfering with missionary work. He has had a school of from 12 to 20 scholars a part of the year, but a portion of the time the Indians were mostly absent from the place at their fishing ground.

We have a small church, containing 21 members, 15 of whom are Indian and mixed blood. We also keep up an interesting Bible class. Our Indians labor quite industriously, sometimes at barrelling up fish, and sometimes at other business. Some of them have purchased land

and own it individually like American citizens, and seem inclined to come more fully into the habits of civilized life.

The number of barrels of fish they have put up the past year, and the amount of sugar they have made, I am unable to report, as I have not yet learned the amount of either.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BINGHAM,

Superintendent of Baptist Mission.

To H. C. GILBERT, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Detroit.

No. 7.

FLINT, September 8, 1853.

SIR : I herewith submit my annual report of the state of the Indians in the bounds of Flint district, Michigan conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. This embraces the principal lands of the Chippeways of Saginaw, and of Swan creek and Black river. Our missions and schools are located in Lapier, Genesee, and Saginaw counties. The first mission established among them was about fourteen years since, but chiefly about eight years, during which time a surprising change has come over them ; from the lowest and most degraded heathenism and entire destitution, they have risen to respectability and comfort, and many of them to the condition of real Christians. Our policy has been, first, to induce them to embrace the Christian faith and become pious, in which we have succeeded to a large extent—over one-third of the whole population are members of the church. When we could not succeed in this, we have not proceeded to establish schools, for our labor was lost, and our money thrown away. Those have continued in their heathen state, and are rapidly passing away.

As soon, however, as they become pious, they wish instruction and desire the establishment of schools, to be able to read the Bible for themselves, and to have their children learn. This is the first commencement of a desire for improvement. Then commences gradually a desire for all the arts of civilized life, with limited means in their reach for its gratification.

To meet their wants as far as possible, our aim was next to gather them together in as large companies as could be made to affiliate for the purpose of establishing schools, instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts, as far at least as necessary to build themselves comfortable houses.

Here, we would remark, the aid of the general government would be in place. If by substitution they could be induced to give up some portions of their annuities, and receive in lieu thereof a tract of land of sufficient size for their occupancy, where they could be congregated, not in the form in which Indians own land, *in common*—this has been destructive to them—but so arranged that they might become individual owners of the soil, great benefits would accrue to them, and a great aving of funds in educating them. Will you have the goodness to lay

this before the department of Indian affairs; and if it meets with favorable reception, I should be pleased to present more in detail.

In the absence of any such means, they were induced to unite their small means, derived from the chase and their annuities, and purchase small tracts of land, where they might select, which belonged to them in common. This seemed to be the only means of providing for them a home, (for they had sold all their land to government.) As civilization advances, this mode of holding land was found to be an endless source of difficulty among themselves; besides, it was found to repress one of the great elements in civilization, *individual enterprise*.

We now aim to make them individual owners of the soil, with a view to their becoming citizens. We divide among them what land they own in common, and aid them to purchase more. We seldom find one who at any time has money enough to purchase even forty acres. We purchase the land for them, and let them have it for the same, in quantities as they may have means.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has withheld from sale certain lands in their former reservations, until we shall be able to purchase—a measure indispensable to the success of our enterprise. In this way we have secured a small home for each family, and with it many of the comforts of home.

Their occupation is chiefly agriculture; they depend on this for a subsistence. As a matter of necessity they fish and hunt a part of the year, but wish to relinquish it as soon as they can. They are mostly well-clad, civil, temperate, and industrious. Their agricultural implements are few, and their facilities for farming limited, though every year improving. The aid received through your department, especially recently, has been of great service to them. The diminution of numbers, which heretofore has been fearful, threatening their entire extinction speedily, has been arrested, and there is now a small increase.

We have, in these missions—

2 white missionaries.

3 educated native assistants, teachers, and interpreters.

1 white assistant and teacher. These reside permanently among them; besides

3 teachers, who are employed by the month. These all devote their entire time to the instruction of the Indians.

6 schools, taught the greater part of the year, with the exception of the necessary vacations in the fall and spring, when they go out to hunt.

237 scholars, from four to eighteen years of age.

Their studies are exclusively the primary branches usually taught in common schools, and the books the same as used in the schools of this State. Their greatest proficiency is in penmanship; in arithmetic, slow. They have a peculiar aptitude for the natural sciences, but no means to gratify them, as our limited means will not justify us in furnishing the necessary appliances.

The missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church has expended, for the purposes of the mission, the past year, ending September 15, 1863, \$3,385 61, besides the use of about the same amount of money invested in property for the benefit of said missions. Much

attention is paid to instruction in the arts of civilized life. They are making commendable improvement. Our aim is to qualify them soon for citizenship.

What we need to facilitate our aim is—

1st. An appropriation of \$500 annually, from some fund set apart for the civilization of the Indians, to each of our schools, no more than justice to the race demands, or our success in the work of improvement among them justifies. This would meet our wants, by enabling us to employ *competent* teachers to reside among them, provide suitable school-rooms, books, apparatus, &c. Less will not do it.

2d. They need a better supply of agricultural and mechanical implements than has been or can be furnished with the present arrangements.

3d. They need instruction and oversight in all their farming operations, more than the missionaries or their assistants can afford to devote to this object.

This can be done without any increased expenditure, simply by a change of policy :

1st. Abolish the office of Indian farmer, which has always been nominal so far as any benefit accruing to the Indians is concerned, as contemplated by treaty. The President has authority to do this by treaty, and appropriate the funds to the purchase of implements.

2d. The funds now appropriated to the blacksmith be applied in a different manner. Employ a responsible man or men to do the Indians' work by the piece, at a stipulated price, and authorize the Indians of each band to furnish a bill and draw a certain amount; the advantages of this will be, that four times the amount of work will be furnished, and those bands living remote could make arrangements and obtain their supplies at one time, whereas now they receive little or no benefit.

These would furnish the Indians with all the supplies requisite at present, until they should be able to furnish; and the sooner they become self-reliant, the better it will be for them.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. SMITH,

Sup't Flint Indian Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. H. C. GILBERT,
Indian Agent.

No. 8.

DETROIT, *September 8, 1853.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose to you a tabular report for this year, 1852-1853, of the Indian schools connected with the Catholic missions under my charge, together with some lists containing the names, ages, and sexes of the scholars who have attended any portion of the year. The reports of some of these schools, as you will perceive, are not included, as I have not yet received them from the teachers. In all these schools, spelling, reading, and writing are invariably taught, and also arithmetic, geography, and grammar to those who are more advanced. At the stations of Little Traverse, Point St. Ignace,

and Mackinaw, the girls are also taught sewing, knitting, trimming, bark work, and various kinds of needle work.

I take pleasure in stating that the proficiency of the scholars has, in general, been satisfactory and encouraging for the time they have attended school, and in particular those of Sault St. Mary, Anse Kewanaw, and also Mackinaw and Point St. Ignace. The improvement of the scholars at Little Traverse, Middletown, and Cross Village, is not so satisfactory in consequence of irregularity in attending school, caused by long and frequent absence of families from home, pursuing their various avocations of hunting, fishing, &c.

I am also happy to state, that in general there is a continued improvement in industry, morality, and religion among our Indians; but still it must be confessed that the improvement of many is but very gradual and slow, and much slower than would gratify the philanthropic desires of those who endeavor to aid them in every way, and devote themselves entirely to their good. This is explained (as I formerly stated it, which I cannot but repeat here again) chiefly by the absence of motive to personal effort, resulting from the insecurity of property, and the very uncertain and unsettled condition in which they live. They are naturally of a wandering disposition, and love to make their living by hunting and fishing, being much encouraged thereto by traders. Their inclination for wandering, and seeking their existence by the chase, rather than by agricultural pursuits, is much strengthened and increased by the thoughts that they cannot be allowed the right of citizenship, to purchase land in their own name, and permanently settle on it. This thought continually preys upon their minds, and creates a certain indifference and even distaste for any improvement of the mind or habits. They despair of ever obtaining a permanent location for themselves and their posterity, where they shall not be importuned to emigrate and give place to the white man. Hence national as well as individual motives to exertion are wanting, and the chief care with many is to supply present wants, and enjoy the gratification of the day, unconcerned about the consequences of to-morrow. Hence also it is that the ties of love and affection which unite them to their children, being naturally very strong, they are not willing to be long deprived of their presence; and thus, whithersoever the parents wander, the children must wander with them.

Could these hindrances be removed, or could these Indians obtain a full assurance upon the part of the government that they may validly purchase the land which they may choose to improve and settle upon, without fear of being compelled to abandon it, without doubt they would feel much encouraged to unite themselves into large bands, which would form so many permanent settlements or flourishing villages, where, under the benign and vigorous influence of religion, the establishment of settled habits of industry, sober occupation, and useful knowledge, would become objects of deep interest to them; while the thrift in agriculture, mechanic arts, and other branches of domestic economy, would insure to them all the necessities and comforts of life.

Please accept the assurance of my high consideration and respect,
with which I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient servant,

PETER P. LEFEVRE,

Bishop Z. A. D.

Hon. H. C. GILBERT,

Acting Superintendent Indian Affairs, Michigan.

No. 9.

INDIAN CATHOLIC FREE SCHOOL OF SAULT STE. MARIE, 1852-1853,
August 1, 1853.

RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP: The school has been kept open all the year round, except at three different times, where a recess of one or two weeks has been granted. All the boys are admitted freely, without distinction of white or Indian, and both are under the same discipline. The matters of study are catechism, spelling, reading writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and French reading. The teaching business lasts six hours daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and there is monthly an examination held by Rev. T. B. Menet, followed by the reading of an account of each one's conduct, constancy, and progress, which account is sent to parents when deemed expedient.

Seventy-two boys have profited more or less of the school instruction. The general average of the daily attendance has been for the two first quarters from 10 to 25, for the two last from 20 to 40. We were visited last fall and winter by the smallpox, and for that reason several students were kept home the greater part of the season. The spirit of the boys is generally good. Order is kept without much ado. They require only a teacher to direct them in the way they have to go. I will not enter into any farther particulars, but will resume all in this: that we try never to forget that it is *better to have no school* than to have a *bad one*; and by a good school it is understood that the education be brought up at least to the mark of modern demand, and that it be solid in faith and piety.

On the verso you will find, Right Reverend Bishop, the names of the boys who have been admitted at school since August last, 1852.

I am, with perfect submission, Right Reverend Bishop, your most humble and obedient servant in Christ,

A. LACOSTE, S. J.

No. 10.

*Annual report of the colony of Ottawa Indians, at the Griswold mission,
county of Alleghan, State of Michigan.*

The number of Indians attached to this mission is about the same as reported last year—thirty families; about one hundred individuals. Their habits are generally good. The cases of intemperance are few. Their attendance upon public worship is good, and some of them seem

to have been much and permanently benefited by the means of grace. The resident teacher, who is also the missionary, is peculiarly well adapted to the station, and enjoys, it is believed, their full confidence.

The school is faithfully kept open for the children, and all proper means used to induce them to attend, but it is difficult to make them submit to the necessary confinement. Those who have availed themselves of this advantage have made considerable proficiency in the common branches, or rather rudiments, of English education. The greatest number of scholars present at any one time is twenty-two.

One of the scholars, the son of the chief, has gone to the Indian institution at Fort Ripley, and bids fair to become a useful minister among the Chippewas. He has always been remarkable, from a child, for purity of character, and has, it is thought, the best capacity for learning of all who have belonged to the school.

F. H. CUMMING, *Superintendent.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

• No. 11.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Milwaukie, September 26, 1853.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I herewith submit my first annual report.

In conformity with the policy pursued by the United States towards the Indian tribes for a long series of years, "to transplant them from the midst of our white population, and within State limits, to new countries west of the Mississippi, where it was supposed they would have an opportunity to increase in numbers, and improve in character and resources," the Indian tribes in Wisconsin, the Winnebagoes, Potawatomes, and Chippewas, were removed from within the limits of the State, and, by treaties made in 1848 with the Stockbridges and Menominees, provision was made for their removal, which if carried out would have substantially relieved this State of her Indian population, with the single exception of the small tribe of Oneidas. Probably, in view of this new location of the Indians in the west, the law of Congress approved February 27, 1851, provided for a reduction of the superintendencies north of Texas and east of the Rocky mountains to the number of three, making a change of the location and boundaries of the northern superintendency necessary, whenever, in the opinion of the President, such reduction should be proper. Circumstances have, however, prevented the carrying into effect of these treaties, and the Stockbridges are remaining in their old location, and the Menominees have been removed to a small tract in the northern part of this State.

The treaty with the Stockbridges in 1848 provided for their removal west of the Mississippi within two years, and their location upon seventy-two sections of land, in the selection of which they were to be consulted. Their removal was delayed on account of the Indian title not being

extinguished to the country to which they wished to be removed, and the lateness of the season after the Sioux treaty had been ratified, in 1852, and was not accomplished the present season for the want of an appropriation for their subsistence.

These Indians were at an early day advanced to a considerable degree of civilization, but their condition has not been materially improved since 1843; not so much on account of their inability or unfitness for improvement or cultivation as that of impracticable and ill-advised legislation, which has resulted in so many difficulties among themselves, and also with the white settlers with whom they live interspersed, that it seemed their settlement could only be effected by the removal of the Indians.

It is much to be regretted that their removal has been so long delayed, as it may be confidently expected that in a proper new location they will steadily improve in agriculture and the arts of civilization. A detailed statement of their condition has heretofore been forwarded to your office, in accordance with instructions of the 7th of June last.

By the treaty with the Menominees, made in 1848, their removal west of the Mississippi was contemplated, but from representations made to the department it was thought preferable to concentrate them on the Upper Wolf and Oconto rivers, in this State; and accordingly they were removed there in November of last year, and the consent of the legislature of Wisconsin to that arrangement was obtained. It was believed that their new location was better suited to their wants, and that they could be removed to none where they would be so little in the way of our white population. If they should be permitted to remain there, further legislation on the part of Congress will be necessary to provide for their educational and agricultural improvement, for the erection of a grist and saw-mill, a manual labor school, and the employment of other means of education. It is represented that the Menominees are now, more than ever before, inclined to acquire agricultural habits, and it is anticipated that proper efforts to improve their condition by educating the rising generation will be rewarded by beneficial results. I shall shortly visit them, and will then have an opportunity to judge better of the propriety of their location and the means requisite for their improvement. It would be desirable that the question of their permanent location should be settled as soon as practicable, as uncertainty retards their progress and is a great detriment to the tribe.

The tribe of Oneidas in this State are cultivating to a considerable extent the lands on their reservation, and require but little supervision on the part of the officers of the government, further than the disbursement of their educational and annuity funds.

All of which, together with a statement of the number of Indians within the State of Wisconsin, is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HUEBSCHMANN,

Superintendent Northern Superintendency.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

GREEN BAY, *September, 1853.*

SIR: Since entering upon the duties of this sub-agency, on the 28th May last, I have twice visited all the tribes within its jurisdiction, and spent some days with the Menominees.

The Stockbridges, since the treaty in 1846, have been very much unsettled, and are retrograding in their condition as agriculturists, consequently they are becoming destitute and unhappy. This state of things must continue until their affairs are settled, and they become permanently located. The school I found in a very prosperous condition, under their competent and industrious teacher, Mr. Slingerland, a native Stockbridge. For a more particular account of schools, I beg leave to refer you to an abstract accompanying this report.

As the affairs of the Stockbridge Indians are now in course of arrangement by the department, I presume it is unnecessary for me to give a more particular report at this time.

The Oneidas, as a nation, are quietly and steadily advancing in all the essentials of civilization. Their patches of cultivated land are becoming farms, and many of their old log-houses are giving place to good, substantial frame ones. They have under cultivation 2,750 acres of land, and their stock and farming implements consist of 129 horses, 170 oxen, 160 cows, 420 hogs, 83 ploughs, and 60 wagons and carts. From the use of these they derive ample support, independent of the chase. In their religious worship they are divided nearly equally into two parties, each of which has a neat and commodious church, where they meet to worship every Sunday. The first christian party are Protestant Episcopalians, and are furnished with a missionary by the board of missions of that church.

The second are Methodists, and are furnished by the Methodist conference. Each of the parties have a school separate from the other, where the common branches of an English education are taught.

The school under the supervision of Mr. Roqua, of the second christian party, I found in a very flourishing state, while the other is languishing for the want of a competent teacher. This difficulty will be remedied from and after the 1st of October. The Oneidas have blacksmiths and carpenters of their own people, who do all the work required in those branches of mechanism.

The Menominees were removed to their present territory in November of last year. The short time they have resided on their lands, and the unfavorable circumstances attending their removal, render it impossible, in this report, to give any satisfactory information in regard to their advancement in agricultural knowledge and pursuits. Laboring under almost every form of discouragement and disappointment, they have been able to make but slow progress in the arts of civilization, and they are now despairing of any improvement, unless the change in the head of the government shall bring with it a stricter adherence to justice and the claims of humanity. Their annuity payment last year being delayed until November, that portion of the tribe which still follow the chase was prevented, by the ice and snow, from moving

their families to their hunting grounds; and the scanty supply of provisions furnished under the contract for their removal, together with the freezing up and consequent loss and detention of their provisions during removal of the agricultural bands, has been the cause of great suffering and destitution, among the whole nation, during the past winter and summer, from the effects of which they have not yet recovered, and on account of which they have hoped their annuities this year would be paid earlier, so as to relieve their present distress, and enable them to return to their homes before the cold weather shall close the waters against them. Oshkosh, the head chief, said to me in August, when asking permission to go away to gather rice: "You are aware, I have no doubt, of our present situation of starvation; we have never been so poor and destitute of provisions as we are this year, after the solemn promise of the agents of the government made to us to effect our removal. It was well understood, when we acceded to the proposition of the government to remove, that we were to be supplied a whole year with provisions, but, as it happened, the provisions lasted only about six months; and even our three thousand dollars of provisions of last year are gone." In this melancholly condition I find the Menominees at the present time.

The map accompanying this report exhibits the location of the different tribes within this sub-agency; the distance from each other and from Green Bay, the location of the agency building.

The Stockbridges are settled along and near the shore of Winnebago Lake. The Oneidas occupy both sides of the stream called Duck creek, which flows entirely through their country from southwest to northeast.

The Menominee tract is divided nearly equally into two parts, which are separated from north to south by Oconto river. These two divisions are very distinctly marked—that on the east being heavily timbered with pine and maple in about equal proportions, the pine being of the very best quality for lumbering purposes, and the maple affording extensive facilities for manufacturing sugar, the land also being of the best quality for farming; while that portion on the west is a succession of dry sandy ridges, unfit for cultivation, and only thinly timbered with oak and spruce, with the exception of some narrow pine groves and sugar maple bottoms bordering the Wolf river on the extreme west boundary of the tract. The only redeeming quality which this portion of the tract possesses is the numerous beautiful small lakes, or ponds, of clear pure water, which are to be found within sight of each other for many miles in extent. These lakes abound in fish, and afford great relief to the Indians settled about them. Unfortunately, I think, for all concerned, the late superintendent selected this, the southwest corner, as the location for the farms, shops, and school-houses, the soil being too light and dry.

The labor expended on such a soil by new beginners would only result in disappointment. The fruits of this summer's toil have verified in many instances my opinion in this respect; and the forty acres fenced and planted in corn by the late superintendent, as an experiment, will yield but little more than the seed. Already have several of the agricultural party expressed a desire to settle near the Oconto Falls, where there is every facility for comfortable and prosperous farming operations.

The blacksmith shops are within two and a half miles of each other in the southwest corner of the tract, while nearly one-half of the Indians are living from twelve to twenty miles from that part, subjecting them to great inconvenience.

The shops and dwellings for the smiths are loosely and cheaply built, affording but poor protection against the severe winters of this climate.

The temporary buildings used for the schools, and the dwelling of Mrs. Dousman, the female teacher, and her daughter, are unfit for the purposes for which they are occupied, and it is hoped that better ones will soon be erected.

There are two saw-mills on the tract, their location being designated on the map. They are good mills, in good repair, and owned and kept in operation by persons who squatted on the lands several years ago.

If these lands should be receded to the Menominees, I would recommend that these mills be purchased at a fair valuation for their benefit, as provided in the treaty, as both of them can be bought, and grist-mills erected in them, within the amount of the appropriation.

A large portion of the Menominees—nearly one-half—are now turning their attention to agriculture, and some of the young men are desirous of learning the blacksmith and carpenter's trades; and all are becoming convinced that the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood must be their ultimate resort. Entertaining these feelings they have no desire to move again. They are satisfied with the location made for them, and hope that the government will confirm it to them forever.

Having been broken up by their recent removal, the agricultural bands are nearly destitute of everything necessary to carry on their operations. Having no provender during the last winter, their cattle have nearly or quite all disappeared. This summer they have, under my direction, cured an abundance of hay to keep whatever amount of cattle may be given them this fall. They are temperate and industrious; and many of them who selected patches of bottom land have raised very good crops of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables. They are very much opposed to the introduction of spirituous liquors within their territory, either by their own people or by the whites; and I have made it my special duty to provide against it with all the means in my power.

I would call the attention of the department to the situation of the agency property at this place. The buildings not having been occupied for several years past are falling to decay and becoming worthless. To repair them and rebuild the fences will require an outlay of at least one hundred and fifty dollars. This is, however, not *needed*, as I am occupying my own dwelling. I suggest it for the purpose of preventing the house and ground from going entirely to ruin.

The blacksmiths, so far as I have been able to ascertain from the Indians themselves, have performed their duties satisfactorily, so far as doing their work is concerned.

All of which is very respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. SUYDAM,
Sub-agent, Green Bay.

HON. FR. HUEBSCHMANN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern Superintendency.

STOCKBRIDGE, WISCONSIN, September 3, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a brief report of my school kept the summer past.

Whole number of different scholars in attendance, thirty-five; greatest number at any one time, thirty-three; average number, twenty. 1st class in Rey's large arithmetic commenced federal money, and proceeded through compound interest; 2d class commenced miscellaneous examples under the four first rules, and have now finished vulgar fractions. 1st class in Rey's 2d arithmetic (mental) began the book, and have gone through it once, and are now upon a review; 2d class commenced the same some time after, and have now proceeded half way through. A class of eight in Brown's grammar have also finished or passed through the book once, and are now upon a review; quite good in parsing. A class in Comstock's philosophy have advanced about two-thirds through. 1st class in geography, (Olney's,) having finished North America, are now upon South America; 2d class in Mitchell's small geography are about two-thirds through. Eight have had time to attend writing, besides their studies, who have made good proficiency. The readers used are McGuffey's readers, from the 1st to the 4th, which have been read through once by the several classes, and are now being read the second time. Besides these, two classes commenced their letters, who are now reading in words of two syllables.

Had the children been punctual in their attendance they would have been far more advanced. This want of regular attendance has been caused by the want of interest in the parents, by the common practice here of sending children to pick berries, and by the poverty of some families whose children are either destitute of food or clothing.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, *Teacher.*

Hon. J. V. SUYDAM,

U. S. Sub Indian Agent.

No. 14.

Abstract of school reports.

September, 1853.

Stockbridge school—Jeremiah Slingerland, teacher; average number of scholars in attendance, 20; greatest number, 35.

Studies pursued: spelling, reading, writing, geography, grammar, arithmetic, and natural philosophy.

I have examined this school personally, and with a great deal of satisfaction. The different studies are thoroughly explained, and apparently well understood by the scholars. I enclose the teacher's report.

Oncida schools—First Christian party, Susannah Loft, teacher; average number of scholars, 15; greatest number, 35.

Studies pursued: the simplest branches of the English language. But little interest is kept up in this school by the teacher, and I have found her poorly qualified for the station.

From the Rev. Mr. Requa, teacher of the second Christian party, I have not received any report. I have visited the station twice, once during a vacation and once on a Saturday. I examined the school-house, books, writing books, &c., of the scholars, which showed considerable advancement. The studies pursued are spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Menominee schools—Rev. F. J. Bondicut and Mrs. Dousman, teachers; average number of scholars, boys 34, girls 30; greatest number in all, 70. The principal studies are spelling, reading, writing, and geography, in all which branches the scholars have made considerable progress. I visited the schools and heard the large scholars read, and examined their writing and their lessons in geography and map drawing.

This school labors under a disadvantage. The teachers have been brought up and educated in a foreign tongue; speak and pronounce the English language very imperfectly. This is the case particularly in regard to the male teacher. In other respects his teaching and his influence have had a very excellent and beneficial effect upon the character and conduct of a large class of this tribe.

JOHN V. SUYDAM,
Sub-agent, Green Bay.

No. 15.

MINNESOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,
Saint Paul, September 14, 1853.

SIR: I have had the honor heretofore to transmit from this office reports from the Indian agents under this superintendency.

I beg leave to give my views of the future regulations necessary in the Indian department in this Territory.

The Chippewas.

1st. The Indian title ought, by all means, to be extinguished to the mining region of Lake Superior, and to all lands east of the Mississippi. The immense mineral wealth of that region, under the control of our enterprising countrymen, should not be overlooked. The Indians are daily being impressed with its great value, and every year it will be more and more difficult to purchase it at a reasonable rate.

2d. This tribe should be concentrated as soon as possible, and the "Pillagers" put under annuities to prevent their wandering and marauding habits.

I respectfully call your attention to the very interesting report of the Chippewa agent on this subject.

3d. The Chippewas must be paid by the 1st or 10th of September, or their annuities, as heretofore, will prove a curse instead of a blessing to those living on Lake Superior.

4th. If their goods and provisions could be here by the 20th of July,

they can be transported by steamboat above the Falls of St. Anthony, within 30 miles of the agency.

5th. If they are not paid before October, they lose their fall hunts, which are far more valuable to these people than government provisions, as they now receive them.

6th. If the object of the government is to civilize them, they *must* be concentrated west of the Mississippi, and near their agent, their school, and their missionaries; they are now more scattered than any tribe in this Territory. The Pillager bands of Chippewas are warlike, and, not being annuity Indians, are doubly more troublesome, living as they do among those drawing annuities.

The Sioux.

The doubtful tenure by which this tribe hold their supposed reservation is well understood by their chiefs and headmen, and is beginning to give deep dissatisfaction, and throwing daily more and more obstacles in the way of their removal; this reservation will not be wanted by white men for many years:

1st. Because there is not wood, or timber, or coal, sufficient for the purposes of civilization, except immediately on the St. Peter's and its tributaries. From near the vicinity of the new agency there commences a vast prairie of more than one hundred miles in extent, entirely destitute of timber; and I feel confident we never shall be able to keep any very large number of them at their new agency, or near there. It may be, by using with care and economy their agricultural fund, that inducements can be held out to keep more and more each year within the reach of the agency.

2d. Already the fund set apart for the removal and subsistence the first year of the Sissetons and War-pa-tons has been expended, and all their provisions eaten up; \$17,000 and upwards has already been expended by Governor Ramsey, and one year in advance of the time fixed by the treaty for their removal. This expenditure was made while he was getting them to sign the Senate amendments to the treaty of July 23, 1861, which they were very reluctant to do, and which not more than half the *chiefs* have ever signed yet. These Indians want the government to confirm this reservation to them for a term of years. I would recommend that this be done as the only means to satisfy them, and humanity demands it. I recommend that the payments be made earlier, so as to give them their usual time for going on their fall hunts for a winter's supply of buffalo and deer. The supplies *must* be here sooner than heretofore, because the agency is now removed 200 miles further off, and for the further reason, that after the 1st August no steamboat can be got up to the new agency, and land transportation is extremely difficult and extravagantly expensive.

The Winnebagoes.

This tribe have until lately been extremely discontented, and have never remained in the country set apart for them, under the treaty of 1846, permanently. The treaty of 1846 pledged the honor and solemn faith of our government to give them a home suitable to their "wants

and wishes." By the exchange lately made with them, by order of the government, through agent Fletcher and myself, they are much pleased, or at least they profess to be. Their new home on Crow river will, in my judgment, give them permanent satisfaction. I take this occasion to say, that this exchange has caused some persons, for party purposes, and others because a difference in money was not given them to pay old debts, to be dissatisfied. They talk and reason like the government had no right to its own soil, nor the Indians any claim to protection by the government, notwithstanding the pledged faith of the government by the 3d article of the treaty of 1846. These men making complaints against the treaty are residing on the Mississippi, where they can go on the west side and make what they call claims, and thus cut the good timber off government lands and convert them to purposes of commerce, &c., without being actual settlers.

But I should remark that this opposition to this exchange with the Winnebagoes is very insincere. They don't want to lose the distribution of the large Indian annuity annually, yet they want them off the Mississippi river, so they can get full access to the timber of its banks. They don't care what becomes of the unfortunate Indian so they can have things arranged to cater to their cupidity. But this complaint only comes from a few, and is hardly worth the notice I have seen proper to take of it. The exchange made *ought by all means to be confirmed.*

This exchange was made without the *disinterested* interference of traders and speculators, some of whom have no other care for the red man than to fatten on his ignorance and frailty. I know what I say, and mean what I say.

In the annual report of the Winnebago agent, for 1852, he strongly recommends this exchange of country, and appeals to the pledged faith of our government, made in the 3d article of the treaty of 1846; depicts the calamities and difficulties consequent upon its not being done before then; but now, under a new and different administration, he and some friends affect to oppose it. Governor Ramsey recommended it strongly, and said the forks of Crow river were supposed to be seventy miles, when, in truth, it is only fifteen miles, or less, by land. This error he made for want of proper information on the subject, of course. The Hon. S. B. Lowry, in his report to me on this subject, says the Winnebago Indians cannot be kept off the Mississippi river without the government uses force to keep them back; to use force would lead to far worse consequences than any possible event, he feared, by letting them have a small strip on that river. I affirm to the government that the best protection that can possibly be given to the frontier people, from the Indian depredations, is to let the agency, school-houses, blacksmith-shops, farms, missions, and traders, be in front on the Mississippi river, and the Indians back. Thus the agent will be within reach of the settlements, and can keep the Indians back. Without this, Indians will roam about at will; and it is not so much the fault of the Indian, because they are invited over to the white settlements to trade.

The land they have got is only fit for Indians, except perhaps a strip on the Mississippi river, and some prairies. The land they give the government is by far the most valuable to the white man. The Crow river

country abounds in wild rice in great abundance, and bountifully supplied with game. They therefore cannot say, hereafter, that the government has not given them a country of their *own choice*. For the reason that this administration has done what the last tried to do, but failed, you may perhaps hear a few of these persons complain that the Winnebagoes are being brought too near them. This is a shameless excuse, when one year ago the same men asked it to be done. Therefore, should the government refuse to confirm the exchange, I here say, the Winnebagoes are disintegrated forever, and must become shortly mere wandering trespassers, without hope, for all future time. They feel that the government solemnly promised it to them in the treaty of 1846; and if any *civilized* nation of the world held such a pledge by treaty from us, we would not degrade ourselves before the world so much as to permit it to be insinuated that we refused to comply with it. These Indians "know their rights," but *they dare not maintain them* like great nations with whom we have treaty relations would do.

I take great pleasure in referring you to the able report of agent Fletcher on various subjects connected with his agency; and I take great pleasure in saying of him that he is pre-eminently fitted for his station—honest, faithful, and of strict integrity; and let me say, that an honest man, as Indian agent, is the only safeguard to these children of nature. The Winnebagoes say of Gen. Fletcher, "well, we are glad he is back to us; he will scold us sometimes, *but he will not steal.*"

My recommendations are found in the first part of this report, briefly stated. If I string out this report it will not be read, and perhaps ought not.

I have the honor to say that agent Herriman and agent Murphy are both honest, faithful, and capable. Agent Murphy has by far the most onerous duties to perform of any agent under my superintendency.

The facts proven in the investigation of alleged frauds against ex-Governor Ramsey justify me, in this report, in saying that, although the treaties of 1851 declared that \$275,000 for the Sissetons and Wahpa-toan Sioux, and \$220,000 for the Medawa-Kautoan and Wapacooty Sioux should be "paid to the chiefs as they in open council should request," and the chiefs of these bands did, in open council, request again and again of Gov. Ramsey that the said money should be paid to them in their own hands; *yet it was not so paid*, but mostly paid to their traders, against their protests and remonstrances, made known in every way an Indian can make anything known to government agents. Therefore, it is not remarkable to hear deep and bitter murmuring by them against the treatment they think they have received; and I shall feel it my duty, at some future time, to ask you to let a *very few* of these chiefs come to see the President on this matter.

I can only carry out the treaty, and remove them to their new homes, where they are going with a deep-seated conviction that they have been wronged.

I am, with high regard, your obedient servant,

W. A. GORMAN,

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington city, D. C.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,

September 8, 1853.

SIR : In accordance with instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report. In consequence of the short time intervening since my arrival (on June 6) at this agency, the report will not be as full, perhaps, as desirable.

The agency dwelling having been burnt a few months previous to my arrival, I am obliged to occupy as a residence an old dilapidated log building hardly fit for a stable.

I found three log buildings designed for an office and council room, warehouse and provision warehouse, each without floors, and two of them without roofs or windows; consequently there was no place in which to store the annuity goods and provisions. The provisions were already beginning to arrive. To save the government from loss, you, sir, under date of July 24, instructed me to make such additions to the warehouse on the most economical plan as would secure the object desired; which has been done at an expense of about five hundred dollars—the lumber had to be hauled twenty-nine miles. This expense has been incurred without any funds to meet it, but it was absolutely necessary. In a communication which I made to you on the subject, (July 5,) I estimated that \$3,000 or \$3,500 would cover the expense of erecting an agency dwelling and complete the warehouses. I respectfully request the department to make such an appropriation.

There are farms opened at this agency at Gull lake, Mill lac, Sandy lake, and Red lake.

At this agency there are three hundred acres under fence, and from two hundred and fifty-two acres crops have been raised the past season. On my arrival here I found over one-third of the farm occupied by whites.

Believing that whites had no rights on an Indian farm, I claimed and have taken one-third of the crops as soon as harvested.

About twenty acres have been cultivated by the Indians—raising corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, watermelons, &c., &c. The balance of the farm has been cultivated by the employés. The crops have exceeded my expectations, particularly the rutabagas. Notwithstanding the seed was put in late, (I being obliged to send to Galena for seed,) there will be at least 28,000 bushels raised, from sixty acres seeded.

Of potatoes, 3,000 bushels from 10 acres.

oats	1,000	"	"	35	"
corn	500	"	"	15	"
beans	30	"	"	2	"

The farm at Gull lake comprises about 30 acres, which is cultivated by the Indians, aided very materially by the Rev. Mr. Breck, an Episcopal missionary stationed at that place; his report is herewith submitted.

At Mill lac thirty acres are under cultivation by a stationed farmer; the crops are good, consisting of corn, potatoes, rutabagas, &c., &c.

At Sandy lake is a farm of thirty acres, cultivated by the Indians, aided by the Rev. Mr. Sprates.

The above farms were all opened and fenced by funds appropriated by the general government.

At Red lake is a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. This farm is in latitude $48^{\circ} 15'$ north. About one hundred acres are cultivated by the Indians. The land, which is very heavily timbered, is first cleared by the Indians, and then broken up by the missionaries' teams; after the first year it is cultivated by the hoe alone.

The Rev. S. G. Wright, a missionary stationed at that point, (to whom much credit is due for his disinterested labors among the Indians,) informs me that for eight years past they have raised large crops of winter wheat, and that forty-five bushels to the acre they consider comparatively a small crop; that he has measured the product of one acre of shelled corn, (small white flint,) seventy-two bushels, and that fifty bushels is an average crop. Their usual crops are wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, squashes, pumpkins, &c.

The Indians residing at this point do not receive annuities.

The custom has been at this agency to appoint four farmers at a salary of \$500 per year, leaving but \$1,000 per year with which to purchase seed, agricultural implements, lumber, nails, glass, harness, stock, and other minor articles, and to pay for extra hands during spring, harvesting and haying.

Again, two carpenters are provided for by the treaties, but not one dollar for the purchase of lumber, nails, glass, &c., &c., each of which articles, when purchased, must be paid for from the above-mentioned fund.

I would suggest that but one or two regular farmers be employed—as men, when required, can be hired at \$30 or \$35 per month. This plan will relieve the agent from much vexation, and be of much more benefit to the Indians; and if not otherwise instructed I shall adopt the above plan, as I can then keep the two carpenters profitably employed, carry on the farm at much less expense, furnish the Indians with more seed, &c., &c.

The buildings required here are an agent's dwelling, school and boarding-house, workshops, store-house and barn; the lumber for which, as at present, will have to be hauled twenty-nine miles, or sawed by hand, which would cost forty dollars per thousand feet. (The school, boarding and store-house and workshops, will be built out of the school fund.)

A number of the Indians have requested of me to build them houses with cellars, so that they could save their crops from the depredations of the Pillagers and others who do not farm.

In view of the probable erection of the above-mentioned buildings, I respectfully suggest, that if a saw-mill were to be built here, it would save at least one-half of the expense of the buildings, to say nothing of the future advantage it would be to the Indians. Five thousand dollars would erect a saw-mill and all the other buildings required not connected with the school. There is a fine mill site within one mile of the agency, surrounded by magnificent pines in quantity sufficient to last the Indians fifty years.

In calling your attention to the enclosed report of the Rev. S. Hall, permit me to remark, that government and religious societies have expended vast sums of money in endeavoring to civilize the Indians. To carry out this beneficent design, the aid of the schoolmaster has been sought. Books have been printed in the Indian languages; children have been boarded in white families far removed from the Indian country; they have been sent to colleges, and other seminaries of learning; they have been taken into the families of the missionary, carefully instructed from books, taught by both "precept and example" the benefits of education; but has one Indian prejudice or superstition been eradicated from their minds, has one custom been changed, has one vice been conquered?

The pious missionary spends his life of thirty, forty, or even fifty years, among the wild Indians, far from the home of his youth and friends, enduring without a murmur nameless privations and unnumbered hardships—dies; his place is immediately filled by another equally jealous, equally patient, equally hopeful; influenced by the same motives, the good of the "poor Indian," hoping that he will soon see, nay fancying that he does see, the germ from the seed long since planted; believing that his long-continued disinterested efforts must, and soon will, be crowned with success; but soon, alas! too soon his fancies, hopes, expectations, all, all are blasted. The youth from whom much has been expected, from his docile manners, his quick apprehension, retentive memory, and astonishing facility with which he acquired a knowledge of the English language, of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, &c., suddenly becomes a loathsome drunkard, a proficient gambler, despised alike by his white and red brethren. This is not always the case, but it is in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred; the book-educated Indian is the most dissipated among them.

What, then, must all efforts cease, and they left to pursue their own course, permitted to remain, in a civilized land, monuments of man's inability to tame his fellow man?

Why not try some new plan; try a manual labor school: not the old mission system under the name of manual labor, but a new plan, a manual labor school in fact? I conceive a manual labor school to be one in which labor is made the primary, and books a secondary, consideration.

The prevalent idea out of the Indian country is, that it is all important to learn the Indian to read; experience has taught those long in the Indian country that nothing is more fallacious.

The first and most important operation is to induce them to discard their own and adopt the dress of the whites; they are then prepared to labor.

Where is there a better field than at this agency for a trial to be made?

The Chippewas are anxious to learn; many of them have adopted the dress of the whites. All of their women that can get the material, make their dresses after the pattern of the white women. A large proportion of their children wear long dresses, or coats and pants. A portion then of this tribe are prepared to receive instruction in labor. Let their instructors be farmers, carpenters, wheelwrights and black-

smiths; put the boys in the various shops; to learn the use of tools, let them make cradles, sleds, miniature wagons, anything, that will please them, or excite their attention, until they can be gradually brought under restraint in whatever department they may be employed; let the females be taught to cut and make (of materials given them or purchased out of the school fund) their own and the boys' clothes after the pattern of the whites; allow no Indian dresses to be made in the school, or worn by the scholars; learn them to wash, bake, knit, make soap and candles; to reside in houses, sleep on bedsteads, eat at tables, on plates, with knives and forks; in fact, gradually civilize them; give them weekly or semi-weekly rations, as an encouragement to them, and an inducement to their parents to support the schools. As they grow up and improve in labor, they will forget their fathers' prejudices. Let books be a secondary consideration, except to those who are too young to handle tools.

You can induce an Indian to change his customs with provisions sooner than in any other way, or by any other means.

The idea of having a teacher, and then a superintendent over him to learn an Indian boy how to read, looks to me like a general officer, commanding in the centre of the grand prairie, forming a hollow square with a single private.

I believe that the school fund should be expended so as to benefit the Indians. I conceive a manual labor school, with practical mechanics as teachers, and the agents only for superintendents, would be most conducive to that result.

If there is any one thing more than another which I wish to urge on the attention of the department, it is early payments to the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior. It is now the 8th of September, the time that the payment should be made, and at the last advices the goods had not yet arrived at St. Paul, nor have I heard anything of their annuity money. This tribe of Indians are differently situated from any other; their only mode of conveyance is by canoes; some of them have to come over four hundred miles; their annuities are small, and if navigation closes before they return from payment, they not only lose all their annuities, but their canoes, and many of them die of starvation by the way; and those who get to their homes are worse off than when they started to receive their pay. This destroys the influence of both the superintendent of Indian affairs and the agent, as the Indians, to some considerable extent, hold these officers responsible for matters of this kind. The following extract from a letter, from the Lake Superior chiefs and headmen, will inform you more fully of their wishes on this subject:

FOND DU LAC, *July 11, 1853.*

DEAR FATHER: We, the chiefs and headmen of Lake Superior, take this opportunity of representing to you the inconvenience and suffering in having late payments.

Ever since the agency has been removed to Crow-wing we have suffered wonderfully, by losing our canoes, goods, and provisions; we were obliged to leave them, and wade in the snow to our homes in a state of beggary. We do hope our new father will hear and relieve

us. We hope to see you at the next payment, when we will say more to you, and have you help your red children.

SHIN-GUP,
NON-GON-AT,
AU-E-MOS-ONG,
COE-OBBE-CIEN,
and eighteen headmen.

Not only are early payments of particular importance to the Indians of Lake Superior, but to those also known as Mississippi Indians, as they wish to depart on their fall and winter hunts early in October. The payment should be made at latest by the 15th September.

Another matter that I deem of not only vast importance to the well-being of the Indians, but likewise to the interest of the Territory of Minnesota—that is, the government should purchase the lands owned by the Chippewas east of the Mississippi river.

The whole country about Lake Superior is a mineral country. It is said by geologists, who have given the country a thorough examination, that by far the richest portion of it is in possession of the Indians. Whites are constantly trespassing on these lands, which is a continued source of vexation to the agent, and engenders a bad state of feeling among the few Indians scattered over that vast extent of country.

Again: from Sandy Lake north to the line of the British possessions, and from the Mississippi river east to near Lake Superior, is one almost unbroken vast forest of magnificent pine timber. Pah-kay-yah-mah falls (north of Sandy lake) affords a water power superior to the falls of St. Anthony.

The southern country bordering on the Mississippi river depends in a great measure, and soon will entirely, on Minnesota for lumber.

The Indians are anxious for a treaty; game is every year diminishing; furs are getting scarce; their annuities are very small; the chiefs and many of the Indians appreciate their condition as individuals and as a tribe. The land must soon be occupied by the whites, who are almost daily encroaching upon it from all parts of the Union. A treaty now could be made on favorable terms; every season that the matter is procrastinated it will be more difficult.

It would be advantageous to the Indians, as—

1st. It would confine them within a narrow compass, and thus as it were force civilization upon them, and render them more easily controlled by the officers of the government.

2d. It would give them larger annuities, a large civilization fund with which to build houses, open farms, &c., &c., &c.

3d. It would include the Pillager bands as annuity Indians, as the Indians removed from east of the Mississippi would be removed upon lands claimed by the Pillagers.

The Pillagers receive no annuities; hence the superintendent or agent can exercise no control over them. All the depredations that have been committed within this agency since my arrival have been committed by portions of these bands.

It would be of great advantage to the people, as—

1st. It would bring into market an immense copper region of incal-

culable value. Mining can be carried on north of the St. Louis river at much less expense, with much larger returns, than the present operations on the southern shore of Lake Superior.

2d. It would bring into market an immense pine region, superior in quantity and quality to any in the western country; a matter that is of great importance, considering with what rapidity this northwest corner is filling up with the "hardy sons of toil." It would be carrying out and almost completing what has long been the policy of the government, to remove and concentrate the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. HERRIMAN,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency W. A GORMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, M. T.

No. 17.



CHIPPEWA MISSION AT GULL LAKE,
September 6, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Agreeably with your request, and for the sake of the poor Indian, I gladly embrace the opportunity of making an informal report to the civil authorities in charge of and administering Indian affairs in the Territory of Minnesota.

The Gull Lake mission originated in the belief that there was some remedy in religion and civilization for the paganism and barbarism of the red man. We had evidence enough in history and before us in the country that the mere mechanism of the school-room was insufficient of itself to effect this. Having had charge of a manual laboring school upwards of ten years for young men, amongst whom were Indian youths who, in the course of four years, learned house-building and other mechanical arts, as also the breaking up of the virgin soil, driving their five or six yoke of cattle without help of the white, we were led to believe others might be taught the same, and far better, amidst their own people.

But not to make my words tiresome, let me here state that the first year of our labor has seen the Indian man of grey hairs, and the middle-aged man, the women, and many children, engaged in work so constantly, day after day, and week after week, numbering already months of the coldest and of the hottest weather, that those who have been eye-witnesses of these facts are ready to concede that the Indian may become civilized.

The past winter averaged twenty-five to forty persons daily engaged in clearing wood-land, whilst about two hundred different Indians have wrought during the year in one form or another of the domestic and civilized life. A few log-houses have been erected through their own exertions under the direction of the mission carpenter, and several acres of land have been brought under cultivation.

At the first, all the Indians begged; but after becoming acquainted with the rule of the mission, to give nothing without a compensation, they willingly commenced work, and have continued it up to the present time. They have wrought for clothing as well as for food, and have, in several instances, already adopted the habit of the whites. This makes work come easy to them; whereas the blanket is a great hindrance to the free exercise of the limbs.

Our school is in the field and in the shop, and in the house far more than in the school-room, and embraces all classes, old and young, male and female. The field is the plantation, at first principally intended for the growth of vegetables, which the Indians cultivate under our direction. This is in addition to their own several private patches of corn and potatoes. The shop and the log-house they build for themselves, and when built, it is still the various articles of household furniture, or farming implements, which they are taught to supply for themselves and the house, and the domestic life; wherein cooking, washing and ironing, sewing, knitting, and preparing their own clothing, are the things taught there.

The school of the field, the shop, and domestic life, occupies old and young six hours per day; whereas the learning of letters in the school-room does but two, and confined to the English tongue. We would endeavor to make them men, in order effectually to make them Christians. Thus far the mission has succeeded beyond our best hopes of what would be possible short of three or five years, especially with the adult portion of the Indians.

Our support, as a mission, is derived wholly from the interest we can awaken abroad in behalf of the reformation and civilization of the red-man. There is no board of missions or society assisting us, apart from the individual members of the Protestant Episcopal church, whom we may arouse to a sense of duty to the aborigines of our country. Our mission family is as follows:

Rev. James Lloyd Breck, missionary.

Mrs. Wells, matron.

Miss Mills and Miss Allen, teachers of domestic life.

Mr. John Johnson, interpreter.

Mr. John Parker, carpenter.

Mr. Abira Richardson, farmer.

Mr. Charles Selsrig and Albert Wells, teachers of gardening, &c.

Also the wife of the farmer, and a female over the culinary department of the mission, render efficient help in the civilization of the Indian women.

It is intended the coming winter to pay such attention to the Ojibwa language, as well as the manners and habits of the nation, as will enable us to send out a portion of our household to the new mission station at Otter Tail lake, where we are now building a mission-house and preparing to break up land in the spring.

I cannot close these remarks without observing to you the monstrous evil and hindrance to us in the way of benefiting the Indian that we find in the fire-water. That continues to pour into the Indian territory,

notwithstanding all the several penal laws enacted by the general government prohibiting it.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES LOYD BRECK.

Maj. D. B. HERRIMAN,

Ind. Agent for the Chippewas of Mississippi and Lake Superior.

No. 18.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, Sept. 8, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the schools and mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Chippewa Indians, for the year preceding this date:

At the commencement of the year the board had two stations among the Chippewas—one at Lapointe, and the other at Bad river, on Lake Superior.

The following persons have been employed as missionaries, teachers, and assistants:

At the Lapointe station: Rev. S. Hall, missionary; Charles Pulsifer, teacher of the school; Henry Blatchford, interpreter and native assistant; Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Pulsifer.

At the Bad River station: Rev. L. H. Wheeler, missionary; Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Abby Spooner.

The school at Lapointe was under the tuition of Mr. Pulsifer until his removal to this place in the early part of the summer. It was suspended after the first of March, from the time the Indians removed to their sugar camps. The whole number of scholars in attendance during the fall and winter was thirty-five; the average number of each day was nineteen. The studies pursued were reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, (mental and written,) history, and composition.

The school at Bad river has been principally taught by Miss A. Spooner. This school has been maintained with more regularity during most of the year than formerly, and attended by more scholars. Forty or more have been in attendance, more or less; but many have been very irregular in their attendance. The studies have been similar to those pursued in the school at Lapointe.

Since the removal of those formerly connected with the station at Lapointe to this place, the mission family of Bad river have gone there to reside temporarily, and have maintained a school there since the first of July last.

Manual Labor School.—I was informed in July, 1852, by J. S. Watrous, then agent for the Chippewas, that he was instructed by the Indian department to establish a manual labor school for the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi at this place, and was offered by him the superintendency of it. In September last I visited this place, and on examination thought it favorable for the location of such a school. In March last I arrived here and signed a contract with Mr. Watrous for the school for the term of seven years, by which I was to act as superintendent of it in behalf of the American Board of

Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Under this contract I immediately commenced preparations for erecting buildings and opening a farm preparatory to opening the school. I was subjected to unexpected delays on account of the difficulty of obtaining lumber, being under the necessity of waiting for a saw-mill to be erected, before lumber in sufficient quantities could be obtained for the buildings.

Early in July my family removed to this place, together with Mr. Pulsifer and Henry Blatchford, and their families. Mr. P. came to be employed as a teacher in the school, which we then anticipated would be opened early the present fall.

About the first of August I was informed that the contract was not confirmed at Washington, and that it had been submitted to Governor Gorman, superintendent of Indian affairs for Minnesota Territory, for his opinion with regard to it. He informed me that it would not have his approval without some modifications. Thus the matter stands at present. We are waiting for the decision of the department, ready to go on with the work we have began, and complete the buildings necessary for the accommodation of the school, as soon as we are furnished with the means. But one small building has yet been erected, which was designed for the temporary accommodation of a family, with the workmen who should be employed in the erection of other buildings, and afterwards to be used as a storage house and shop for the school establishment.

Some 70 acres of land have been broken for the use of the school—a sufficient quantity for its accommodation. We had made arrangements for obtaining lumber for the school buildings at considerable expense, not anticipating that any change would be required in the contract by the department, after having been in their hands over two months.

This derangement and consequent delay is subjecting us to much expense and inconvenience; and we would respectfully ask that we may have the decision of the department at their earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SHERMAN HALL,

Superintendent of the Manual Labor School, &c.

To Major D. B. HERRIMAN,

Agent for the Chippewa Indians.

No. 19.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *September, 10, 1853.*

SIR: The report which it becomes my duty to make of the present condition of the Winnebago agency and Indians will represent them in a condition far less prosperous and encouraging than that in which they were reported by my predecessor last year.

I am aware that a comparison of said reports will furnish no flattering comment on my ability and faithfulness as an Indian agent; still it will be borne in mind that the reported thrift, industry, temperance, advancement in civilization and general prosperity of these Indians for

two years past, remain to be reconciled with the enormous debt which they have, in the meantime, contracted, the dilapidated condition of their farms, the destruction of their houses and furniture, and the anticipation of a considerable portion of their annuity for the present year. And I find difficulty in reconciling the reports of my predecessor for two years past, that the Winnebagoes have committed no depredations, with the fact that claims for over four thousand dollars for depredations alleged to have been committed within that time are already pending against them. I find less difficulty in accounting for the fact, that although my predecessor disbursed over fifteen thousand dollars for buildings and improvements, and some six thousand six hundred dollars for teams, agricultural implements and labor, the aggregate value of the property turned over to him in 1851 far exceeded the value of the property which he turned over to me.

It is possible that the department and the public would obtain more correct information of the condition of the Indians and their affairs if competent persons were sent, annually, to inspect the different agencies; and it is not improbable, if agents were required to account strictly for crops raised by employés, that reports of astonishing crops, indicating great skill and industry in farming, would be somewhat curtailed.

The employés at this agency have, during the past summer, performed their duty, generally, in a commendable and satisfactory manner. The saw and grist-mill has not been in use; no logs were hauled in the winter, which is the only season in which pine lumber can be procured, and we have had no grain to grind. The miller, who is also a carpenter, has been employed in the shop. The improvements in building have been confined chiefly to repairs.

On my arrival at this agency, on the 11th of May, some sixty acres of land had been ploughed by the farmers employed. The Indians and half-breeds sowed forty acres with oats, and have subsequently sowed ten acres. They have also cultivated on the farms at this place one hundred and twelve acres in corn, fourteen acres in potatoes, two acres in rutabagas, and two acres in turnips. The farmers employed for the Indians commenced sowing oats on the 19th of May, and put in eighty-nine acres, which have yielded a good crop. They have also cultivated on the farms here forty-nine acres in corn, nineteen acres in potatoes, and twenty-five acres in rutabagas and turnips. The corn was planted late, and yields but an indifferent crop. The potatoes bid fair to be an excellent crop. One field, containing seventeen acres, was turned over to the superintendent of the school, in compliance with the school contract. One hundred acres of the farm on Watab prairie was ploughed in the spring, and most of it planted in corn and potatoes, and sowed in rutabagas and turnips, but the Indians there did not cultivate the crop, and it will not amount to much—the usual result of farming operations at that place.

The Winnebago school is at present conducted and supported by virtue of a contract entered into on the first day of January, 1853, by and between Alexander Ramsey, late superintendent of Indian affairs, and the Right Rev. Joseph Cretin, bishop of St. Paul. For information respecting the condition and management of said school, the depart-

ment is respectfully referred to the report of the superintendent, herewith transmitted. Said report does not contain all the information required by the contract to be furnished, but as the superintendent is absent, I am unable to supply the deficiency.

Owing to the present condition of this tribe, I find it impossible to furnish accurately the statement required by the 13th paragraph of the Revised Regulations, No. 3, for carrying into effect the act of June 30, 1834, organizing the Department of Indian Affairs. The probable number of Winnebagoes at the present time is 2,500, including half-breeds. Two years ago there were over 1,700 of the tribe living within their own country. The "suitable means" that were subsequently employed to bring the entire tribe within their own limits, have either not been employed or have failed to produce the desired result. On my arrival here, I found 176 of the tribe, including half-breeds, within the limits of their own country. A large proportion of those within the limits of the Territory have since been induced to return to their own land. At the present time there are about 300 Winnebagoes at this place, a few at Watab prairie and in that vicinity; the balance are hunting on Crow river, which, since the late treaty with them, they consider as their home.

The discontent of these Indians originates more with whites, who are interested in the disbursement of their annuities, than with the Indians themselves. Still, the discontent and dissatisfaction manifested in regard to their present home north of the Watab, has increased until it has become general, and pervades a majority of the tribe.

I cannot endorse all that has been promulgated by the public press in regard to the government not having acted in good faith with the Winnebagoes in providing them a home, as stipulated in the third article of the treaty of October 13, 1846. Their present home was selected by an agent of their own election, whose action they in council ratified and adopted as their own; and if they have not found said home in all respects suited to their habits, wants, and wishes, blame cannot justly be imputed to the government; and certainly the disposition recently manifested by the department to accommodate and satisfy those Indians, and the liberal offer made to extend their southern boundary to Sauk river, ought to satisfy even the Indians themselves that the government is not disposed to oppress or wrong them. Should the treaty recently made with the Winnebagoes be ratified, they cannot hereafter say that they have not a home of their own selection, or which they have not admitted to be adapted to their habits, wants, and wishes.

If assertions made by the public press are credited, it will be believed that the Winnebagoes are the most worthless, thieving, drunken, vagabond tribe of Indians under the protection of the government. Now, as national honor, as well as individual reputation, should be held sacred even by these Indians, I deem it my duty, as their agent, to defend them, as far as truth will warrant, against these aspersions on their character. That the Winnebagoes are intelligent as any Indians in the northwest, it is presumed no one will deny; that they are the most liberal and generous tribe in the west cannot be denied, although their generosity is frequently attributed to cowardice. It is well known to

those acquainted with Indian character that an Indian's propensity to fight depends much on habit. It is the policy of the agent for the Winnebagoes, in view of their interest, to discourage any disposition or preparation for war, and to encourage them to follow the peaceful pursuits of civilized life. That some few individuals among the Winnebagoes do not correctly appreciate the right of property is true, still, it is unjust that exceptions should in this case be made the rule; and it is believed that their ability to pay for stolen property is too often, in the absence of other testimony, construed into evidence that they ought to pay for it. That the Winnebagoes, like most Indians, are fond of whisky, is admitted; still they do not own distilleries, and they do not manufacture "fire-water." If the untutored Indian, prompted by appetite, yields to temptation which the white man, instigated by mercenary profit, lays in his path, let the white man remember that the sin will be laid at his own door, and cease to insult the degradation he has himself produced. When the efforts of Indian agents are sustained by public sentiment on our frontiers, then will there be hope of the moral reformation, improvement, and elevation of the red man.

The conductors of the press in this Territory, while publishing paragraphs calculated to make the Winnebagoes a byword and reproach among their white brothers throughout the country, would do well to remember that Minnesota, in her infancy, owed much of her prosperity to these same Winnebagoes; that they were the pioneers; that in their path the white man followed and settled the country; that the time is not forgotten when the suspension or postponement of a Winnebago annuity payment was considered a public calamity; and that, even now, the removal of the Winnebagoes from Minnesota would be considered a serious drawback on her prosperity.

I will here respectfully submit that, in my humble judgment, justice and public policy requires some amendment or modification of the 17th section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved June 30, 1834.

The reason assigned is this: that the operation of said law tends to encourage rather than suppress the offences which it is intended to remedy. If an Indian steals a horse from a white man, and is detected, he only pays to indemnify the owner a trifling *pro rata* amount, the same as each individual in the tribe. The criminal law is seldom or never enforced against the thief; and as he makes a speculation by theft, and does not suffer much in reputation among his tribe, it is rather matter of surprise than otherwise, and speaks well for the honesty of the Indian that such offences are not more frequent. The 16th section of said law provides that a conviction shall be had against a white man before he can be compelled to indemnify the Indian, or before the Indian can claim indemnity from the government. It is difficult to make the Indians understand why the same rule should not apply in both cases, still they would prefer to pay the indemnity without a criminal conviction. If the security of the citizen is deemed to require that the tribe should be held accountable for his loss or damage, I respectfully submit that an amendment to the said 17th section, to the effect that the offender should be made to refund his tribe, out of his share of annuity, the amount thus paid, would have a salutary influence in preventing offences of this

character. It is true that the Indians, in the exercise of their tribal rights, are left free to inflict this or any other punishment on such offenders, still they lack the moral courage to enact or enforce such law, while, at the same time, a majority of them would be glad to have such law enforced by the government agent.

The best and proper method for furnishing Indians with goods and merchandise beyond the amount furnished as annuity, depends much on the condition, intelligence, and business capacity of the tribe to be furnished. It is presumed that different regulations may be made applicable to different tribes, at the discretion of the department; and the suggestions here submitted on this subject will be considered as having reference to the tribe under my charge. The present license system is defective, inasmuch as it does not secure to the Indians at all times a supply of the articles they most need.

The doctrine that "trade will take care of itself" does not apply alike to the Indian and the white man. Said system does not protect the Indian from extortion in the price and imposition in the quality of goods. This is a defect. Again: said system is defective, in that it does not prevent the Indians from contracting ruinous debts, whereby the traders acquire an influence too often used to the prejudice of the Indian and the government. Taking it for granted that the present system will, in the main, be continued for the present, I respectfully suggest certain alterations in said system, which, it is believed, would operate, in some measure, to remedy the aforesaid defects.

The proposed alterations in, or rather additions to, the present regulations concerning trade, are as follows: 1st. The trader should not only be inhibited, as at present, from bringing into the country goods unsuitable for the Indian trade, but should be required to keep at all times on hand such articles as the department may direct. 2d. No trader should be allowed to credit an Indian except on the written order of the agent, which order should be drawn for specific articles, which articles the Indian could then procure of any licensed trader he chose to patronize; said order having been charged to the Indian by the agent, to be paid and cancelled at the next payment of annuity. The trader should be required to report quarterly to the agent the amount of his sales and credits, and an inventory of goods on hand. This would keep the department at all times informed of the condition of the Indian trade, prevent the accumulation of debts, and tend to prevent the Indians from going out of their own country and hanging about the establishments of border traders, to the annoyance of the citizens; for these unlicensed traders would not, under the operation of this regulation, venture to credit them.

Extortion in the price of goods, and the giving of bribes to Indians under any circumstances, should be sufficient cause for the revocation of a trader's license. The power to revoke licenses should be vested in the Indian agents, subject, of course, to the approval of the department.

When we contemplate the future of the red man, the conclusion is unavoidable, that civilization or extinction is his destiny. The westward progression of the white man will soon have so circumscribed his limits, that game will not be found to subsist him; consequently

he must subsist by agriculture or perish. The idea that the Indian cannot live and thrive under the restraints, usages, and habits of civilized life, is a mistake. Circumscribing the limits of the Indian's hunting ground is not prejudicial to his best interest, but the frequent removal of him from place to place is unfavorable to his civilization. It is to be hoped that the American people will consent to assign to the Indians a suitable portion of the fertile domain, which was once all their own, and where they may permanently, and unmolested, enjoy the fruits of their labor under the shield of our banner, to which they now look for protection, and on which they will, perhaps, ere long ask to be represented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. E. FLETCHER,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency W. A. GORMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, M. T.

No. 20.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Long Prairie, September 4, 1853.

In compliance with the orders from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which you have kindly transmitted to me, and in conformity with the articles of agreement entered into between the Right Rev. Bishop of St. Paul and the government, by Alexander Ramsey, ex-Governor of Minnesota, I hasten to furnish you with the annual report of the present state of the Winnebago school—its progress, its prospects, and its utility.

As the eight months preceding your appointment to the agency were so many months of disorder, destruction, and total neglect on the part of him who was in duty bound to represent to the Winnebagoes the justice, generosity, watchful care, and paternal affection of the government for them, so I cannot say that we have received from Mr. Fridley any aid in improving the well being of the Indian youth. On the contrary, it is with pain that, at the commencement of this report, I feel myself obliged to call your attention to the base and ungenerous opposition we met with from him.

In the early part of my superintendence he wished to place the members of his family in charge of the school. I was not willing to receive them as teachers, and he gave them salaries which they had not earned, and which were due to other persons. He withheld the payments necessary for the support of the school, and wholly deprived the scholars of the clothing which, according to custom, they were entitled to receive.

Since the first of January, when a new organization of the school was effected by the superintendent of Indian affairs, I have been

obliged to advance the funds for the payment of teachers and interpreters, for the purchase of provisions, clothing, books, &c.; and, owing to the wilfulness of the ex-agent, no compensation has yet been made for the funds thus advanced. This has proved a grievous inconvenience. It has placed me in innumerable difficulties, and subjected me to many embarrassments.

While on the subject of Mr. Fridley's opposition, I cannot refrain from alluding to the misstatements made in his last report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was there asserted that the Indians were formally opposed to the introduction of the Catholic religion among them. In my quality of Catholic missionary I have been surprised and grieved at such a statement, as I know with certainty that they have been extremely satisfied with the new arrangement, which places their school under Catholic direction. There were only two chiefs—Little Hill and the Prophet—who were impelled to make any opposition; and in this they were influenced by Mr. Fridley. But thanks to Divine Providence and the wise administration which governs us, the choice which has been made of you to govern the Winnebago nation is consoling; for at a former period you exerted your efforts for the welfare of the Winnebagoes with a zeal that proved highly successful.

Although, through the negligence of the former agent, the Winnebagoes succeeded in introducing great quantities of liquor into the neighborhood, yet a great deal of good continued to be effected in their midst by means of the school. The average number of scholars in daily attendance, from the first of October to the present time, has been sixty-two. It would certainly have been greater were it not for the reasons above stated, and for the difficulty which, last April, arose between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes. Owing to the menaces of the Chippewas the Winnebagoes were obliged to leave their territory.

The scholars were remarkable for their capability, application, and docility; consequently they have made great progress in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and geography; the little girls especially have acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of praise.

Nearly all those who were capable of frequenting the school have succeeded in learning to read and write well, and to sing. A great number of them have embraced the Christian religion, and make rapid progress in civilization. This is especially owing to the zeal and untiring care of the sisters of charity.

The boys and girls have been employed, also, in manual labor. During winter the boys were engaged in cutting wood for the school; in the spring they were placed under the direction of a skilful farmer, and were occupied in tilling and cultivating the school farm. The occupation of the girls was to make their own dresses and the clothes for the boys.

It is an indisputable fact, that when I undertook the charge of this school not one of the scholars could either read, write, or spell correctly. Had my efforts been seconded by him whose duty it was to aid me, still more good might have been effected. However, placing all confidence in the mercy of God, who cannot but aid in the civilization of these poor Indians, and in the honesty and uprightness of the

present democratic administration, I trust that our efforts will be crowned with the most desirable success.

I have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

FRANCIS DE TIVOLDI,

Superintendent of the Winnebago school.

HON. J. E. FLETCHER,

U. S. Indian Agent, Long Prairie, M. T

No. 21.

ST. PETER'S AGENCY, *September 10, 1853.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this agency on the 28th of May last.

After making the necessary arrangements with my predecessor, I was required to proceed to St. Louis to receive the funds for the expenditure of the current year. On my return I went to the Indian reservation on the Minnesota river, 400 miles by water, and reached there the 3d of July. I immediately set about making more effectual arrangements for the preservation of the large amount of provision stored there. As it had, for want of shelter, necessarily been exposed, I thought it best to issue as much as possible to such of the Sisetoan and Warpetoan Indians as I found assembled. I then paid these upper Indians their last year's annuity on the pay-list furnished me by agent McLean, and completed the payment to all who presented themselves. A small amount remains, which will be paid out at the payment of this year. The Indians (as will always be the case) had some grievances to complain of, but not of any moment. I have to express my belief that, had more of the payment been in goods, it would have been more satisfactory.

My next step was to explore the country, which I did as effectually as my short stay would allow. The situation that had been hastily fixed upon by the former agent I found altogether unfit for the agency, and not well adapted to the wants of the Indians, being above all the timber lands. I therefore selected a site nearer to the new fort, which, I am gratified to find, has been approved by the department, as I am satisfied the change was necessary to the welfare of the Indians.

Since my return here I have been employed in hastening the removal of the Indians, and, under the orders of superintendent Governor Gorman, have three times visited the lower bands of Medewakantons. They have now commenced their march, are resting at Crow's village, whence they will probably proceed after a little delay to the Upper Minnesota. I do not, however, feel much confidence in their going there until I am able to say that the money annuity is ready for them.

I wait with some anxiety for an answer to my requisitions for funds to carry out the stipulations of the new treaties. It appears to me that extensive preparations are necessary. Buildings must be erected to give shelter the ensuing winter to the employés of the agency. Timber must be got out for the further buildings required next spring, and fencing to a large extent. This can only be done in winter, as the

bottom lands of the Minnesota are covered with six or eight feet of water in the spring freshets. The subsistence fund being already exhausted, we must prepare for a very extensive ploughing in the spring, to enable the Indians to raise sufficient food for the winter of 1854.

I beg leave to call your attention to the report of Mr. Prescott, superintendent of farming, and particularly to that part which relates to the short period allowed for the Indians to remain on the lands allotted them by President Fillmore. If the five years fixed by him should be dated from the time of the treaties, there are but three years for them to remain. These Indians have intelligence enough to see their situation clearly ; and it must be confessed there is but little to encourage them in the endeavor to become agriculturists when they are so shortly to be driven from their fields. The expenditure of so large a sum as \$60,000 of their money on mills, schools, and other improvements, would appear a hardship, if it can be enjoyed only for so short a period.

I do not believe any country can be found more likely to answer the views of government as to civilizing the Indians. The land is good for all farming purposes, but does not furnish game to lead the Indian off hunting. The timber is found only on the Minnesota, and there principally on the low lands near the river. The prairie extends back a hundred miles southwest. This, whilst it will furnish all that is wanted for an Indian settlement, has not sufficient timber to be a temptation to white settlers. It would, therefore, appear reasonable to give the Indians an assurance that they will not be disturbed, at least for the fifty years' continuance of their annuity.

The two schools for the Medewakantons have been continued as usual. In August I found the Indians of Crow's village prepared to leave, and therefore put an end to the expense of teaching them for the present. Mr. Arten has been prevented reporting by absence to attend on his wife, who is sick in Illinois. Mr. Hancock, the teacher at Redwing's village, has been seriously ill, but I expect his report daily, which, if received in time, shall be forwarded. I have written to the missionaries, (teachers for the Upper Sioux,) Dr. Williamson and Rev. Mr. Riggs, but have not yet heard from them. The mail arrangements for the Upper Minnesota river are so defective that communication with them is very uncertain.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

R. G. MURPHY, *Indian Agent.*

To the Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 22.

First annual report of the Dakota school at Tejutayee.

We arrived at this place on the 23d of October, 1852, and on the 8th day of November Miss Williamson opened her school and taught between that and the 26th of the same month, when the Dakotas, who planted near us, started to the payment at Traverse des Sioux, (twelve

days' average attendance, seven and a-half scholars—whole number, nineteen.) The families who went from this neighborhood to attend the payment did not return till the 1st of May; but from an encampment about three miles distant nine different individuals attended occasionally, and were taught whenever they came, though the attendance, during the winter, averaged less than one a day. May 1st, regular school commenced again, and was continued till the Indians left to attend the payment at Redwood, about the 20th of June, forty days. Whole number of scholars, this term, thirty; average attendance, thirteen. Our neighbors returned from Redwood the first week in August. On the 8th of that month school was opened for them, and has been continued regular till the present time, (September 26th,) with an average attendance of eighteen scholars. Whole number this quarter, twenty-eight. Those who have attended this quarter may be classed as follows:

First class.—Five read Wowapi Waken and write on paper—some of them very imperfectly.

Second class.—Three read Wowapi Waken and write on slates.

Third class.—Four read Wowapi Inopa.

Fourth class.—Thirteen spell in Woonspe 1st.

Fifth class.—Three begin to spell easy words.

There are several readers who have attended here in the previous quarters and not this last, having removed to other neighborhoods; and there are eight or ten readers, within four miles of this place, who learned to read at Lacqueparle and never have attended a school here. Most of them can write as well as read; and several of those in the above classes had made some progress in learning, at that place, before they came to reside in this neighborhood.

Our school would have been much better attended if we could have given the scholars one comfortable meal each day they attended school. The late agent, shortly before he went out of office, promised to afford us the means of doing this.

I respectfully beg the officers of government to inquire whether a small portion of the \$6,000 annuity, provided for educational purposes, might not be advantageously expended in providing for those who attend school till some better plan of expending it shall be devised.

We suffer inconvenience for want of a better school-house than we have hitherto had. We are trying hard to get one built; and I wish respectfully to inquire whether some aid cannot be afforded us from the \$30,000 promised for the erection of school-houses, opening farms, &c., in the late treaty.

We teach chiefly in the Dakota language, because experience shows that they learn to read and write it much more easily than any other, and that ability to do this is to them a valuable acquisition; while ability to read English is to them of no value, unless they understand enough of it to speak it, and that there is little or no probability of their learning to speak or write English while living among their own people. We nevertheless consider it highly important that some of them learn the English language, and considerable time has been spent in efforts to teach them to read and speak it; and we beg leave respectfully to suggest the propriety of expending some part of their educa-

tion fund in sustaining a certain number of Dakota children in pious white families, where they would be properly taught and cared for, and might learn not only the English, but other things to them quite as important.

Between ten and twenty barrels of potatoes have been raised by the Dakotas in this neighborhood this season, and more than twice as much corn as they made last year, but not half as much as they need. Most of what they have raised grow on new ground, which the young men broke with their own horses, unaccustomed to work, and a very inferior plough.

I entirely concur with the Rev. S. R. Riggs, of Lacqueparle, in regard to the importance of doing all that the government can do to break up the community system; and am pleased with his recommendation to spend a part of their civilization fund in premiums to those who make the largest and best crops.

I would suggest that another portion of it might be properly spent in furnishing them with a good supply of tools and agricultural implements and domestic animals.

Finally, I would say that it is very important for these Indians that their annuities be paid them in July, as promised in the treaty. Many of them plant so far from the agency, that, if paid in May or June, they must fail to plant or hoe their corn; if paid in August or September, they must fail to gather or take care of it; in October they want to be hunting deer and buffalo to supply themselves with moccasins, and between November and May they cannot well move on the prairies.

THOS. S. WILLIAMSON.

No. 23.

Annual Report of the Mission Station at Lacqueparle.

SIR: During the year ending August 31st an English school has been kept up, taught by the Misses Spoones. Up to the middle of May, when Mr. Adams and family left for Traverse des Sioux, the number of native and half-breed children taught was nine—seven of whom were boarded, while two were day scholars. Since the middle of May the number of both has been four. Most of them have learned to talk pretty good English, are able to read intelligibly and understandingly, besides making some progress in writing, arithmetic, and music. For nearly five months during the winter I taught Dakota day school; the whole number of scholars was about forty, and the average attendance twelve. The branches taught were reading, writing on slates, and arithmetic.

Last spring one young man, Joseph Rawanke, changed the Dakota for the white man's dress. He, with his older brother, Lorenzo Lawrence, raised last year *one hundred and fifty barrels of potatoes*. This season they will probably have more than two hundred. Several others have this year planted potatoes, and will have a yield of from ten to forty barrels each. This is making progress. About the annual

amount of corn will be gathered at the villages here ; the principal part of which is now in braids, but not yet beaten off. Immediately after planting, the Indians here, with those from Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, went down to Redwood, being drawn there by the government provisions. A few families remained to hoe their corn, and those who went came back for that purpose ; so that the corn crop did not suffer on that account. But this, it seems, was not the case up north. Much less than the usual quantity was planted, and a part of that, it is said, was left unattended, to grow up with weeds ; hence it is more than probable that the Sisetoans will be worse off for provisions the winter coming than heretofore.

Looking at it in this light, and gathering lessons from the past in Medewakantooan history, it is submitted whether the furnishing of the Dakotas with any considerable amount of provisions, except in case of necessity, does not do them a real injury, by inducing idleness, and leading them to depend upon the United States for what they can, both easier and cheaper, furnish themselves with. I would suggest, too, the necessity (if the Dakotas are to be civilized and saved) of changing almost the entire system of dealing with them ; *they should be individualized and encouraged to be industrious. First, the community system should not be fostered by the payment of any part of their annuity to the villages or bands.* Hitherto goods and provisions have been paid out to the chiefs and braves of each clan or village ; that this plan operates badly could easily be shown. A just distribution is not secured ; while those who in other circumstances would do something to help themselves must hang around with the rest or lose their share. Thus idleness and paganism are fostered.

Secondly. To individualize them still further, and to encourage personal industry, I would respectfully suggest that all Dakota men who are disposed to work should be assisted out of the fund set apart for that purpose by the treaties of 1851 ; that is, they should be furnished with oxen, ploughs, and such tools as their necessities require. After their ground is once broken up, they should be encouraged to plough it for themselves instead of having farmers to do it for them, as has been done among the Medewakantoans. The present system of farming I consider as absolutely ruinous to the Indians. They need farmers to *teach them how to work, but not to do their work for them.* I would pay each man for ploughing his own field (of a limited size) so much per acre, giving him a higher price than white men would be willing to do it for. To this I would add some system of premiums for the greatest quantity of any one thing raised at a village, and pay for all out of their own money. A residence of sixteen years among the Dakotas has satisfied me that the adoption and vigorous prosecution of some such measures as here suggested, are necessary for their civilization and elevation in the scale of humanity.

Yours, very truly,

S. R. RIGGS,

Missionary of A. B. C. F. M.

Major R. G. MURPHY,

Dakota Indian Agent, Saint Peter's, M. T.

No. 24.

ST. PETER'S AGENCY, *September 1, 1853.*

SIR: I am again reminded that it is time for me to make my annual report of the farming operations under my care.

Last spring the farmers were ordered not to plough the old cornfields or build any more houses, but hold themselves in readiness to move to the new agency. One of the farmers disobeyed this order and ploughed land at one of the old villages, (Wabashaw's,) and the Indians planted more corn than usual; Wahcotah's band also planted six or eight acres. It was foreseen, by the late agent and myself, that if they planted as formerly, there must be difficulty in getting them to move away to their new homes; and it is now found that the disobedience of the above orders has given rise to all the trouble in getting the Indians started for the Upper Minnesota river. Wabashaw with his band has come up to Crow's village, on his way up.

Four of the farmers were sent in the spring to the new agency, and have been employed, with other hands, in erecting a large warehouse, blacksmith shop, a cook house, a farmer's house, and temporary plank houses to store provisions; they also planted about seven acres of corn, on new-ploughed prairie land, but it proved an entire failure. About one acre of potatoes planted in new ground looks well.

Agent McLean contracted for 600 acres to be broken up, at or near Redwood river; but owing to the *hoof-ail* prevailing extensively among the contractor's cattle, he is not able to complete his contract. It appears he will have about 400 acres opened at different places, convenient for the Indians to plant.

The Wahpahcoota Indians planted some corn contrary to the wishes of the former agent, and consequently the same difficulty has arisen in getting them to move.

The blacksmiths have been employed as usual. One of them has remained with the lower bands during the summer, and is now on his way moving up. The other smith moved to the new agency last spring, and assisted in putting up the new shop, and other buildings, when not employed at his anvil.

The operations of farming and building have been much retarded in consequence of the funds not being placed in the hands of the former agent in sufficient sums to carry out the treaty stipulations for those purposes. The desire to linger near their old haunts, and dislike to abandon the graves of their ancestors, with the fear (real or pretended) that they are destined to starve when separated from their former hunting grounds, have for the present entirely occupied the Indian mind. It must be some time before this feeling is overcome; but I look more seriously on their complaint as to the uncertain tenure of their destined home. If they are to continue looking forward to another removal at the end of three or four years, there must be an end of all hope of their civilization, and their complete and total ruin must be the result.

Your most obedient servant,

P. PRESCOTT,

Superintendent of farming for Sioux.

RICHARD G. MURPHY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Central Superintendency, St. Louis, September 22, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, and your circular of the 1st of August last, I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the central superintendency for this year. In consequence of having so recently entered upon my official duties, I will be obliged to refer the department, for more specific information, to the special reports of the several agents.

Many of the frontier tribes are making very perceptible advances in the arts of civilization, and the industrious portion of the Shawnees, Delawares and Wyandotts, are in a comfortable and improving condition. The small bands of Swan Creek Chippewas and Ottowas will not only subsist themselves by the produce of their farms, but will, this year, have a considerable surplus amount for sale. I attribute their extraordinary success to the fact, that having but small annuities, they have been compelled to rely upon their own exertions. If these tribes could be protected from depredation, they would be a very contented and happy people.

The Kickapoos have, for several years past, relied in a great degree upon the productions of their farms for support; and as their annuities cease with the present year, they will hereafter be compelled to depend upon their industry exclusively.

Some of the Pottawatomies are rendered improvident and indifferent to agriculture by the payment of their large annuities in money, which, I believe, has retarded their advancement.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, aided by their farmer and other hired men, have generally produced good crops, and are comparatively comfortable; while the Ioways, their neighbors, to whom all their annuities are paid in money, are generally in a condition of great distress, making no provision for a farmer, and seldom for a blacksmith.

The farming operations among the Ottoes and Omahas have been for some years back, as I am informed, on a very reduced scale. It was hoped that during the last spring exertions would have been made to open and stock farms for the Omahas, and to infuse into them a new impulse for agriculture; but the present agent having only entered on his duties on the 13th of July last, it was too late to do anything in the way of farming this year, and hence the \$1,500 reserved out of their last year's instalment remains unexpended; the balance of the \$5,000 having been applied by their former agent to the purchase of subsistence, clothing, &c., for their use.

From several communications received from the Upper Missouri agent, between the 4th of July and 16th of August last, I am enabled to report the peaceable condition of the several tribes of that agency, with the exception of the Blackfeet, who are hostile alike to the whites and their Indian neighbors. The tribes especially that are parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie have, up to this time, maintained friendly relations among themselves, and manifest an increasing kindness of disposition towards the whites; and I have no doubt that the prompt and satisfactory manner in which their annuities have been furnished

this year will tend still further to foster this feeling. I will here take occasion to observe that a comfortable agency house ought to be erected, as soon as possible, for the agent and his interpreter, at some suitable point, from whence his visits to the tribes of his agency could be made with the least inconvenience. As it is, he is of necessity compelled to accept the hospitality of one or another of the traders, which must, in some degree, cripple his exertions, and impair his efficiency. It has occurred to me that perhaps a change of his residence from the Missouri river to Fort Laramie might be desirable, at least until some military post shall be established on the Upper Missouri. In this connection, I would respectfully urge the necessity of providing suitable buildings for the Osage river, Pottawatomie, and Council Bluff agents; some of those officers, for the want of agency houses, being compelled to reside beyond the limits of their agencies, at some inconvenience to themselves, and a manifest injury to the tribes for whose benefit they are appointed.

The great extent of the Platte agency rendering it difficult, if not impossible, for the agents to give the necessary attention to all the tribes comprised therein, I would respectfully recommend the establishment of an additional agency at or near the new military post on the Arkansas. As many of the Comanches and Kiowas frequent that section of country, it is very desirable to have an agent to attend to them.

Some of the officers commanding on our frontiers complain that fire-arms and ammunition are furnished to the Indians as a part of their annuity, which they contend are not necessary for hunting purposes, as they kill their buffaloes with arrows; but which may, and perhaps have been used in their attacks upon other tribes, as well as upon the whites. Should this position be sustained, the licensed traders ought to be prohibited from introducing them for the purposes of commerce with the Indians. It is well known that the frontier Indians are in the habit of coming into the States, and there procuring and carrying back spirituous liquors into their country, and that whisky debts contracted by them are sure to be the first paid; this, whilst it almost sanctions the Indians in their dissipation, is a serious injury to the fair and licensed trader, as it frequently happens that the Indian, after paying his whisky bill, has not enough remaining to pay his just debts to his trader. This might be obviated by preventing persons who trade with Indians in the States from coming into the Indian country, at the time of the annuity payments, to collect their debts.

In conclusion, I would suggest the propriety of adopting some uniform plan for conducting business with the Indian tribes. At times we regard them as independent; while, on many occasions, we treat them as mere wards of the government. Their so-called chiefs (in some instances very worthless men) are often permitted to involve their people in heavy liabilities; and, although regarded to some extent as the representatives of the tribe, are too frequently but the mere agents and tools of designing and unscrupulous men to defraud the masses of a large portion of their annuities, and other funds appertaining to them. These chiefs have each a set of braves attached to their interest and dependent upon them, who overawe and control the more timid and peaceable; so that the common Indian, although sensible that he is

defrauded, has not the moral courage to assert his rights, or apply to his agent for redress; whilst if an officer of the department endeavors to arrest an improper application of the funds of the tribe, he is gravely told "that he should not meddle in their domestic affairs, but that the Indians, through their chiefs, should be allowed to settle their own matters in their own way." It has been stated to me that many of the tribes are desirous that the department should prescribe a code for their government which would be alike obligatory upon the chiefs and the people, which I beg leave strongly to recommend to the consideration of the government.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. CUMMING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 26.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY,
October 8, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the Indians in this agency:

I visited the Pottawatomes early in July, and found them in a very unsettled condition, and requiring of necessity a rigid course of government by their agent. I attributed their condition to the want of proper government heretofore, and to the influence of bad advisers. The agency is located so far from the nation that it is impossible for the agent to prevent many disturbances that he might do if his location was near them. Whisky is carried into the nation by barrels, consequently many rows and frequent murders occur; as much or more drinking is carried on among the Pottawatomie Indians than any other tribe in this superintendency. I was truly gratified to find one village, We-we-says, disposed to prevent the introduction of whisky into the nation. For so long as men are permitted to get drunk and commit murder, and a few ponies pay for the life of the best man in the nation, I cannot see how we are to expect any very great change, unless it is from bad to worse. Recently a number of the leading men have expressed a willingness to assist me in punishing all who may bring liquor into their country. If they will carry out their good promises, and if I can induce them to turn their attention to farming, some improvement may be expected among this people. One band of this nation, known as the Council Bluff Indians, have as yet quit but very few of their old habits, relying on their annuity and hunting for a support. I have strong hopes, from recent promises, that they will abandon the hunt and rely for a support in cultivating the soil. The Pottawatomes, principally the Council Bluff band, while out on their summer hunt, came in contact with the mountain Indians, and after a hard-fought battle, lasting more than half a day, succeeded in putting them to flight, leaving some twenty or thirty of their dead on

the battle-field. At least the Pottawatomies brought in about that number of scalps, over which they have been dancing for the last month. I learn from various sources that the mountain Indians came down expressly for the purpose of having a fight with the frontier Indians. They first came in contact with the Pawnees, and, but for the timely aid of the Pottawatomies, (who happened to be but a few miles off,) would have killed the last one, as they had them surrounded, and had killed some ten or fifteen before the Pottawatomies reached the scene of action. All parties give the Pottawatomies great credit for their gallant conduct on that occasion. They lost in killed and wounded some four or five. From the best information I can get the frontier Indians are not to blame, as they were fighting in self-defence. We anticipate a renewal of hostilities next summer if they should meet on the plains.

Much complaint is made by the Pottawatomies in getting their accounts settled with the government; quite a number say they furnished their own transportation and subsistence when they emigrated to their present homes, under a promise from the government officers that they should be paid. Others complain that their reservations in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, have been taken without any compensation. I would respectfully suggest that their claims for emigrating should be disposed of, so that their minds may be quiet on that subject; and that a special agent should be sent to the States which they were removed from to find out the true condition of their lands.

I have visited the missions in this agency several times. St. Mary's Catholic mission, situated in this nation, will compare favorably with any school in the Indian country; and too much praise cannot be given to these kind people who have charge of it for the many exertions they are using to benefit this people. The Baptist mission, situated in the east part of the nation, I am informed, has had many difficulties to encounter this year, having lost their superintendent, and having found it difficult to supply his place, consequently for a short time the school was not in a properous condition; recently the Rev. David Lykins has again taken charge of it, and from his great popularity with the nation it now bids fair to soon be in as flourishing condition as any school in the country. For a more detailed report I beg leave to refer you to the reports of their respective superintendents, herewith enclosed.

The Kanzas are a wild, roving people, and the many reports that have been made against them for stealing have convinced me that a rigid course will have to be taken with them by the government. They are located on the main Santa Fé road, one hundred and forty miles from the State line; and since I have had charge of this agency scarcely a train has passed but what complaints have been made against them, and already depredation claims to an amount larger than their annuity have been filed; but having no authority to pay such claims, and the Indians seeming to know it, they will continue to steal with impunity.

I would respectfully ask that some action be taken by the department in relation to such depredations. I am unable to say whether this people have been improved by the efforts of the missionaries, who have labored for them for the last thirty years, or not; if they have been, I am inclined to think they were a miserable set of beings when they com-

menced. They have a school, with ample means to support it, and I have no doubt the gentleman who has charge of it has done all mortal man could do to induce them to quit their old habits; but so long as the custom prevails of one man being entitled to all the sisters of the family he may marry into, I can not see how we are to expect much improvement. They never permit their daughters to go to school; some man has a claim to them as soon as born. The boys are taken from school as soon as they are large enough to go out on the hunt, and instead of cultivating and improving the education they have received, you see them return with shaved heads, painted faces, and dressed in full Indian costume, and really try to excel in being of less account than any Indians in the nation. As I remarked before, a rigid government must be enforced by the department if you ever improve these people, and I really doubt whether it can be done then. Some few have said to me they would willingly quit the hunt, and turn their attention to farming, if they could be protected. *This great people* consider it a disgrace for the men to work. Some years ago the government had some three hundred acres of land prepared ready for planting; early in the spring a few commenced ploughing; the chiefs sent their braves into the field, cut up their harness, broke ploughs, and whipped them out, saying they had disgraced themselves, the women alone should work. These poor unfortunate beings do all the work, and, from their education, believe it right. You would be surprised to see the amount of corn they raise with the hoe alone. You may perhaps desire me to offer you a remedy for this great evil. So many opinions have been given, I dislike to give one. If, however, the government claims to be guardian for this people, they should exercise such authority over their wards as will force them to do better, which can easily be done by withholding their annuity from such as will not agree to follow such instructions as may be given. If an agent was located in this nation to protect and encourage those who might be disposed to turn their attention to farming, and punish all disposed to prevent it, I think in two years' time you would see quite a change. I had forgotten to state that this nation, numbering near thirteen hundred, have two small log cabins. Nothing permanent for the benefit of the Indians can be done until the question of treaties is finally settled; and as I had the pleasure of accompanying the Hon. G. W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, during his recent visit to the various Indian tribes in this superintendency, I desire to state what were my observations. I see it stated in a number of newspapers that the Indians are desirous to sell all or a part of their lands and come under the laws of a territorial government. I am sorry to say, from some cause, the editors of papers who have taken that position have been misinformed. Out of seventeen nations we visited, I saw but one that thought of becoming citizens. The Indians say they are not qualified to comply with the laws of a State or territorial government in their present state of civilization.

They are fully aware that the time has arrived when the people of the United States, who desire homes, will not permit them to hold so large a country merely for hunting-grounds, and that some great change will of necessity take place; and if suitable homes can be prepared for them, a majority of the nation can be induced to emigrate. Others will

prefer to remain, reserving a portion or all of their lands, and will insist on remaining under their own government.

The recent excitement in the States in regard to this Indian country has induced them to think their land is worth its weight in gold, (as I heard them frequently express.) I think it will be very difficult for the government to buy this country at anything like a reasonable price.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. WHITFIELD,

Indian Agent.

Col. A. CUMMING,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 27.

SIR: In the absence of a local superintendent, it becomes my duty to report the condition of the school among the Pottawatomies in charge of the Board of the American Indian Missionary Association, located at Louisville, Ky.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to do so, sir, to a gentleman of your reputed impartiality and that freedom from sectarian bias which should characterize every officer of that government which guarantees to man his first and dearest right, the right of conscience and freedom to worship his Creator according to its dictates.

Owing to this very principle of which I speak, we are unable to report so large a church membership, or so numerous a school, as others might. In all literary institutions we feel it to be our duty to disseminate the principles of civil and religious liberty; if, after full trial, we cannot succeed in this way, we, as a denomination, must withdraw from the field, for we can adopt no other.

We are now making efforts to re-organize the school on a more efficient plan, and hope, by the end of the coming year, not only to be able to report greater success, but more encouraging prospects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LYKINS.

Gen. WHITFIELD,

U. S. Agent, &c.

No. 28.

ST. MARY'S POTTAWATOMIE MISSION,

August 31, 1853.

In compliance with the regulations of the department, I proceed to lay before you a brief report of the Pottawatomie Catholic mission. We stand before the department pledged to carry on a manual labor school for boys and girls, with suitable fields to raise stock and produce. We have raised this season 60 acres oats, 40 corn, 6 potatoes—the oats very heavy; we cut them all in five days with a mowing machine. This

implement is the wonder of the country—the Indians are lost in admiration when they see it work. The corn and potatoes bid fair to yield a good crop. Our horned stock consist of 250 head; say 80 cows, 15 yoke of oxen, 40 two-year old steers—the balance is young cattle of our own raising. We derive no inconsiderable part of our support from our stock. There is also a good demand for corn, potatoes, oats, which the mission as well as the Indians can sell at fair prices. The government is establishing a new military post, Fort Riley, on the Upper Kansas, 51 miles above the mission; the Pottawatomie settlement is the nearest point from which the fort can draw its supplies. If our Indians were thrifty and enterprising, they would find a ready market for all the produce they can raise; but unfortunately the greater part of our people are glad when they have enough to supply their own wants. The Indians in our immediate vicinity are not in want; they have raised good crops of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and beans, without giving themselves much pains to do it. Some families are very improvident and averse to work; they take the world too easy. They would rather run the risk of being half-starved during the winter than to work hard for a good crop with the prospect of living in abundance. The spirit of industry and enterprise, the influence of the mission, is evidently stronger around us than anywhere else. Our Catholic Indians have generally well-fenced fields, a span of horses, some cattle, which added to their annuity afford them a living. The Catholic mission is said to be the most lovely spot in the Indian country; the mission buildings, with the adjacent trading-houses, groups of Indian improvements, and extensive cornfields, all give it the appearance of a town. Some people think that, if Nebraska be organized as a Territory, St. Mary's ought to be the capital. Steamboats will certainly ascend the Kansas next spring, come up to our landing, discharge freight, and make us forget that we live in the Indian country. The prairie Indians of the Pottawatomie tribe, an infidel sect of medicine men, are as yet but little civilized, and are in every respect far behind their Catholic brethren. We frequently tell them to lay aside their gun and blanket, not to have so many dogs nor quite so many ponies, to make the young men work more, and not to saddle so much work upon their squaws. We repeat these things opportunely and importunately; the old incorrigible rogues will have their own way—in spite of the world they will live on pumpkins and corn-soup, smoke their pipe, and lie all day before the fire. Our joint advice may do much to reclaim some of the better sort. Your late visit to the mission has already had a salutary effect. At the conclusion of your speech, some were heard to say that they liked their father's words, that they would keep them in their hearts. The Pottawatomies at large are wonderfully taken up with you, and feel disposed to profit by your instructions.

Our schools are in a flourishing condition. The number of boys admitted from October 1st till September, 1853, is 77; the average number in attendance is 52. The number of girls admitted during the same period is 92, and the average during the four quarters is 67.

The ladies of the Sacred Heart have charge of the female academy; they are seven in number, and devote all their time to the school. This establishment enjoys great popularity among the Indians; they love to

send their children to it, because they know that it is properly conducted, and that no pains are spared to make them comfortable. Moderate exercise, healthy diet, regular application, spacious accommodations, roomy play-grounds—all contribute to render it their favorite school. The boys' school is more under the immediate charge of your humble servant. If you feel disposed to give us credit for what we do, do not give it to him alone. We are many; we all work for the mission and for the Indians; we have all the same object in view. Bishop Miede, Father Schultz, Father Guiland, and myself, are the clergymen that reside at the mission and preach the word of God to the Indians. We have two tailors, a schoolmaster, a carpenter, a cook, a gardener, and a farmer, all pious and disinterested men, who receive no wages, and cheerfully devote their life and strength to the holy cause. None of us, as you know, are encumbered with a wife or family; we are all bachelors, and consecrate ourselves to the Indian missions. These persons are dear to my heart; day after day they have labored and toiled by my side under all the privations and trials that have fallen to our lot; they have proved themselves true to me and to their vocation. We all hope one day to reap the reward of our labors in heaven.

Yours, respectfully,

J. D. DUERINCK,

Superintendent Manual Labor School.

Gen. JOHN W. WHITFIELD,

Indian Agent, Pottawatomie Agency.

No. 29.

Report showing the condition of the several tribes within the Great Nemahaw Agency.

September 29, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian bureau, I make this my annual report:

The Indians were comparatively healthy until the middle of August; since then scarcely a family has escaped, and more than half of both whites and Indians have been afflicted with sickness.

The prevalent disease was intermittent fever. There is at present a marked improvement in their health; and it is a reasonable expectation, as the autumn advances, with the appearance of a few frosts, most of the existing sickness will disappear.

The half-breeds, located between the Little or Upper and the Great Nemahaw rivers, number about sixty, including all the members of their families.

They have made some advances towards civilization, as is evinced by their being comfortably housed; having large fields under good fences, and a considerable stock of cattle and hogs, &c.

A transition from the savage life to that of a citizen of an organized government will be an easy matter with them; and a fee-simple right to a section of land, as contemplated by the treaty which established them where they are, is all that is required on the part of the government to fulfil its obligations towards them.

Several of the children of these half-breeds attend the school of the Ioway and Sac mission.

Ioways.—This tribe numbered at their last payment four hundred and ninety-seven, according to the "pay roll." Now they number, according to a census just taken, (but it is possible not quite complete,) four hundred and thirty-seven. There have been thirty-one deaths, viz. ten men, seven women, and fourteen children. One man was killed in battle by the Cheyennes, and one while asleep in his lodge by a drunken Indian.

Those who have died since the last payment have their distribution share of the annuity drawn by the head of the family to which the person belonged. This tribe has agreed that after the payment this year this custom shall no longer continue, and in lieu thereof have set apart one hundred dollars for burial purposes.

The Ioways have profited very little from the frequent efforts of the government for their improvement. They have had advantages over other tribes which should have elevated them, from their low and debased condition, much above them.

The location of the Ioways has, perhaps, some influence upon them, being in the immediate route of the great tide of emigration to California and Oregon; and when that which is to them the most important season of the year is at its height, and when the Indian should be engaged in preparing his ground and planting it, he is loitering around the camp of the emigrants, learning the vices of the wicked but discarding the lessons and example of the good; having no care for the future so long as his immediate wants are partially supplied by begging, improvident trade, or theft.

It is but just to say there are a few who show some indications of industry; and if the promises made me from time to time by the headmen in the council for the tribe be complied with, then may we look for a change in their condition indeed. I have told them in full council that it was a question of life and death with them; that if they went to work, till the soil, and collect the comforts around them that their industry would produce, they will live and grow prosperous like their white neighbors; but if they continue their present mode of living they will soon die out. But as long as there is life there is hope, and I should hope on a little longer. I have proposed to them that every head of a family who would put in a state fit for cultivation between four and five acres of land, enclosing it with a good rail fence, staked and rider, I would furnish him with a one-horse plough and gear complete, and would besides render them further aid as soon as I had an earnest effort from them to carry out this great object.

Should a treaty be made with this and the other tribes in this agency, the proceeds of the land they may dispose of should not, in my humble opinion, be paid to them in money, but should be applied in the introduction of agricultural and mechanical pursuits.

They are yet children in their habits, and should be treated as such by the government. There are not a dozen adult Indians in this tribe (and the same applies to the Sacs and Foxes) who would not accept and advocate a proposition to the government to receive from it one-third of its large fund in full of all demands now and hereafter,

provided it was paid to them at one payment. Such is the extent of their improvidence, no thought penetrates their minds as to the improved condition of the rising or a future generation ; all thought is absorbed in gratifying the passions or the appetite of the moment. Still there is hope, however faint it may be ; and my path being lighted by its gleam, I will not tire in my efforts to advance the interests of these benighted people.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.—This tribe numbers about two hundred ; the census is not yet complete, but the number given is nearly correct.

This tribe will have ample means for its support, provided nothing unusual takes place. They have raised, within their separate patches, corn enough to supply their immediate wants ; and the produce of the farm will, with economy, supply them the greater portion of the year. The corn crop will amount to about five thousand bushels. The wheat crop was not good ; and the whole crop was turned over to the Indians and good seed purchased. Some twenty-five acres or more have been sown in wheat, the ground having been twice ploughed before sown, then harrowed, and rolled with a heavy roller. From the pains taken it is to be hoped that this will do well.

I refer to the Sac and Fox farmer for a detailed report of the operations of the farm.

Many of the remarks respecting the Ioways are applicable to the Sacs and Foxes of this agency.

Kickapoos.—This tribe has made some progress in agriculture ; and their crops this year will turn out more than average from the same quantity of ground cultivated. Many of them have comfortable houses, around which may be seen numerous domestic fowls and animals ; and these, with other indications of civilization, form a pleasing contrast when compared with the condition of the other tribes within this agency.

After this year their annuities cease, and they will have to rely wholly upon the products of the soil for subsistence. They possess a country much more extensive than they need, and can well dispose of a part for the means of improving the other, and the production of a fund for the education of their children. This people should be encouraged to persevere in their efforts to improve their condition. Here also is an ample field for an efficient missionary. These Indians are inclined to be religious—they have some knowledge of Christianity ; they meet in their several churches on the Sabbath to worship ; but they mingle with their devotions many of their superstitions and rude traditions. Here then is the work for a prudent, but energetic missionary, to purify their worship and to cast off their superstitions.

The *Winnebagoes* living within this agency number two hundred and eight. These wild and perverse Indians have again refused to remove to their own country on the Crow-wing. Before the Commissioner of Indian Affairs visited this section of the Indian country, I had received your communication making it my duty to inform these Indians that it was required by the government of them to go to their own country. I had them in council and the whole matter discussed, and we separated with the understanding that they could not remain on the Ioway or Half-breed lands. When the commissioner was here holding coun-

cils, the chiefs and traders tried to get permission to remain, and endeavored to impress upon him that they had a right to live here. As his engagements required him to leave, and consequently not having time to spare in a fruitless discussion of indefinite length, he turned them over to me. I took a census of them, made out a roll, and proposed to send it, with a letter to their agent, by the heads of families then to receive their proportion of the Winnebago annuity; that while there these heads of families could make locations to settle upon, and in the spring take to them their families and effects. This they acknowledged was right; but they wanted to go to Washington city to see the President himself about remaining here. After spending some hours in talking over the subjects connected with their removal, they retired without adopting anything conclusive. Unless otherwise directed, I shall not urge their removal until spring. It is, however, desirable that they go then. The Ioways are continually making complaints; and the whites on the opposite side of the river charge them with depredating upon their stock, and by next spring the clamors against them will doubtless increase.

Pottawatomies.—The number of these Indians who live on Kickapoo land is about two hundred and fifty; some of these have intermarried with the Kickapoos. I have also informed them that it was required of them to remove to their own country, as it was the intention of the government that all the parts of the tribe should be collected on the soil allotted to them. With the approbation of the commissioner they are permitted to remain until spring; and by their assuring him that they will return to their nation in the spring, the heads of families may go to the pay-table this fall and receive a portion of the annuity of the Pottawatomies. Owing to the prevailing sickness, we were not able to get a suitable mechanic to put the grist-mill in repair, but I hope that this can be done within a few weeks.

The barns, stables, and farmer's house, are not yet put in good repair; but as this can be mostly done by the laborers on the farm, I think the repairs will be complete before cold weather.

The agency dwelling needs a new roof, and a small appropriation is respectfully asked for this purpose.

The Kickapoo mission, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Grover, has had no school attached to it. He is anxious to commence one, and I hope he will be successful in so desirable an object.

The Ioway and Sac mission, near the agency, has a well-conducted school, numbering forty-four pupils. I believe this is as large a number as has attended at any previous year. These are not mere transient scholars, that go and come as the whim or caprice of the parent or child may determine; but they are continued pupils, living the whole year within the precincts of the institution. I have had ample opportunity of seeing them when at church, in the school-room, at their meals, and at their various employments, and found them devotional, decorous, attentive, and industrious. These interesting children are acquiring the rudiments of an education with the usual facility of white children. They are at the same time learning that which is of equal importance, viz: how to work. There are a number of both sexes who read and write well, and seem to understand what they read and

write; and, while gaining knowledge, they are contributing to the support of the institution. The garden, the field, and the wood-pile, attest the value of the labor of the males; while housekeeping, with its various and diversified labor, which is performed mostly by the female pupils under the direction of the matron, proves them capable of discharging the duties of housekeepers when they grow up and take their place at the domestic fireside.

It is but just that the successful conducting of this useful institution to its present prosperous condition, should be mainly attributed to the Rev. S. M. Irwin, the gentlemanly superintendent. I send herewith his report.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. VANDERSLICE,
Indian Agent.

Col. A. CUMMING,
Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 30.

IOWAY AND SAC MISSION,
September 26, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The number of girls in school under my charge at the present time is nineteen, most of whom are Ioways. They attend school six hours a day and five days in the week. Their various studies are as follows, viz:

12 reading in McGuffey's 3d reader and testament.

4 reading in McGuffey's 2d reader.

3 " " 1st "

14 writing.

10 studying geography.

Ten of the girls have memorized the shorter catechism, and two of them about half way; the smaller ones are committing the children's catechism. Besides this, they have committed several chapters in the testament and a great many hymns. When out of school they are engaged in knitting, sewing and various household duties; they make and mend their own clothes with the assistance of a sempstress, and the larger girls do the washing and ironing for the school, attend to the dining-room and assist in the kitchen. They are industrious and ambitious, and are making considerable progress. They manifest no disposition to return to their former mode of life, but are contented and cheerful, and appear anxious to become like white people. If these children, as they grow up, can be kept under Christian and moral influence, I think we may well hope that, with God's blessing, they may become good and useful members of society. Yours, truly,

SARAH REA.

Rev. S. M. IRWIN.

IOWAY AND SAC MISSION,
September 27, 1853.

DEAR SIR: From the reports of Mr. Williams and Miss Rea, herewith enclosed, you will see the number of scholars in our school, and also their advancement in letters. Of the forty-four now in school, thirty-four can read the English with a good degree of understanding, as your late examination indicated; and it is a subject of gratitude that so many of these youth, who but a few years ago were in the wildest ignorance, can now go directly for themselves to the revelations of divine truth, and draw from the fountain which is to be "a lamp to their feet and a light to their path."

It is due to the teachers as well as the children to say, that much more might have been attained in letters had not so much of the children's time been given to work.

Help, both in the house and on the farm, is hard to get here; and hence, in both these departments, we have to rely much upon the health of the children. For the kitchen and housework of our large family, of over fifty persons, we have, besides the help of the school girls, but one hired girl.

On the farm we have not, at present, any hired help. We depend for help upon the boys, who, with Mr. Williams' help and oversight, have this summer raised over 30 acres of corn, a crop of oats, beans, potatoes, &c., and an excellent garden. They have also chopped a large quantity of wood, besides clearing up the fence-corners and cutting a quantity of hazel brush. We have in cultivation over fifty acres of land, and about the same amount in pasture.

This work on the farm and in the house seems, at first sight, to draw too largely upon the time of the children—not leaving enough for school. But common sense, as well as experience, teaches that it is just as necessary for an Indian to learn to work as to learn how to read. What would it profit them, or any one else, if all the Indians in the west could read and write, and had all the books in the Alexandrian library, so long as they follow the chase, and roam the plains, without a settled habitation? It may be, in part, for want of these two essential parts of an education, properly blended and brought to bear on the Indian youth, that so many worthy attempts at education have failed. Mr. Bancroft's remark, that "college parchment cannot close the gulf between the Indian character and the Anglo-American," may in one sense be quite true; but when these two branches of a thorough education are properly cared for, it will go far at least to bridge, if not to close, the gulf.

In connection with and back of all this, we hope never to lose sight of their moral and religious training. The teachers in school keep this constantly in view, and Friday afternoon is devoted entirely to exercises of this sort. Sabbath school is also uniformly attended to. Among the children there is an obvious improvement in industry, truthfulness, and honesty, and several of them have expressed a desire to make a public profession of religion; and it is gratifying to state that, in the outward conduct of several, there is nothing inconsistent with a profession of religion.

It is our practice to visit the Indians at their villages and in their settlements twice in the week and once on the Sabbath, for the purpose of giving them religious instruction.

But hitherto our attempts in this have not met with any flattering encouragement. There is not in the Ioway nation an adult Indian professing Christianity. They seem to assent to the truths of Christianity, and raise but few objections; but here they stand, or rather lay, and will lay until God by His Spirit rouses them from their stupidity. Still we have neither cause nor disposition to complain of the Ioways. They now treat us kindly; do not molest our stock; seem to have laid down their prejudices, and are willing to adopt what may be recommended for their interests. Here there is a manifest change at least, and we would hope that it is an improvement. Much might be said at this point in their favor; but we are here reminded how difficult it is to make out a full and fair report of the real state of things where we are personally interested. It is an easy thing to make out smooth reports on paper, but to audit them and balance them with facts on the field is a different thing. It is fair to suppose that every agent and missionary has a laudable ambition to do something in his sphere. Truths and facts may be found on all sides; and to read the annual reports from the Indian country, as they rise one above another, each one announcing an obvious improvement over the past year, we would conclude that the Indians must already be in a high state of improvement. But facts, as they really appear, will lead to a very different conclusion.

For a long time I have been painfully familiar with the conduct and condition of the Ioways, and if we keep out of view what has been done within the school for the last few years, I cannot see that their general condition is any better than it was sixteen years ago.

From 830, the number of souls then living, they are now reduced to a fraction over 400! Houses that were built for them by government have gone to decay; they still live in bark houses and skin tents; their fences, where they have any, are made of poles and bark strings, and they still wear the blanket.

Their crop this year is very short, and at this season of the year their stock of provisions was perhaps never so low.

It is difficult to account for all this; but one cause leading to it is, no doubt, the rush of emigration through their country in the spring of the year. This comes on just at the time when they should be attending to their crops. But instead of doing this, they spend their time in gadding about the camps and companies of white people, begging and bartering for something to eat, and shooting or gambling for money, till the time for planting and hoeing is past, and their fields run up to weeds.

Another fruitful cause of delay in the improvement of these Indians may be traced, no doubt, to the downward working of the system of cash annuities paid to them by the government.

The design of the government was benevolent and humane, but the plan is producing the very opposite of what was intended. The Indians are improvident and slothful, and will catch and cling to everything that will indulge their indolence; and it is most sincerely hoped that the department will be able to fall upon upon some plan to divert these large sums of money out of their present course, and direct them

in some channel better calculated to bring in exercise the native strength and energy of the Indian.

With many thanks for your kind attention, particularly the interest you take in our school, and the appropriate addresses made to the school on your last visit, and with a strong desire for your health and prosperity in your new and important station,

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your friend and obedient servant,

S. M. IRWIN, *Superintendent*.

Col. D. VANDERSLICE.

No. 32.

IOWAY SAC MISSION, *September 28, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: The school under my charge counts twenty-five boys, representing five different nations, viz:

- 16 Ioways,
- 4 Sioux,
- 2 Ottoes,
- 2 Blackfeet, and
- 1 Sac and Fox.

Most of these are orphans; many of them having lost both parents. They attend school, generally, about six hours each day, Saturday excepted; and I think, as far as I can judge, they make very good progress in learning. Their various studies are as follows, viz:

- 6 reading in McGuffey's 4th reader;
- 3 do. do. 3d do.
- 3 do. do. 2d do.
- 3 do. do. 1st do.
- 5 learning small words;
- 5 do. the alphabet;
- 7 studying arithmetic;
- 6 do. geography; and
- 13 writing.

Besides these studies, six of the boys have memorized the shorter catechism, and three of them about half way. They have committed between thirty and forty hymns, and the fifth chapter of Matthew. They are generally quick in memorizing, and seem very ambitious to gain the head of the class. The great difficulty we have with them when they first enter our school is, their not understanding the English language, which makes their progress very slow for some time.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES WILLIAMS

Rev. S. M. IRWIN.

No. 33.

GREAT NEMAHAW AGENCY,
September, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my first report of the operations of the Sac and Fox farm for the closing year, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to say that our humble efforts in agriculture have been amply paid by an excellent crop, and our most sanguine expectations in this are fully realized.

The wheat that was raised and harvested was distributed to the Indians in the shock, and they threshed and cleaned it themselves. We planted about one hundred and ten acres of corn, which will yield, it is thought by good judges, at least fifty bushels to the acre, or five thousand five hundred bushels of corn.

Our Irish potato crop has also yielded largely, and from a trial and measurement of a part of the crop, I think I can safely say that it will measure at least one thousand bushels. We have dug and saved about one hundred and fifty bushels for seed, and distributed to the Indians about three hundred bushels. I design saving fifty bushels more for seed, and then all those remaining will be given to the Indians, according to your directions.

Nearly all of the rails that were made last winter and spring have been hauled and put up, and the fences enclosing the farm are generally good, though two or three thousand rails more will be wanted for repairs and to complete a pasture for the stock. We have sowed about twenty acres of wheat, and will put in some little more in a few days. We sowed it on ground that has laid over this season without any crop on it, first ploughing it well, twice, and after the grain was sowed, the harrow and roller following, left it in the finest condition. With the two large stacks of prairie hay, and the corn that has been cut up, we will have an ample supply of coarse feed for the stock and farming animals, until we can raise more. We ploughed a great many small fields or "patches" last spring for the Indians, near their villages, about four miles south of the agency, upon which they have raised a good crop of sweet corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c.

Some few of the men applied to me last spring for ploughs and gears to do their own breaking, but owing to the scarcity of such things on the farm fit for use, I was not able to accommodate them much in this way. I leave it to you to judge of the propriety of furnishing a few of those who seem most inclined to work, with the proper utensils.

Beyond threshing and cleaning the wheat, and digging the potatoes, which was mostly done by the squaws, I have seen but little disposition in them to labor; and it is a lamentable fact, that with all the examples set before them for their benefit, and all the inducements I can offer, they still seem to persist in their own unsystematic way of doing things in their usual manner; and from what I have been able to see during my short employment for them, depend more and more, as they grow older, on the whites for support, and rely less on their own resources.

I shall be thankful for your suggestions about the manner of their

improvement in the better way of the white man at all times, and shall heartily co-operate with you in anything in my power which is calculated to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate and degraded people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY W. FORMAN,

Sac and Fox Farmer.

Col. D. VANDERSLICE,
Indian Agent.

No. 34.

KANZAS AGENCY, NEAR WESTPORT, MO.,

September 1, 1853.

SIR : I herewith forward the annual reports of the several superintendents of schools within this agency, and submit the following remarks, in accordance with the instructions of the Indian department :

You will discover from these reports that a respectable portion of the Indians on our borders manifest some desire at least to see their children advanced to a state of civilization. The Delawares, Shawnees and Wyandotts, (the principal tribes of this agency,) are making, I presume, advances equal to that of any of the tribes under the protection of the federal government. But these tribes have many advantages ; their country, both in climate and fertility of soil, cannot be surpassed. There are in this agency six missionary establishments, the superintendents of which (with the exception of the Quakers) preach to those of the Indians who see fit to visit them, once a week, I believe. Besides these stationed preachers there are some three or four circuit riders, whose duty it is to preach to these children of nature. I am unable to state with accuracy the proportion of Christians or those who profess Christianity, but would judge them to be about one-fourth of the adult population. Notwithstanding all this, many of these people are wholly worthless, and abandoned to the most vicious habits. Drunkenness among both sexes is very common. I have been informed by the Delaware interpreter, Henry Fiblors, a sensible, sprightly Indian, that a majority of the Delaware tribe were drunkards ; and I presume among the Wyandotts and Shawnees a like proportion exists. I am also informed, by traders and others, that prostitution of the women is a very common vice. Unfortunately for the Indian, he more successfully follows and practices the vices than the virtues of his white neighbors. For further information as to the moral condition of these people, I will refer you to my letter of the 27th July, ultimo ; also to a copy of a speech made by Col. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana, to the Shawnees in council, during my absence at St. Louis for Shawnee funds. With these simple people one would suppose bribery quite honorable, since, according to Col. Thompson's speech, it may be found elsewhere in high places.

The government of the United States, by its policy, has pretty much subverted the authority of the chiefs ; hence in this agency, among the

Indians, with the exception of the Wyandotts, there is no law or controlling influence. I must do the Wyandotts the justice to state, that they have established quite a respectable and wholesome system of laws as well as district schools.

The transfer of the Indian bureau from the War Department has, to some extent, destroyed the efficiency of the agent in suppressing drunkenness. The 20th and 21st sections of an act to regulate trade, &c., with the Indians, approved June 30, 1834, is seldom violated by the white man.

It is the Indian dealer who introduces spirituous liquors and wines among the Indians, and as the agent has no judicial authority or power to investigate and punish these infractions, his ability to arrest this, the most serious of evils, is quite inadequate.

As it respects their progress in agriculture, some of the Indians are growing fine crops; but many are unsettled, and, from all the information I can collect, it is to be feared retrograding, which is partly owing to the want of laws to protect and reward the good and punish the bad.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. ROBINSON,
Indian Agent.

Col. A. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 35.

FRIENDS' SHAWNEE LABOR SCHOOL,
5th month 23, 1853.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with thy request, we send our annual report of the situation of Friends' Shawnee labor school, situated on the Shawnee reservation, about five miles west of Westport.

Since our report for 1852 there have been forty-nine Indian youth, of both sexes, between the ages of four and eighteen years, (several of whom are orphans,) belonging to five tribes, who have received literary and religious instruction from this institution.

No record of the average number has been kept. Fifteen of the above number were included in the last report; and of the whole number twenty-six have left, and three have died. Of those who have left, seventeen are attending other schools; two have removed, with their parents, some distance from here; one is a young woman, pretty well qualified to assume the duties of domestic life; one is a lad, with a knowledge of reading, writing, and some arithmetic; one little girl is at home with her parents; one lad is required at home by his mother; no reasons assigned for the non-attendance of two. Of the twenty now claimed as pupils, two are in the alphabet; two spell easy words; three are in the first reader; seven in the second reader; three in the third reader; three in the fifth reader; thirteen write a legible hand; eight study arithmetic; and all have received some general instruction in geography.

The testament is used as a class-book in school every day by the greater part of the scholars. The first day school has been kept up chiefly with a view of advancing them in scriptural knowledge.

The progress and behavior of the children in school has, in general, been quite satisfactory. The number of pupils, and of the different tribes, are as follows, viz:

Shawnees	36
Sacs and Foxes.....	3
Wyandotts	7
Stockbridges	1
Muncies	2
	<hr/>
Total	49
	<hr/>

The girls employ their time, when out of school, chiefly in spinning, sewing, knitting, &c. The domestic work of the girls is divided thus: Some of them in milking and attending to the dairy; some assist in washing and ironing; some help in the kitchen and dining-room; some take charge of the chambers, and these are changed every two weeks, so as to give each an opportunity of being instructed in the different branches of housekeeping.

The teacher and boys have prepared the wood for the fire after it was hauled; tended the garden, and assisted in planting the corn, and the boys assisted some in harvesting. When the boys are taken out of school to work on the farm, I make them presents as a remuneration therefor.

We have 228 acres of land in fence, and the proceeds furnish the table, and a surplus for sale; but the amount of produce sold has not generally been sufficient to meet the demands of the laborer in the cultivation of the soil.

We have in our employment, at the present time, Robert Styles, as teacher; Rachel Styles, his wife, has charge of the girls when out of school; Rebecca H. Jenks, as matron; Cornelius Douglass, superintendent; and Phœbe N. Douglass, his wife, has charge of the clothing department; Davis Thayer has been employed in erecting a barn on the farm during the present summer; his wife, Elizabeth, and daughter, Elizabeth M., have rendered important services in the family.

The children are boarded and clothed without any aid from the Indians, (except a few of their parents furnish a part of their clothing;) and, in addition to the proceeds of the farm, the institution is supported at an expense of about \$1,500 annually by the three yearly meetings which have this institution in charge—that is, Baltimore furnishes from \$100 to \$200, and Ohio from \$300 to \$400, and Indiana \$1,000.

Friends have been laboring amongst the Shawnees upwards of fifty years, and it hath uniformly been their practice, whilst instructing the Indians in the use of tools and civilized habits, to teach them the benign principles of the gospel.

Having spent two years in the Shawnee nation, I have watched, with much interest, the improvement of some who seem not only to care and provide for their family, but also feel very anxious for the

improvement and welfare of their nation. They have farms well improved, and live as comfortable as their white neighbors; but there are many others that are very restless and unsettled, and I have thought it proceeded more from their drinking to excess than from all other causes. I am sorry to say that I believe this evil has increased within the last two years I have spent here, notwithstanding the law is strict against selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians. They evade the law, and they seem to have free access to it; so they are, more or less of them, intoxicated a considerable part of the time. If this evil could in any way be removed, in my opinion this tribe would soon fill a prominent place in the community.

B. F. ROBINSON, *Indian Agent.*

No. 36.

BRIGGSVALE, July 31, 1853.

SIR: Herewith we send you a report of our institution and operations the past year. No change has taken place in the manner of conducting the school, or the person in charge, since our last report.

In our attempts at educational efforts for the Delawares, we find no obstacle to success arising from natural inability. The opinion is quite prevalent that, for most of the sciences, there is a great and universal want of intellectual power on the part of the Indian. *But is it so?*

If there has been failure in the pursuit of any of the sciences, may there not be found the reason of failure from other causes than constitutional inability?

The habits of Indians have ever been such as strengthen elements of character diametrically opposed to patient, constant, studious application. Trained to see, hear, and relate, they seldom think, reflect, and investigate. To overcome these tendencies of character becomes all important. Therefore, we require of our pupils prompt and constant application to whatever for the time claims their attention. In hours of recreation, which are regular, nothing is required of them except their own amusement. When at work they are expected and required to give undivided attention to that. In school hours, also, the same is observed.

Geography and history are learned with comparative ease. Elements of astronomy were taught last winter term, and excited much interest in the pupils.

A class of the oldest and most advanced girls have not been in school during the term just now closed. A class of small children have been added, and are being taught the first principles of an education.

Arithmetic is learned with less enthusiasm than some other branches, though we find ready scholars in that branch.

As aids in imparting instruction we have a terrestrial globe, orrery, microscope; maps of the world, United States, Asia Minor, and Palestine; dissected maps and painted plates, representing the inhabitants, costumes, beasts, birds, and plants of various portions of the earth.

Studies pursued.		Text books.
Reading.....	20	Bible.
Spelling.....	25	Emerson's third reader.
Writing.....	14	McGuffey's first and second reader.
Geography.....	9	Mitchell's geography (large and small.)
Arithmetic (oral)...	9	Emerson's (second part) arithmetic.
Arithmetic (written)	4	Greenleaf's (first part) arithmetic.
		Illustrated primer.
		Tract primer.
		School manual.

The girls are daily taught the use of the needle, making their own and the boys' garments. Repairing garments is a common duty.

One afternoon, weekly, is devoted to fine needle-work, which is executed with much taste and neatness. The older girls daily assist in the dining-room and weekly in the wash-room.

There is a change, if in no other way, in the condition of the Delawares, that a class of young persons are growing up, and are beginning to exert an influence, who have more or less mental culture, and whose tastes and habits, if not improved, are of a kind quite in contrast with those of the parents.

It is pleasing, occasionally, to meet an intelligent man or woman, and this is now often our privilege among the Delawares. If no political change occurs, this will become more frequent as the opportunity of education shall be continued.

Religious exercises are continued at the station every Sabbath. Three have been added to the church during the past year.

Very respectfully and obediently, yours,

E. S. MORSE, *Teacher.*

J. G. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

Missionaries A. B. M. U., Boston, Mass.

Major B. F. ROBINSON,
Indian Agent.

No. 37.

SHAWNEE BAPTIST MISSION,
Indian Territory, August 23, 1853.

SIR: The rapid succession of years occasions a lack of varied interest for extended remark in an annual report. Mission labor, in its principal features, continues the same from year to year; after the similitude of the labors of the husbandman always tending to the same results, though, from conflicting elements, less favorable at one season than another.

Our acquaintance with the Shawnees has been for some length of time. We have seen them merging from the darkness of paganism, and in their progress onward, until they have become measurably enlightened, and to some extent elevated in life. They are a friendly people, living quietly at their homes, without any special inclination for

war or the chase. A portion of them have embraced Christianity, and the sympathy of others in their favor is enlisted from year to year. Among their defects the more prominent relates to early childhood. The flower is rendered deformed and unseemly in its budding. The Indian, cherishing a tenderness for his offspring, is too often wont to regard its wishes as something to which other considerations must be subservient. The consequence is, that the baser passions become too strongly set; so that, at maturer age, wildness instead of usefulness is developed. When, from the throbbing bosom of the ever-devoted christian mother, the principles of virtue are instilled into the minds of the tender offsprings, a more healthful state of society may be expected.

We have had twenty scholars the last term, with an average number of fifteen Indian pupils in our English boarding school. The scholars have been regular in their deportment, willing to work, and have made good progress in their studies. The station needs new mission buildings; of course, the means of erecting them, and of enlarging the school, as we are under the necessity of refusing admittance to pressing applications. The following statistics of their valued teacher, Miss Doty, will show more definitely the advance of the scholars, viz:

Classes.

In spelling and reading.....	18
In writing.....	9
In geography.....	12
In grammar.....	7
In arithmetic.....	12
In philosophy.....	7
In defining.....	11
In astronomy.....	5
In botany.....	2
In Bible history.....	13

Very respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS BARKER,
Superintendent of the School.

Maj. B. F. ROBINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 38.

INDIAN MISSION LABOR SCHOOL,
August 29, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following remarks, together with the accompanying statistical document, as my report for the past year:

In consequence of a great many orphan children—whose parents died among the Shawnees—having been left without home or friends to care for them, we permitted our school to be crowded more than we usually do during the winter session, and indeed the desire for education is gaining every year among the surrounding tribes; so that, instead of having to go and hunt them up, as we did in former years, and per-

suade them to come to school, they now come of their own accord and beg admittance. This is as it should be, and gives us a much better opportunity to control them than we had before. The prospect is as favorable for as many as we can take care of for the next session. We have had but little sickness, and only one death, during the past year, for which we are thankful to the Author of all good.

Our crops and fruits are abundant, and the same may be said for the tribes generally around us. We live in a delightful country, and nothing seems to be wanting to make these people prosperous and happy but industrious habits and suitable laws for the protection of person and property. As for industry, I think they are gaining a little. But as for these fragments of tribes ever introducing and executing suitable laws for their own protection and prosperity, I have lost all hope, as gloomy as the thought may be; but I am forced to the conclusion that, as separate tribes, they must in a few years pass away.

The only hope is for the few who may become identified with the white population, and take their position in the walks of civilized society. Having written so frequently on this subject, I deem it unnecessary to add anything more.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.

Major B. F. ROBINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 39.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
September 1, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency:

I have three Indian tribes under my care, viz: Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Ottowas and Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river.

The Sacs and Foxes numbered at the last payment about 2,173 persons; they are a wild and roaming race, looking principally to the chase for a support, with a few exceptions. They have promised me, that in the event they do not sell their land, they intend to turn their attention to farming; and even should they sell, that when they are located at their new home, they will commence work, and live like the whites. This I believe is the intention of the most of them at present. The use of liquor has been a great evil to this tribe, and has been one cause which has kept them in their uncivilized state so long. I anticipate a better day for them, and look forward at no distant period when they will become a sober and industrious people. At a council held with them on the 16th of August, in which very near the whole nation was present, the chiefs, braves and headmen signed the following pledge, with an intention, as I believe, to keep it, and which has so far been done: "We, the undersigned, chiefs, braves and headmen of the

Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, do hereby promise our agent, B. A. James, and through him our great father at Washington city, that we will use all the means in our power to prevent our people from bringing liquor among us, and should any of our tribe go to the State for whisky, we pledge ourselves to inform the agent of it, in order that the same may be spilled." They claim a country of land thirty miles by twenty-four, lying west of Cass and Bates counties, in Missouri, and about sixty miles from the State line to the nearest part of it; it is mostly prairie, with good timber on the water courses; the land is, as I conceive, only of a secondary quality, but well adapted for stock raising. The main branch of the Osage river runs through their land. They have seven licensed traders among them, who supply them in an ample manner with such articles as they need, and, so far as my information extends, generally deal fairly with them. Of mechanics, they have two gunsmiths, one blacksmith and one assistant, at present. They draw from the general government an annual annuity of seventy-one thousand dollars in money, forty kegs of tobacco, and forty barrels of salt, each year. Twenty thousand dollars of this annuity, with the salt and tobacco, expires in 1862; the balance is perpetual.

The Chippewas number thirty persons, being some five or six families. They own thirteen sections of land on the Osage river, and lying east of the grant made to the Sacs and Foxes. I consider the land owned by this little tribe of the best quality. They are an industrious and honest people, farm like we do, and look to agricultural pursuits as the means of obtaining a competency in this life. They draw an annuity of three hundred dollars per year, which is perpetual.

The Ottawas numbered two hundred and forty-seven persons at the last payment. They own a country very near eleven square miles, or seventy-four thousand acres of land, which lies east of the Sacs and Foxes and Chippewas. The Osage river runs through the southern part of their land, and I consider it of a good quality, and well adapted for farming purposes. This tribe is decidedly a farming people, and till the soil for a support; honest and industrious in their habits, never roaming outside the limits of the country allotted them. Of course peace and plenty must be the result. They have an annual annuity of two thousand six hundred dollars, which is perpetual. These people are indebted for the present state of civilization which they enjoy to the Rev. J. Meeker, of the Baptist Missionary Board, and his worthy family, who have been among them for some time. His report is herewith enclosed, to which I respectfully refer you. This gentleman has a small yearly allowance from the missionary society, barely sufficient for the support of himself and family, and I would suggest that the government extend to him such aid as may be deemed right in his laudable efforts to improve the condition, both temporal and spiritual, of the Ottawa people.

The Chippewas and Ottawas will raise more than enough for a support this year of the various articles which a family consume; in fact, they will have a large surplus for sale. Those of the Sacs and Foxes who have farmed it will have an abundance. So far this may be said to be a healthy season.

I am decidedly of opinion that the policy which the government

has heretofore pursued towards our Indian population, of paying them large annuities in money, has been a curse to them instead of a blessing. Not a dollar should ever be paid to an Indian in money. Supply him in goods, mechanical and agricultural implements, such as his wants require, but never give him money. If you wish to civilize an Indian, you must first make him know that he is to be dependent upon his own exertions for a support; learn and teach him how to work, and then to love it. After this is accomplished, he is ready and fit to receive an education—not before. I make these remarks in view of the fact that the Indian department of our government will soon be called upon to make important treaties with our Indian population on our western borders.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. A. JAMES, *Indian Agent.*

Col. A. CUMMING,

Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 40.

OTTOWA MISSION, *August 25, 1853.*

SIR: Kind Providence has given to the Ottowas a year of unprecedented temporal prosperity. They have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health; their crops have never looked more promising than they now do; they have raised this year much more oats, corn, and potatoes than in any previous year, and will not probably need more than one-half of it for their own consumption.

When informed that the United States government intended soon to treat with them for their land, they, instead of feeling depressed in spirits, seemed rather to awake and increase their efforts to improve their farms. During the present year they have made considerable additions to their fields, have improved many of their old buildings and built new ones, have made an extra effort to increase their stock, and, in all respects, have given unmistakable signs that they wish here to live and here to die.

You are aware that some of the neighboring tribes have depredated largely upon their property, and that from time to time they have presented claims, fully proven, to the agents, and that these claims are now on file in the office of Indian affairs at Washington. They now express much surprise to learn from you that the commissioner thinks no authority exists for ordering the annuity of the depredating tribes to be taken to pay for such injuries, especially when they find in their treaty with the United States of August 30, 1831, in the 9th article, the following clause, viz: "And further, that the President of the United States will cause said band to be protected at their new residence against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, and from any other person or persons whatever." Recently quite a number of their horses have been stolen by these same thievish tribes. The Ottowas frequently pursue; sometimes find their own horses in the possession of the thief, who refuses to deliver

them; sometimes the thief is pointed out to them, and they are only informed that their horses have been conveyed away to some wilder tribes. They say that between five and six thousand dollars' worth of their horses and hogs have been thus stolen within the last five or six years by the Sacs and Foxes and the Kansas. So, according to present decisions, the more savage and powerful tribes may at pleasure rob the weaker and more industrious ones of all they possess, and there is no possible means of redress. Cannot something be said or done to induce the government to make some provisions for such losses?

The Ottowas are the only band I know of in the Indian territory who are actually increasing in numbers. During the last six years they have shown an annual average increase of seven. The last payment roll gave an advance of seventeen over the previous year. The principal cause of this increase I attribute to their present habits of sobriety, industry, and regular living.

About 30 of their children are now being taught in some of the neighboring schools, who are making good progress in various branches.

Good attention continues to be given to the preaching of the gospel on the Sabbath; weekly prayer meetings continue with more or less interest; regular morning and evening family worship is attended to in the houses of church members; frequent contributions are made for home charitable purposes, and sixty dollars have been given during the present year for the spread of the gospel in foreign lands.

Most respectfully, I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

JOTHAM MEEKER,

Missionary of the Amer. Bap. Miss. Union.

Judge B. A. JAMES,

U. S. Indian Agent, Sac and Fox Agency.

No. 41.

COUNCIL BLUFF AGENCY, *October 16, 1853.*

SIR: In obedience to provisions of law, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the condition of the Indians within the bounds of this agency since June last, at which time I entered upon the discharge of my duties: The Omahas, the most independent and prosperous tribe belonging to this agency, are doing moderately well, considering the many unfortunate circumstances that now surround them. Their country extends from Council Bluff, on the Missouri river, up to the Puncas, and is immediately in front of the white settlements in the western counties of Iowa. Many unprincipled persons locate themselves along the river for the purpose of secretly trading whisky to the Indians to get them drunk, so that they can more successfully swindle them out of their guns, horses, blankets, robes, or anything else of value that may be found in their possession. My predecessors have all, I believe, exerted themselves to break up this nefarious trade, and no doubt have done much good, but for want of more efficient means of apprehending the offenders, and a class of penalties better suited to the nature of the crime, their laudable efforts have failed

of success. In my humble opinion, any person who is so lost to every principle of honor and humanity, and so avaricious as to engage in this detestable traffic, knowing, as he must, that he not only robs the Indian of his only means of support for himself and his wife and children, but sends him away in a state of drunkenness that seldom fails to arouse his bloodthirsty nature to a state of madness that prepares him for any crime, cannot be deterred by the penalties of the present law. Such men, having no moral restraint, are sunk below the lowest of the brute creation, and can only be checked by a law holding them responsible for all the crimes that the Indians may commit while intoxicated, and, at the same time, providing means for apprehending all offenders wherever found, and inflicting severe punishment without any delay. Fines and forfeitures, confiscation of property, or even confinement in a penitentiary, have but little terror for a whisky trader while so many obstacles stand in the way of his conviction; but if tribunals were established in the Indian country, and the evidence of Indians admitted against all violators of the intercourse laws, and a trial made speedy and certain, and punishment inflicted immediately, it would do more to check this trade than can possibly be accomplished under the present arrangements.

I believe it is admitted, by every man who knows anything of the Indian character, that the use of spirits stands more in the way of their civilization than everything else combined. When they are sober, they are as reasonable, rational, and as easily influenced to do what is right, as any other people; but they all seem to have a strong appetite for spirits, and will make great sacrifices to obtain it, and once under its influence, their reason is gone; they will no longer listen to the counsels of their friends, and are ready for any acts of brutality and crime that a savage nature can invent. I believe there has been no time since the settlement of America when a more general and lively interest was felt for the welfare of the Indians than at the present. The Indian department of our government, the missionaries and honorable traders who reside among them, and indeed all good men everywhere, manifest a deep solicitude for the improvement of the condition of that unfortunate race of men. The question is being asked daily, "What shall be done to civilize, christianize, and elevate them to the standard of the white man?" Without attempting to investigate in all of its bearings a subject that appeals so strongly to the statesman, the philanthropist, and the Christian, I would say, save them first from the use of intoxicating drinks, and you thereby place them in a position to profit by any other means that may be found necessary to accomplish that great end.

The Omahas succeeded this season in raising a sufficiency of corn to last them through the winter; and by a prudent use of the five thousand dollars that is due them from the general government, they may, to a great extent, be saved from suffering during the winter and spring, and by a judicious application of a few hundred dollars of that fund to agricultural purposes next year, their condition may be greatly improved.

The Ottoes and Missourias, a confederated tribe that own the country on the west side of the Missouri river and extending from the Great Nebraska to the Little Nemahaw, have been reduced, by a combination

of circumstances over which they have no control, to a state of poverty and suffering, that can only be appreciated by those whose painful duty it is to be among them and witness it. And I regret to say that the government of the United States, or its agents, are justly censurable for a course of conduct towards these Indians that has had much to do in reducing them to their present state of beggary. These Indians have been induced, of late years, to rely less upon hunting and more upon the products of the soil for a support. With that object in view, they concluded a treaty on the 21st day of September, 1833, with the United States, for the sale of a large and valuable tract of country lying to the south of the Little Nemahaw, and westwardly to their western boundary. By that treaty the United States was bound to pay them \$500 a year for ten years, from the 15th of July, 1840, in "instruments for agricultural purposes," "to erect a horsemill for grinding corn," and to "provide two farmers to reside in the nation to *instruct* and *assist* said tribe for the term of five years, and longer if the President thinks proper." They confidently relied upon a faithful fulfilment of all these provisions; and there is not a shadow of a doubt, that if they had not been disappointed in their just expectations, their condition would have been greatly improved, and many of them saved from the dreadful necessity of choosing between a death by starvation or stealing. It is true some efforts have been made by government to comply with its treaty stipulations, and considerable amounts of money expended for that purpose; and it is also true that some of their imprudent young men were, upon one occasion, guilty of an offence that hindered those efforts, and increased the difficulty in procuring the services of competent persons "to instruct and assist said tribe;" but all these facts together do not present a sufficient excuse for suffering the hopes of the well-disposed to be disappointed, and poverty and wretchedness brought upon this poor remnant of these once independent and powerful tribes. They have never received the \$500 a year for ten years in disbursements for agriculture. No mill has been erected for grinding corn, nor have they received any profits from the misdirected efforts that have been made to "instruct and assist" them in farming. If they could now receive an equivalent in money for these several items, it would amount in the whole to some ten or twelve thousand dollars, and would, at least, afford them temporary relief. •

It is now impossible for them to make a subsistence by hunting, for all the game upon their own land has been driven off or killed by the large number of emigrants that are passing through their country every spring for Utah, California, and Oregon. If they attempt to hunt the buffalo, which abounds upon the lands ceded by the Pawnees for that purpose, they are pursued by the Sioux and Cheyennes, and their property stolen, and frequently numbers of them murdered, as has been the case for the last two years. Or if they attempt to cross the Missouri river to kill game, they sometimes fare just as badly as they do among the Sioux and Cheyennes. As an evidence of this statement, in May last a small company of Ottoes was ascertained to be upon the east side of the Missouri river, near the mouth of the Nebraska. They were waylaid by a man by the name of Clark, and a number of his associates, and a cold-blooded and unprovoked murder was committed upon

the persons of two young Indians; a third one was shot through the body, and left upon the ground supposed to be dead, and an attempt was made to murder all the balance of the company, but fortunately for the poor, suffering Indians, they escaped by flight. Surrounded by such circumstances, it is utterly impossible for them to subsist longer by hunting. Last spring they attempted, by their own hands, to raise a crop of corn upon the farm provided for them by the United States government, to fulfil the provisions of a treaty concluded the 15th of October, 1836; but the overflow of the river, in the month of July, swept off and destroyed the whole of their crops of corn, pumpkins, and other things.

Owing to these and many other causes that are known to exist, but which I have not time nor space to enumerate in this report, so pressing has become their necessities, that they have been compelled to dispose of everything in their possession that could be exchanged for something to sustain life—their guns, horses, and even the robes used for bedding—until they have nothing more to dispose of. They have also appealed to the humanity of the white men living in their country, to traders, mechanics, and government employes; and all, I believe, have given, given, given, until, in justice to their own families, they are unable to give more. From what has been said, you can form some idea of the present condition of the Ottoes and Missouri Indians, and, unless something is done for them by the government, I can see no way for them to escape extermination.

The Pawnees, like the Ottoes and Missourias, are very poor and needy. Within the last three or four years the number has been reduced at least fifty per cent., principally by sickness and murders committed upon them by the Sioux, Cheyennes, and other murderous bands that rove about the plains for that purpose. They now receive no annuity from the government of the United States, and are altogether dependent upon hunting and begging of emigrants for subsistence. By a treaty made with the United States, October 9, 1833, they disposed of all their land lying on the south side of the Nebraska river, and agreed to locate themselves on the north side of the river, and to the west of the Loup fork. This a large number of them did, and, aided by our government, they were soon provided with comfortable houses, good farms, mechanic shops, and a school-house, and were upon the whole in a prosperous condition. But the murderers and plunderers soon came. The Sioux came upon them in great numbers, and succeeded in killing many of the Pawnees, burned their houses, destroyed or carried off all their horses, mules, and other stock, drove off their teachers and blacksmiths, and those that survived were compelled to retreat to the south side of Nebraska, some upon the land of the Ottoes, and others to their old villages. In consequence of this ruinous defeat, and the retreat of the Indians to the south side of the river, the government has continued to withhold all annuities due them for their land, which was to them an unexpected thing; and when added to the overwhelming misfortunes that came upon them at the same time, it crushed the energy of the poor but noble-hearted Pawnees, and reduced them to the condition in which you now find them—the poor, dejected beggar, but as true to his treaty obligations as the noblest of the civilized race. I

find, by a careful examination of such evidence as I am able to procure, that their account with our government shows a considerable balance due them. By the fourth article of said treaty the United States agreed "to pay to each of said four bands, for five years, the sum of five hundred dollars in agricultural implements; to be continued longer if the President thinks proper." Under this provision a considerable amount of implements were bought and placed in the hands of the farmers employed by government. A number of these implements were afterwards taken by some Mormons moving to Salt Lake, to satisfy a debt, as they stated, that the United States owed them for services; the remainder of the ploughs, harness, wagons, and other implements, were taken possession of by their agent, Major J. E. Barrow, and sold at public auction in the town of Kanessville. These facts can all be established by the best of evidence whenever it is necessary to do so. From this it will appear that the whole amount of the \$10,000 agreed for under that article of the treaty remains unpaid, and is justly due the Indians, unless the United States government is willing to take advantage of their misfortunes, and plead these misfortunes as an excuse for non-payment.

Article fifth of the same treaty provides that the government of the United States shall "allow one thousand dollars a year for ten years, for schools to be established for the benefit of said four bands." Under this article, I am informed by Mr. Alace, a highly respectable gentleman that managed the school, that there is over three thousand dollars still due from that source.

The seventh article provides that the government of the United States shall "deliver to said farmers, for the benefit of said nation, one thousand dollars' value in oxen and other stock; but said stock is not to be delivered into the hands of said Pawnees until the President thinks the same can be done with propriety." Some of this stock was bought and placed into the hands of the farmers, and what survived of it was also sold by their agent, but never placed in the hands of the Pawnees, as the treaty requires, and is therefore still due them.

By the eighth article the "*United States agree to erect for each of said four bands a horse-mill for grinding corn.*" Neither of these mills has ever been built, and of course the value of them is still due, which is not less than two thousand dollars each, or eight thousand dollars.

These several sums taken together amount to about twenty-two thousand dollars that is yet due them; and if a fair rate of interest should be allowed for the time the payments have been withheld, they should now receive at least thirty thousand dollars.

These Indians have suffered perhaps more than any single tribe by emigration. All of the roads on the north side of Nebraska river pass through their country, and on the south of that river pass through their hunting ground, and more of their wood, water, and grass are consumed and more game run off, than there is from the bands of any other nation, and yet they receive no compensation; whilst others, that suffer much less in that way, are liberally compensated. Under such circumstances, if the government is disposed to be liberal towards the Indians, the condition of the Pawnees appeals more loudly to that liberality than that of any other tribe. If it is disposed to deal magnanimously

with them, the Pawnees may with as much justice appeal to that unanimity as any tribe within our territorial limits.

As a general remark, applicable to all the Indians within the bounds of this agency, they are anxious to make some change in their situation. The most of them would prefer selling the most of their lands, and reserving small lots to the heads of families. They think by such an arrangement they would procure enough means to set them up as white men are; have something upon which they can rely with more certainty for a support than they now have, and at the same time, by being brought more into *contact* with the whites, they may make more progress in the arts of civilization.

There is but one missionary establishment within the bounds of this agency, and at that is kept the only school for educating the children of the Indians. It is situated on a large and beautiful plateau, which is elevated about one hundred feet above the Missouri bottom, and commands a fine view of that stream from the confluence of the Nebraska, some ten miles below, to Bluff city, which is about the same distance above. The buildings and farm are well arranged for the purposes intended, and, upon the whole, present a very imposing and delightful appearance. It is at present under the government of the Rev. Wm. Hamilton, of the Presbyterian church, and I think promises to do much good, considering the many disadvantages it has to encounter. Mr. Hamilton is admirably well suited for the place he holds; presenting, under all circumstances, a strictly christian deportment; humane and kind-hearted in his intercourse, and eminently qualified to discharge the many arduous duties that devolve upon him. His example cannot fail to exercise a salutary influence over the Indians. I would respectfully refer you to his report for further particulars concerning the institution.

Be pleased to excuse me for the delay in making this report. It was caused by long-protracted illness, which disqualified me for all business until the last few days, and I am now only able to write.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant,

JAMES M. GATEWOOD,
Indian Agent.

Col. A. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 42.

OTTOE AND OMAHA MISSION,
October 21, 1853.

DEAR SIR: At your request I submit to you the following report of the mission and school:

As the two tribes for which the mission is named spend much of their time on the hunt, no opportunity for direct missionary labor among them, during the period, is afforded. In addition to this, the Ottoes have their village on the other side of the Platte river, on which there

are no facilities for crossing. Occasionally they visit the mission, which affords brief opportunities for missionary efforts.

The school numbers at present 42 scholars, besides a young man and young woman (the latter once in the school) laboring for us, and under our care and religious instruction.

The children are from the following different tribes :

Pawnees	15 (16)
Omahas	10
Sioux	6
Blackfeet	4
Ottoes	3 (4)
Puncas	3
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Total	42 (44)
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Boys	26 (27)
Girls	16 (17)
Reading and writing	18 (19)
Geography	12
Spelling	10 (11)
Elementary	14
Half-bloods	24 (26)
viz: Boys	16 (17)
Girls	8 (9)

A little over one-half the above number have been received since the first of May last.

Most of those reading commit portions of the catechism, hymns, &c., to memory.

They attend Sabbath school in the morning, when, in addition to the usual duties and exercises of Sabbath schools, they are instructed together in some christian duty or doctrine; and the exercises of Sabbath evening are conducted with special reference to the benefit of the children. They likewise attend preaching on Sabbath afternoon.

While thus endeavoring to improve the mind and heart, we are not forgetful of their physical condition, and instruct them in the various kinds of work about the house and farm—much of the work on the farm, as well as in the house, being performed by them, or with their assistance. While it is true that, when left to themselves, they are often slow, and do not manifest as much interest as we would like to see, it is encouraging to find them frequently perform, and with no little skill, the more difficult kinds of work.

We have raised this season about two hundred bushels of potatoes, besides other vegetables, and about thirty acres of corn; near twenty acres of wheat have also been put in.

The Ottoes express a strong desire to have a mission and school among themselves on the opposite side of the Platte river; and it a treaty should be made with them, and part of their country purchased, one of the best things government could do for them would be to make *ample* and *permanent* provision in some way for the education of the children; and this thing not left wholly to the darkened and selfish minds

of the chiefs and braves, rendered more unfit to act often by the foreign influence that is brought to bear upon them. But I will not, at present, enlarge upon this subject.

Praying that you may be sustained and cheered in your responsible duties,

I remain yours, sincerely,

WM. HAMILTON.

Major GATEWOOD.

No. 43.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY,
Fort Pierre, September 20, 1853.

SIR: In obedience to the regulations of the department, I present the following as my annual report and condition of the Indians within this agency:

In making this report I am compelled to make it more lengthy than I would desire, owing to the many tribes under my charge, and the fact of their differing so materially in their manners, habits, and customs. On my arrival in this agency I found I had many serious obstacles and difficulties to encounter, as very great excitement existed amongst the various tribes with regard to receiving their annuity presents, guaranteed to them under the treaty made with them at Fort Laramie, in September, 1851. Most of the chiefs were for receiving them at once, but were deterred by the younger chiefs and braves, who had been excited against the whites by some worthless renegade white men and half-breeds endeavoring to impress upon them that the object of the government in making the presents was with a view, ultimately, of forcing them from their country; which, by the bye, of all other countries I have yet ever seen, is least desirable, save the game with which many portions of it abound so plentifully. But, through the aid of the American Fur Company and intelligent interpreters, I have been enabled to place the matter before them in a light which has produced universal satisfaction and good feeling.

The most that appears to disturb them, and that which they speak more frequently about than anything else, is the great loss of so many of their friends and relatives by the distressing ravages made by the introduction amongst them of the smallpox, measles, and cholera, which they attribute solely to the emigrants passing through their country, and which they much fear will continue to pass, bringing again the same diseases. The utmost good feeling and friendship appears to exist amongst all of the principal men of the different tribes; and in all the councils I have held with them they express the hope that there may be a continuation.

Many of these tribes, who have been warring against each other for years, and with whom the utmost hostility existed, have been at peace since the treaty of Laramie. Since that time peace and quietness have pervaded the nation. They visit each other; smoke the pipe of peace,

giving and receiving presents one from another, and express the pleasing hope that the tomahawk is now buried, and that forever.

That portion of the Sioux tribe that inhabit the region of country commencing at the mouth of Big Sioux river, extending some two hundred miles above this point, (Fort Pierre,) and who receive their presents at this place, number as follows:

Brulle band, 150 lodges, occupying the country from the mouth of South-fork White river, south, down to L'eau qui Cour, say 100 miles from its mouth, thence to its head waters; taking all the country lying between North-fork White river and L'eau qui Cour.

Yancton band, 375 lodges, from the mouth of White River up to Fort Pierre, both east and west of the Missouri, say 125 miles in length, and as far east as James river, or Côte de Prairie.

"Two Kettle" band, 165 lodges, on Teton, or Little Missouri river, from its mouth to its source, and north as far as the Chayeume river.

Yanctonais band, 450 lodges, from the mouth of Little Chayeume river, on the east side of the Missouri, up the same to the mouth of Apple river, northeast as far as James river and Côte de Prairie.

"Blackfeet" Sioux, 150 lodges, and Ouk-pa-pas, 280 lodges, from the mouth of Moreau river, as high up the Missouri as Cannon-ball river or Houru river, and southwest 150 to 200 miles.

Sans Arcs band, 160 lodges, and Min-ne Con-zus, 225 lodges, country lying north of Chayeume river, as far as Moreau river, thence south-west south of the Black hills, and as far as the mouth of Beaver creek.

In all 1,955 lodges, averaging, as I suppose, eight to a lodge; making: 15,640.

Some few of these bands are cultivating the soil to a limited extent; raising corn, pumpkins, squashes, &c., and express earnestly a disposition to get agricultural implements, that they may farm it more extensively. They say, and it cannot be otherwise than true, that in a few years game will become scarce; and they begin to see that it is from the soil they will have to derive their permanent support. These different tribes have shown every disposition to receive counsel, and heed it; and with proper management on the part of agents, and a strict compliance with all promises, causes me to come to the conclusion, from the little I have had to do with them, that in a few years a very different state of things will be produced from that which has heretofore existed.

The region of country occupied by these respective bands is destitute of game; consequently these Indians are and have been in a very destitute condition. The extreme severity of the weather, last winter, prevented them from leaving their homes in quest of buffalo, their range being a long distance off. Their condition is not quite so bad at present, there being an abundance of wild vegetables and fruits, upon which they subsist in the absence of game.

The "Assinniboines" are a nation of people residing on the north banks of the Missouri, and occupying the country from the mouth of the "Yellow Stone" in a direction north and west, including the head waters of the Pembina river, and extends as far as the "White Horse Plains." The whole nation would number 1,000 lodges; but those who reside and carry on trade in this agency are but 500 lodges, aver-

aging about eight souls to a lodge, the rest seldom leaving their homes, which are in the neighborhood of the Hudson Bay Company.

These Indians live in skin lodges, and travel at all times where game is to be found. They have no stationary place of abode, and are very poor—never keeping any more than their immediate and absolute necessities require them. They have been a bold, warlike, and wild nation; but of latter years, and since the treaty at Fort Laramie, in September, 1851, have become entirely peaceable, and bid fair to make the best Indians in the country.

In all their talks and dealings they appear to be entirely satisfied and interested in what their great father the President has done for them; and since the treaty alluded to no murders, stealing, or any other depredation has been committed by them, either on the whites or against the neighboring tribes; notwithstanding, they are constantly annoyed by the Blackfeet, giving them more than ordinary cause to break it, frequently murdering small parties of them and stealing their horses. At present they have plenty to subsist upon, game in that region being very abundant, therefore they appear to be contented and happy; nothing marring their peace and happiness save their being so often annoyed by their enemies the Blackfeet.

It is, however, manifest to every observing and reflecting mind, that notwithstanding many portions of this country abound so plentifully with buffalo and the smaller game, that this source of their subsistence is occupying annually a smaller portion of territory; and the improvident and reckless course pursued by the Indians in destroying them, must in a few years produce such a scarcity that distress as a natural consequence must follow.

I have taken no little pains to ascertain the supposed number of buffalo annually destroyed in this agency, and, from the best information, the number does not fall very far short of 400,000. Not less than 100,000 robes have been shipped by the two companies who are licensed to trade amongst the Indians under my charge. 150,000 are destroyed, of which a small portion of their flesh is consumed; they are killed for their hides, to make lodges, which they are compelled to make very secure to protect them from the extreme severity of the weather during the winter. Numbers of these lodges are disposed of to the traders for securing their peltries and robes, when traded, from exposure to inclement weather; numbers freeze and starve to death in snow-banks, which for months are found in drifts from five to ten feet in depth, and numbers are drowned in crossing and re-crossing the Missouri river, owing to the large numbers in crossing crowding on each other.

The Crow Indians inhabit the country on the waters of the Yellow Stone river. In September, 1851, when they entered into a treaty with the government, they numbered 400 lodges; but since that time, in the fall and winter of the same year, the number of their lodges was reduced 30 by a visitation of the smallpox amongst them, which proved most fatal, killing some 400 in a short time. This disease, as I learn, was first introduced by the California emigrants among the Snake Indians, thence among the Crows, on the head waters of the Powder river, where they resided at that time.

These Indians, like most of the tribes under my charge, never have cultivated one foot of soil, and never will, I am satisfied, until forced to it through necessity. They subsist exclusively upon buffalo, deer, elk, and antelope, with which, thus far, their country abounds most plentifully.

The principal object of these Indians is the accumulation of horses, which they prize very highly, being so essentially necessary to their convenience and comfort; therefore, in order to obtain them, they sacrifice everything, even life; consequently they possess large numbers—an average of twenty to a lodge. They are like the balance of the prairie tribes, possessing a plurality of wives, from two to five, always having one favorite; the drudgery of the lodge and other labor is performed equally among the balance.

I regret exceedingly that I could not see them. I learned, before I arrived at Fort Union, that they had been there waiting several days for the arrival of the steamboat; but despairing of her coming, and getting short of provisions, they had to leave. As soon as I was placed in possession of this information, I despatched two men, who were well acquainted with their country and range, on two good horses, for the purpose of overtaking them and getting them to return. These men returned after an absence of seven days, reporting that they could neither see nor hear anything of them.

They, on leaving Fort Union, strenuously contended that their "great father" should deliver them their presents in their own country, which is some four hundred miles from Fort Union, and which can be conveyed to them by water. They are apprehensive, in passing to and from their country to Fort Union, they might fall in with the Blackfeet, who they wish to avoid.

The Arick-a-nees, Gros-ventres, and Mandans, cultivate the soil to a limited extent, raising corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c., &c.; but I am very sorry to say their efforts this season will be entirely unavailing, owing to the unparalleled ravages of the grasshopper. In many places through this entire region they have consumed every vestige of vegetation; in many places not leaving for acres a spire of grass. Their surplus crops of former years they would barter with their traders and neighboring Indians.

These several tribes have suffered distressingly from cholera by being permanently located in dirt lodges—are more exposed to that disease than the roving prairie tribes; and you cannot remove the impression from amongst them but that the diseases—cholera, smallpox, and measles—were first introduced among them by the whites passing through their country.

From these tribes having permanently located themselves, and showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and improve their heretofore degraded situation, I have strong hopes of their making themselves comfortable and happy; more efficiently to accomplish this object, I would suggest to the government, in its benevolent and humane feelings towards its red children, that a portion of their presents be in agricultural implements, and the balance in provisions.

These tribes are a pleasing and friendly race of people, of whom it is proverbial amongst all white people who have ever visited their country

that their treatment to them has always been kind and friendly ; they have always received them, on the prairie and in their villages, with marked hospitality. They are very graceful and dignified in their appearance, not very tall ; but quick, pleasing manners. There is one thing about the Mandans that struck me most forcibly—the diversity in the color of their hair, of a light silvery gray, others light and sandy, and in fact of all colors (except red) that are found among whites. Many of them, who are full blooded, have beautiful white complexions, different from any other Indians I have ever seen. Many of them take great pains with their hair ; they suffer it to grow to a length that it drags on the ground. One I had the curiosity to measure, and it was six feet in length, and exceedingly heavy.

These three tribes, as nearly as I could ascertain, number about 2,250 souls.

The Blackfeet have the reputation of being a large and powerful nation, and are a terror to all the tribes in this agency, save the Sioux. Their number has been largely exaggerated. From the very best information that I can derive from intelligent men who have resided amongst them for years, I learn that there are three different bands, numbering about alike, and all speak the same language. The entire number of their lodges do not exceed 1,200, averaging nine souls to a lodge. The Gros-ventres of the prairie, and who are called and known as the "Falls Indians," inhabit the same country as the Blackfeet, and number 420 lodges, averaging the same number to a lodge as the Blackfeet. The only difference between them and the Blackfeet is their language, which is altogether different—the Gros-ventres speaking the same language as the Arrapahoes, who reside on the Arkansas.

The Blackfeet are a wild, roving, reckless people, committing murder and stealing everything that falls in their way. They inhabit an extensive country, lying between the head waters of the Missouri and the waters of the Hudson bay ; extending their war expeditions as far south as the river Platte, and in former years as far as the valley of the Great Salt Lake. They are friendly with none of the adjoining tribes, but at war with the whole. On their war expeditions nothing escapes them ; they murder and steal, as I before observed, everything falling in their path.

They, like the balance of the prairie tribes, never pretend to cultivate the soil, but live altogether by the chase of the buffalo ; of which animal, as well as elk, deer, and antelope, numerous quantities are to be found in their country at all seasons of the year, but generally more abundant in the winter season.

They possess a large number of horses, many of which they raise themselves, but a much larger quantity are stolen from their enemies. Each individual's wealth is estimated by the number of horses he has in his possession. These animals being so essentially necessary for their convenience and comfort, for the accumulation of which (like many white men for money) they will go to any length. There are but few of these Indians that have less than two wives ; the common number is four, and many have ten. At times many jealousies exist among them. They are generally employed about the drudgeries of the lodge, (save one who is more highly favored than the others,) performing the

hardest labor, more so than is required from our slaves by the hardest of masters.

The language of the Blackfeet has no similarity to any Indian language in this country. The Blackfeet nor Gros-ventres have never entered, as is well known, into any treaty with the government. Some several years ago they made a friendly treaty with Messrs. P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., to carry on trade with them near the falls of the Missouri.

The larger portion of the Blackfeet nation is composed of women; the result of this has been caused by so many of their young men having been cut off by their enemies in their war expeditions. By way of showing how bold, daring, fearless, and reckless the Blackfeet are, five young men, neither one of whom exceeded 22 years of age, passed unceremoniously through the heart of their enemies' country, *walked* into Fort Union, and seated themselves, manifesting as much ease and independence as though they were under their own roof. I witnessed this to my very great astonishment. They were treated kindly by their enemies, who appeared not in the least disposed to harm them.

I look upon it as all-important, and truly desirable for the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the different tribes under my charge, that a treaty, similar to the one made at Fort Laramie, be made with the Blackfeet and Gros-ventres, or Falls Indians, as they are termed. This, I have no doubt, could be effected without difficulty or much expense. To effect this, I would suggest that some of their principal men, not exceeding twenty in number, be taken on to the seat of government, where they in part would be enabled to see the strength and resources of our government, and where they could see and speak to their great father, the President, as they express a great wish to do so.

I sincerely hope that an effort will be made on the part of the government to effect this truly desirable object, for on that depends the future peace and prosperity of the Sioux and all other tribes under my charge. Presents given to them annually to the amount of six or seven thousand dollars, in the way of provisions, powder, and guns, would effect that which is so truly desirable to all the tribes under my charge, and who are parties to the treaty at Laramie. In all the councils which I have held with these Indians, they express regrets that they had not been made parties to the Laramie treaty. I have invariably told them not to despond; that I felt no doubt that their wishes would in a short time be consummated. They state that until this is accomplished there will continue to be depredations and murders unavoidably. They say that they want peace, but the Blackfeet will continue to annoy them, unless the government intercedes and prevents it, by making a treaty of peace with them. They say they have no wish to violate any one provision of the treaty they have entered into with the government; but constantly annoyed as they are by the Blackfeet, they are compelled to act on the defensive, as instinct teaches that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

The principal men of the different tribes of Indians under my charge, whom I have distributed presents amongst, have made an earnest appeal to me to request their great father to send them their presents in future in provisions, ammunition, tobacco, guns, and some agricultural implements, (ploughs, hoes, and large axes;) the only dry-goods they

require is white domestics and bed-ticking, large quantities of which are used by their squaws and children.

The reason they urge for this request is, that their numbers are so large that they cannot make distribution of dry-goods without producing dissatisfaction, whereas no difficulty could arise in the division of the above articles. Another reason they give is, that their traders in the country can supply them with the few dry-goods they require, in exchange for their robes, peltries, &c., which they could not otherwise dispose of to advantage. I do hope it will be the pleasure of the department to sanction their request, being satisfied it will give more general satisfaction and result in more general good.

Four bands of the Sioux tribe of Indians who left for the plains previous to the arrival of the boat with their presents, in quest of game, have not yet returned. I expect them daily. So soon as they return I will distribute their presents among them.

The different tribes whom I have distributed presents amongst, after explaining the amendments of the Senate of the 24th May, 1862, to the 7th article of their treaty, assented without hesitation.

It is painful to me to state, that while I was on the eve of closing this report, information reached me, from a reliable source, that a party of the Sioux tribe of Indians, known as the Yanctonais, fell in with a small party of the Crow Indians, consisting of four lodges, numbering some thirty-five men, women, and children, and exterminated the whole of them. I learn that this small party of Crows left their homes on a visit to their relations, not apprehending the slightest danger from their neighboring tribes, since the consummation of the treaty. These Yanctonais have not been in yet to receive their presents. I have but little doubt, could I have seen them, and explained to them fully all the provisions of their treaty, and the consequences which would result from a violation, that this unfortunate occurrence would not have taken place. I learn they will return to their village, which is some two hundred miles from this, in a few days. As soon as I hear of their arrival I shall lose no time in visiting them, with a view of learning more fully all the particulars.

I will beg leave most respectfully to state, that in consequence of the very dependent position your agent is at present occupying, and the many serious disadvantages which he has to labor under in the discharge of his official duties, constrains him to ask that an appropriation be made for erecting an agency building. An agent, to occupy a high and influential position in the estimation of the Indians, as well as the whites in the country, should be placed in an entire independent situation; and in a country like this, with various tribes of Indians, many of which are not civilized, with a large number of reckless, renegade white men, composing many nations, and constantly travelling from one Indian village to another, poisoning and corrupting the minds of the Indians, should have, in addition to an agency building, some fifteen dragoons, well armed, always at his command, to enable him rigidly to enforce the Intercourse law; otherwise an agent has much trouble, without being enabled to effect much. In case of difficulty, situated as your agent is at present, he would be powerless; the nearest post at present where he could obtain help being not short of 350 miles.

I must say, in justice to the American Fur Company since my arrival in this agency, that they have done all in their power to make me comfortable, and have shown every disposition to aid me in my official duties when required.

In conclusion, I will remind the department of the inadequacy of the amount allowed for the pay of interpreters in this agency. There are so many different tribes of Indians, speaking different languages, that it is a difficult matter to procure the services of reliable and competent interpreters, unless they are paid liberally. Without reliable and competent ones much difficulty and confusion is often the result.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALFRED D. VAUGHN,

Indian Agent.

Col. ALFRED CUMMING,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 44.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI,

November 19, 1853.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions from the Department of the Interior of May 5, 1853, designating me as commissioner on the part of the United States to negotiate treaties with the Comanches, Kiowas and other tribes of the Arkansas, and to obtain the assent of the Indians within my agency, parties to the "treaty of Laramie," to the amendment made thereto by the Senate of the United States, and to procure transportation for the articles designed for those tribes, I at once proceeded to the discharge of the duties specified, and would now respectfully submit the following report:

Notwithstanding the efforts which were made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington to insure their early arrival at this point, the goods intended for the prairie and mountain tribes were delayed, long after the time at which I was notified they would be in Saint Louis, by low water in the various rivers. As no contracts for transportation could be properly made upon the western frontier until their safety was ascertained and their delivery certain, I was precluded by that delay from soliciting public bids for their carriage to the several places of distribution, and forced to make the best arrangement the emergency admitted of. The distances were very far, the season very much advanced, and the amount of transportation required very large, in consequence of the increased proportion of ammunition and provisions. It was known, too, that at Kansas the facilities for making contracts of this nature were very uncertain, owing to the departure of the traders, and the immense herds of cattle which, during the spring, have been driven off to California from that vicinity. Moreover, it was absolutely necessary, in order to avoid jeopardizing the success of the whole business, that no further detentions should be encountered, and the utmost possible despatch insured. Under these circumstances, most fortunately, a *responsible person* was found, who had the requisite wagons.

and teams at hand, and who entered into bonds and contracted for the carriage from Kansas, at the same price which it had cost the government during the two last years. The result was equally fortunate. The goods, provisions and ammunition were delivered at the appointed times and places safely and in good condition, and were retained in secure custody till my arrival at the respective points.

After completing the foregoing preparations, and after seeing every thing assorted and the trains started on their several routes, I proceeded to visit the wild tribes of Indians ranging south of the Arkansas river, leaving Kansas, Mo., on the 20th of June, 1853. Previous to my departure, however, messengers were despatched to notify them of the wishes of the government of the United States to form treaties with them, and requesting an interview at or in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, through the aid and assistance of Brevet Major Chilton, who was in command of that post at the time the messages were received by the different tribes contemplated, and were complied with. Upon reaching that place, I found the greater part of the Comanche and Kiowa nations already assembled a short distance above the fort, and also a large number of the Apaches near by. Others were daily arriving; and after waiting some time, in order that hunting and war parties might return to the villages, the customary preliminaries for holding council with the Indians were arranged. At first, almost insurmountable difficulties presented themselves, in the distant and suspicious bearing of the chiefs, and the utter impossibility of obtaining any interpreters who understood their intricate languages. But little intercourse had ever existed between them and the white race, and that usually of the most unfriendly character. Whenever and wherever a meeting had occurred upon the vast plains they inhabit, it had been one not of traffic, but of plunder and bloodshed, or else of defeat and animosity. At that time, too, they were congregated on the extreme border of their territory; they were ignorant of the proposals to be made to them, suffering from a scarcity of game, and consequently impatient, watchful, jealous, reserved and haughty. There were no trappers or traders amongst them who could facilitate an interview; no one who could speak a syllable of the English tongue; none present in whom mutual confidence could be reposed; and the "sign language," that common to all the wild tribes of the west, while it might answer the purposes of barter, could not be relied upon in matters of so much importance and delicacy. Thus, although nothing could exceed the correctness of their behavior at the moment, yet nothing was more uncertain than their intention and action in the end. At last, however, by inducing one or two of the head chiefs to bring forward some of their Mexican prisoners in whom they could place reliance, and through the medium of the Spanish, a channel of communication was opened, and, by often repeating the interpretations through different persons, was in some degree perfected. An Arrapahoe brave was also found who had been a resident amongst the Comanches, and by him the same repetitions were likewise made to them and by them to the Apaches and Kiowas. The substance of what was said was again further impressed by means of signs, as before alluded to; and in this manner a full understanding of what transpired was finally arrived at on both sides. It was only necessary to reverse this process to be

enabled perfectly to comprehend the remarks and wishes and feelings of the Indians themselves; and this in itself afforded the best guarantee that no misinterpretation had occurred. Their replies were intelligent, and often contained forcible remonstrances against propositions which had been submitted to them. The council lasted for several days; and after a most protracted negotiation, and not without some hesitation on the part of one or two of the more southern bands of the Comanches, a treaty was at length concluded between the United States and the three tribes before mentioned, which I have the honor herewith to transmit.

The latitude of my instructions from the Department of the Interior, in regard to provisions to be incorporated into this treaty, was a source of continual embarrassment. The few leading features suggested were easily attained; but, on the other hand, there were many very important and needful stipulations which might give rise to distrust, and interrupt friendly intercourse, yet which were so necessary that it would have been highly improper to have omitted them. The mere acknowledgment of a right of way through their country was readily conceded, because it had been long enjoyed; but upon the subjects of military posts, and reservations of land, and hostilities against the republic of Mexico, they were found to be far more tenacious. It is believed, however, that the views of the government have been substantially carried out, and that the treaty will be found to contain every provision which was contemplated, so far as could be gathered, either from the letter or from the general tenor of my instructions. It embraces covenants on the part of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, to cultivate and maintain peace amongst themselves, and toward the citizens of the United States who may be passing through or residing amongst them. It recognises and acknowledges the right of the government to lay off roads and highways of every description, to make reservations of land adjacent thereto; to locate depôts for railway purposes; to establish military and other posts, and to prescribe all rules and regulations necessary to protect the right of persons and property in their respective territories. It further obligates the three tribes to make restitution or satisfaction for any injuries done to the people of the United States; to abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against the provinces of Mexico; to restore all captives that may hereafter be taken therefrom; to make ample remuneration for any trespasses hereafter committed upon the same, unless done in self-defence; and to deliver up to the officers of justice all offenders against the laws of the land. On the part of the United States, in consideration of a strict compliance with the foregoing agreements, there is guaranteed to the three tribes, collectively, an annual payment of \$18,000 for the period of *ten years*, subject to an extension of *five years* longer, if it shall appear advisable to the President. The treaty further provides the manner, time, and place of the delivery of the annuity, the right of the government to withhold the same in cases of any infraction of its articles and the obligation of the government to protect them in all their just rights and privileges.

It is unnecessary here to enlarge upon the most of the foregoing stipulations on the part of the Indian tribes, inasmuch as their propriety and advantage must be apparent upon a bare perusal. Those, how-

ever, which relate to the location of *posts* and *army depôts*, and to *reservations*, while they were not conceded without some reluctance, may be worthy of some remark. There is a decided aversion among all the wild tribes of Indians to the establishment of military settlements in their midst. They consider that they destroy timber, drive off the game, interrupt their ranges, excite hostile feelings, and but too frequently afford a rendezvous for worthless and trifling characters. Their efficacy, too, for insuring the security of the country, is perhaps overrated, as at present existing, although under the command of excellent and efficient officers, who are always zealous in the performance of their duties; yet so small is the force usually at their disposal, that they maintain their own position in the country more by the courtesy of the Indians than from any ability to cope with the numbers that surround them. Instead of serving to intimidate the red man, they rather create a belief in the feebleness of the white man. In fact, it must be at once apparent that a skeleton company of infantry or dragoons can add but little to the security of five hundred miles square of territory; nor can the great highways to Utah and New Mexico be properly protected by a wandering squadron that parades them once a year. Indeed, the experience of the last few years would show, that white emigrants who relied on such defences have often lost their lives, those who were more vigilant, and trusted to their own arms for safety, have only lost their animals. But although such military posts are viewed with distrust, and irritate the feelings of the Indians, and although of very doubtful benefit at last, yet, inasmuch as the government may wish to extend the system, it was deemed advisable to insist upon that provision of the treaty, and it was accordingly incorporated. Yet, having done so, I feel it incumbent upon me, at the same time, and for the reasons stated, to urge upon the government the propriety either of increasing the forces at such places, or else of abolishing such posts altogether. Our relations with the wild tribes of the prairie and mountains resolve themselves into a simple alternative. The policy must be either an army or an annuity. Either an inducement must be offered to them greater than the gains of plunder, or a force must be at hand able to restrain and check their depredations. Any compromise between the two systems will be only productive of mischief, and liable to all the miseries of failure. It will beget confidence, without providing safety; it will neither create fear, nor satisfy avarice; and, adding nothing to the protection of trade and emigration, will add everything to the responsibilities of the government.

The same objections which operate, to a greater or less degree, against military locations, also induced them to oppose the reservations of lands by the United States for depôts and roads; but, in view of the fact that at no distant day the whole country over which those Indians now roam must be peopled by another and more enterprising race, and also of the consideration that the channels of commerce between the east and the west will eventually, in part at least, pass through their country, it was regarded as incumbent to provide, as far as practicable, for any action the government might see proper to take upon that subject. Already the idea of a great central route to the Pacific by rail-

way has become deeply impressed upon the public mind; and while many courses are contemplated, two of them at least are designated as passing through this section of country. Should the results of explorations now in progress determine it thus, the acknowledgment contained in this clause of the treaty may be found of inestimable value. It will afford all the concession necessary for locations, pre-emptions, reservations, and settlements, and avoid, besides, the enhanced costs of secondary treaties with these tribes. Moreover, it will open a rich vein of wealth in what is now a wilderness, and that, too, without additional public burden. In this aspect, therefore, these concessions cannot but be regarded as extremely fortunate.

The chief difficulty which occurred in negotiating the present treaty was not, however, presented in the article embracing the foregoing points, but in that which contemplates a cessation of all hostilities against the neighboring provinces of Mexico, and the restoration of prisoners hereafter captured. For a long period these tribes have been in the habit of replenishing their caballads of horses from the rich valleys and pasture lands which border upon the Rio Grande. Yearly incursions have been made by them far into the interior of Chihuahua and Durango, and they but seldom return without having acquired much plunder, as well as many captives, from the defenceless inhabitants of that country. The name of the "Comanche" and "Apache" has become a by-word of terror even in the villages and beneath the city walls of those fertile provinces. The consequences of these expeditions are twofold, for while they serve to sharpen the appetite for pillage and rapine, they also tend to keep up the numbers of the tribe. The large herds driven off produce the former result, and the prisoners captured contribute to the latter. The males thus taken are most commonly adopted into the tribe, and soon become the most expert leaders of war parties, and the most accomplished of marauders. The females are chosen as wives, and share the duties and pleasures of the lodge. In fact, so intermingled amongst these tribes have the most of the Mexican captives become, that it is somewhat difficult to distinguish them. They sit in council with them, hunt with them, go to war with them, and partake of their perils and their profits, and but few have any desire to leave them. Upon this account the chiefs of the nations refused positively and distinctly to entertain any proposals, or make any treaties, having in view the delivery up of those captives now dwelling amongst them. They stated very briefly that they had become a part of the tribe; that they were identified with them in all their modes of life; that they were the husbands of their daughters and the mothers of their children, and they would never consent to a separation; nor could any persuasion or inducement move them to abate this position. All that could be accomplished was to make a provision for the future. Nevertheless, it is trusted that the covenants contained in the fifth article of this treaty, pledging them to abstain hereafter from all incursions and inroads upon the States of Mexico, will meet with the approval of the government, and answer the ends aimed at. And as this provision was not consented to by them without much deliberation, so it is believed that it will be honestly carried out, at least, if any true inference can be drawn from their subsequent conduct. They at once

manifested a zeal to fulfil it in the spirit and letter of the article. No sooner was the agreement decided upon than runners were sent off to the south to recall all the war parties that had recently started in that direction. Application was made also by both the Kiowas and Comanches for letters of safe conduct for one or two of their chiefs, who departed at once, and alone, for the neighboring States of Mexico, in order to confirm friendly relations there, and to give assurance to the authorities of Coahuila, Chihuahua, and New Mexico, that they were no longer enemies. These facts give great weight to the conviction that they were sincere in their professions; and that thus the obligations of the government of the United States, under the eleventh article of the treaty with the republic of Mexico, will be carried out, so far as is at present practicable. Further than this nothing could be done, and nothing but a war of extermination will ever accomplish; and that, while it would be opposed to all dictates of humanity, would also, in regions where footsteps leave no trace, and where no fixed habitations afford an object of attack, prove to be an utter impossibility.

So far as concerns the engagements made upon the part of the United States, it will be perceived that they are such only as naturally flow from relations of peace with those under their jurisdiction, and from the precedents heretofore set in similar treaties. Being instructed to negotiate upon the basis of an annual payment in goods and provisions, in return for the rights and privileges conceded, it has been my endeavor to reduce the amount as low as a sense of justice would authorize, and to conform the time of duration to that indicated by the amendment made by the United States Senate to the treaty of Laramie. Upon this subject it may be well to remark, also, that the annuity of \$18,000 guaranteed to the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, collectively, is only about one-third of the sum provided for like purposes by the treaty concluded with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, and other tribes of the north; whereas the extent of the country occupied by the former is nearly if not quite equal to that claimed by the latter. This sum, too, while it is by no means extravagant, will, if judiciously expended, be amply sufficient to supply their wants of those things which they have not in abundance amongst them. The distribution of a similar amount, which was taken out by me this year as "treaty presents," fully satisfied their desires. And in the future, should it even tend to create desires which they do not now feel, it will only be the means of promoting trade between them and our own citizens, and thus introduce the first elements of civilization amongst them. When, therefore, an attentive consideration is paid to the many benefits resulting to the people of the United States, and to the influences likely to be exerted upon the Indians themselves, from the stipulations of this treaty, it is thought with confidence that the annuity mentioned will neither be regarded as too large in amount or as unprofitably directed. The tribes with whom it has been concluded have ever been looked upon as the most formidable of all those who inhabit the interior of the continent, and the damage often done in a single season to the traders of Santa Fé would more than equal the payment contemplated. If it shall be the means of remedying this grievance alone, a great good will have resulted; more than an equivalent have been obtained. And that it will

do so there is every reason to believe, as well from the numbers who assented as from the disposition manifested by them, both then and since. Of those present at the treaty the most numerous were the Comanches, and next in force the Kiowas. Of the former, the "Yamparecks," the "Cootsentickeras," and the "Hoese," three of the largest bands of the nation, were there *en masse*, together with delegations from some of those more remote from the lines of travel. All the principal chiefs of the Kiowas became parties to the compact, and pledged themselves individually to enforce its fulfilment by their braves and young men. In reference to the Apaches, it is proper to state that they are a large fragment who have separated from that portion of their tribe residing in New Mexico, and must not be confounded with them. Still, they form an extensive and warlike band. They range upon the waters of the Canadian, in the same great plains that are inhabited by the Comanches, and often join them in committing depredations.

These were represented in full, and gave every token of sincerity in their dealings, and an intention to adhere to the terms of the treaty. Thus it will be seen that it embraces all those Indian tribes south of the Arkansas river from whom anything was to be apprehended, and so far carries out the instructions transmitted to me. If it shall meet with the approval of the President, and be confirmed and ratified by the Senate, I am persuaded that it will contribute much to the security of life and property in the far west. If otherwise, if it shall prove to be objectionable, and a failure to comply with its promises ensue, then it would be infinitely better had the attempt never been made. The foregoing remarks, connected with and explanatory of the several articles which seem to require comment, will be sufficient to place the department fully in possession of all the information requisite to a just appreciation of what has been done in the performance of this portion of the duty assigned me. Upon mere matters of detail I have only one suggestion to add: it is, that the locality designated as the one for distributing future annuities (Beaver creek) will be found, I fear, too difficult of access to answer the purpose; and as authority is given to the President, by the 9th article, to choose a more suitable point, it would be better, and more convenient for transportation, to name some place on the Arkansas.

Having concluded the negotiations with the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, and having delivered to them the treaty presents sent out for that purpose, I left Fort Atkinson on the 2d day of August, and proceeded to visit the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, upon the south fork of the Platte river. Following up the Arkansas to the "Pueblo," my course led through rich alluvial bottom lands, rank with vegetation, and skirted heavily with cotton wood, near the margin of the stream. Fine soils prevail in these low grounds; and on the high table lands a short but nutritious grass affords excellent grazing, and will cause this country to be, some day, much prized for pastoral purposes. Leaving the Arkansas at the mouth of the "Fontaine Quiboilles," and tracing along the base of the mountains; passing under Pike's peak, and winding around the ranges that skirt in the south park; crossing the "great divide," that extends even to the Missouri, the descent trailed down one of the many small streams that unite and form the

South Platte. The topography of this region presented many interesting features. Sheltered valleys, mild temperature, large growths of timber, and an immense water power, may be numbered amongst its advantages. These, together with an abundance of small game, render it the favorite resort of the Indians during the winter months, and enable them to subsist their animals in the severest seasons. Indications of mineral wealth likewise abound in the sands of the water courses, and the gorges and canons from which they issue; and should public attention ever be strongly directed to this section of our territory, and free access be obtained, the inducements which it holds out will soon people it with thousands of citizens, and cause it to rise speedily into a flourishing mountain State.

Arriving in the vicinity of St. Vrain's old fort, a large portion of both the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe nations were found encamped along the banks of the South Platte, anxiously waiting the distribution of their annuities; but as it was necessary that as many should be present as possible, in order to ratify the alterations made in the treaty of Laramie by the U. S. Senate, before any issue of goods took place, a detention of some ten or twelve days was incurred, in sending runners to bring them in, and in gathering intelligence of their movements. Even then it was found impracticable to collect the whole of the Cheyenne tribe, as one large band had gone off in the direction of the Sweetwater, and could not be expected to return within a month. But the advancing season and delays already encountered forbid the idea of remaining such a length of time, and accordingly the proposed modification of the treaty of Laramie was opened to those assembled. Here no difficulty of interpretation occurred; and after explaining the object and purport of the amendment, first to the chiefs and headmen, and afterwards to the two nations in full council, it was readily assented to by all. The signatures of the chiefs were then appended by them, as acknowledgments to a "form" of that amendment, transmitted to me for the purpose, and were witnessed in like manner by those present on the occasion. That "form" is herewith returned to the department. It was desired that those who had signed as parties to the original treaty should also join in consenting to the present modification. Some have done so; others are dead; one or two were absent. The signatures attached, however, are those of the recognised chiefs of the nations, and of the braves of greatest influence and authority. The delivery of the goods, provisions and ammunition allotted to them, then took place; and the Indians soon separated on their respective hunts.

Directing my course from this point to Fort Laramie, and passing through a country much broken in parts, yet rarely sterile, I reached there about the tenth day of September. The Sioux had chosen that place to receive their annual payment, and accordingly I found them in full attendance. Something of bad feeling, however, was prevalent amongst them, in consequence of a recent difficulty which had taken place between one of their villages and the troops of the garrison. The particulars of the affair have no doubt been already reported to the proper authority through another channel, and it is needless to repeat them. Several Indians were killed by the troops, and many threats of

retaliation were made by the band to which the deceased belonged; but whether any other line of conduct than that pursued by the officer in command could have been safely pursued is very doubtful. Owing to the irritation under which the Indians labored from this cause, the council which was held to consider of the amendment to the "treaty of Laramie," was constantly interrupted by the story of their grievances and by applications for redress. They stoutly insisted upon the immediate removal of the post from amongst them, saying that, when first placed there, they were told it was for their protection, "but now the soldiers of the great father are the first to make the ground bloody." At length one or two of the headmen went so far as to decline having anything more to do with treaties; but after an explanation from Captain R. Garnett, U. S. A., of the reasons which induced his action, and the provocation which had been given, they became somewhat pacified, and the immediate subject of the council was resumed. No further opposition of a serious character was experienced, and their consent to the modifications of the treaty was finally given. It was acknowledged and signed by them in the same form with that of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and duly witnessed by the officers of the post. The supplies which had been forwarded to that point were then divided proportionably between the several bands, and by them distributed amongst the lodges. The slight interruption of friendly feeling gradually gave way, and I had the satisfaction of witnessing a much more amicable spirit manifested before my departure than at my arrival. During this interview with the Sioux, two companies of rifles, under the command of Captain Van Buren, U. S. A., were encamped in the vicinity of the fort, and, lest any accidental disorder should arise, I requested him to remain until the termination of negotiations, which request was courteously complied with. The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes, being the only tribes of Indians within my agency who were parties to the treaty of Laramie, and their assent to the amendment passed by the United States Senate having been obtained, nothing more remained to be done in this respect. Accordingly, after a short stay at the fort, during which time some minor matters relating to my agency business chiefly engaged attention, I returned by the way of Fort Kearney to Kansas, and thence to St. Louis, where I arrived on the 9th day of November, 1853.

In concluding this report, concerning transactions running through a period of five months, and involving the welfare of several large tribes, I cannot refrain from touching upon one or two topics nearly connected with the present condition of those Indians, and with the future development of the widely-extended country they inhabit. What may be their destiny, and what may be its eventual growth in power and wealth, are problems which human foresight can now scarcely solve. If the same laws are to prevail still which have up to this time operated, in all likelihood the former will be dark, while the latter, though very brilliant, will be far removed. The Indians will perish before the land thrives. Indeed, examples of all their race who have preceded them on the continent, would point to a condition of poverty, of humiliation, of extinction, as the natural result of the foster policy of our government. The emaciated remains of great tribes, who hover in

parties upon the borders of Missouri and Arkansas, are evidences that cannot be ignored. But must it always be thus? Must the same system, which has resulted so unfortunately heretofore, be pursued remorselessly to the end? Must the course of removals from place to place, and successive contractions of territory, and perpetual isolation, which has thus far been fraught with such enormous expense, be likewise applied to the nations of the interior?

The single tribe of the Sacs and Foxes have been three times removed, and have cost the government many millions of dollars, besides the expenses of a war. The Seminoles present another instance in point; and are not such precedents alarming, in their application to the policy of the government, in regard to the Indians of the prairie and mountain, and of the Great Basin?

Such reflections and inquiries must force themselves upon the mind of every one who feels an interest in that country; and the latter, while easy to be propounded, are most difficult to answer. The present, however, is the time for action, if any action at all is to be taken on the subject. With the tribes south of the Arkansas—the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches—we have now, for the first time, opened an intercourse; and with those north of that stream—the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows, and others of the Missouri—our relations are of only two years, standing, and have as yet assumed no permanent shape. Those still further west are yet beyond the pale of treaties. Without militating, therefore, against what has been done heretofore, everything may be done hereafter. It is the beginning of the contact between the red and white races in those distant regions, although the effects of that contact are even now becoming visible. The fact, startling as it may appear, was made manifest in my recent visit, that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and many of the Sioux, are actually in a *starving state*. They are in abject want of food half the year, and their reliance for that scanty supply, in the rapid decrease of the buffalo, is fast disappearing. The travel upon the roads drives them off, or else confines them to a narrow path during the period of emigration; and the different tribes are forced to contend with hostile nations in seeking support for their villages. Their women are pinched with want and their children constantly crying out with hunger. Their arms, moreover, are unfitted to the pursuit of smaller game, and thus the lapse of a few years presents only the prospect of a gradual famine. Already, under the pressure of such hardship, they are beginning to gather around the few licensed traders of that country, acting as herdsmen, runners and interpreters, living upon their bounty; while others adopt most immoral methods with their females to eke out an existence. The same fate, too, ultimately awaits the tribes adjacent to New Mexico and Texas; and that will, in all probability, be hurried on with frightful rapidity, owing to the unsheltered nature of the country.

These facts are disagreeable to contemplate; yet the description does not equal the reality. But when these facts are considered in connection with the question of extending the same system of *exclusion* and limited ranges over these Indians which has prevailed in respect to the decayed payments of tribes on the border of the States, they become something more than disagreeable. It will be seen that to leave

them as they now are would be inhumanity; and that to isolate them in small strips of territory, where they cannot subsist under surrounding circumstances upon the large lands they now occupy, would be only to deliver them over to the ravages of disease, in addition to the miseries of famine. If penned up in small secluded colonies they become hospital wards of cholera and smallpox, and must be supported at an immense annual cost to the government. If no alteration is effected in their present state, the future has only starvation in store for them. The former would insure a gradual decline—the latter a speedy extinction; and if the question of their welfare alone were involved, the one course is as objectionable as the other.

In these remarks, however, I would not be understood as casting censure upon the government for a policy which has its foundations rather in the traditions of the Indian bureau than in any solid reason, but only as directing attention to the bad consequences that must arise if longer persisted in.

After mature reflection, therefore, upon the difficulties which must embarrass any line of policy that can be traced out, having the improvement of the Indians in view, and judging from the experience of many years passed amongst them, I am constrained to think that but one course remains which promises any permanent relief to them, or any lasting benefit to the country in which they dwell. That is simply to make such modifications in the "intercourse laws" as will invite the residence of traders amongst them, and *open the whole Indian territory to settlement*. In this manner will be introduced amongst them those who will set the example of developing the resources of the soil, of which the Indians have not now the most distant idea; who will afford to them employment in pursuits congenial to their nature; and who will accustom them, imperceptibly, to those modes of life which can alone secure them from the miseries of penury. Trade is the only civilizer of the Indian. It has been the precursor of all civilization heretofore, and it will be of all hereafter. It teaches the Indian the value of other things besides the spoils of the chase, and offers to him other pursuits and excitements than those of war. All obstructions to its freedom, therefore, only operate injuriously. The present "intercourse laws" too, so far as they are calculated to protect the Indians from the evils of civilized life—from the sale of ardent spirits, and the prostitution of morals—are nothing more than a dead letter; while, so far as they contribute to exclude the benefits of civilization from amongst them, they can be, and are, strictly enforced. While the few licensed traders within my agency comply scrupulously with all the requisitions of those laws, the great numbers who are constantly passing through this section of country, on their way to California and Oregon, pay no regard to such restrictions, traffic without license, furnish liquor to the Indians, and render all efforts to regulate intercourse a mere farce. Under such circumstances it seems unwise to subject these tribes to the vices without introducing the virtues and advantages we ourselves enjoy. The effect of so removing the barriers that now oppose the residence of our own citizens amongst them, as to afford the inducements of pre-emption to settlers, would, I am satisfied, be every way

productive of good to the Indians themselves, and would, at the same time, yield to the hands of industry and enterprise a large and valuable territory, that now serves only as a disconnecting wilderness between the States of the Pacific and Atlantic slopes. The Indians would soon lose their nomadic character, and forget the relations of tribes; and while some would rise to prosperity and affluence, the larger portion would, perhaps, assume that position and adopt those modes of life common to so many of the inhabitants of New Mexico. And this, while it would avoid the cruel necessities of our present policy—to wit, extinction—would make them an element in the population and sharer in the prosperity of that country.

The custom of "extinguishing the Indian title," as it is called, has, in many instances heretofore, prevailed as a preliminary step to any settlement by the white man; but I confess that I cannot even allude to it without offering some reasons which seem to me to render it an objectionable course. In the first place, it renders necessary that very system of removals, and of congregating tribes in small parcels of territory, that has eventuated so injuriously upon those who have been already subjected to it. It is the legalized murder of a whole nation. It is expensive, vicious, inhumane, and producing these consequences, and these alone. The custom, being judged by its fruits, should not be persisted in.

Again, too, and assuredly in the present instance, the "title" is nothing more than the title of migration. Scarcely a single tribe of those before named now occupies the territory held and claimed by it fifty years ago. The Sioux coming from the north have driven off the Arrapahoes, the Cheyennes, and the Pawnees; and they, in turn, have encroached upon more southern tribes. It is a moving claim, a constantly-shifting location, a vagabond right, and, at best, only amounting to the privilege of *occupancy*, and not to that of *exclusion*. If it is thought proper to recognise such rights, it is all well, and good, and just; but it does not therefore follow that the government cannot recognise, in its own immediate citizens, the same common privileges of domicil and residence which it concedes to wandering nations of savages. The like force of reasoning which constrains admission of their claim to dwell where they now are, compels admission of the right of other subjects of the United States to dwell there also. No sense of wrong interposes against it; no feeling of humanity checks it; nothing but the restrictions of an "intercourse act," which has become a grievance to both races, hinders it. Their migratory process has given to these Indian nations no title to exclude others, and to prevent them from joining in the example they have set; neither does the nature of their occupancy itself add any strength to such a notion as that of exclusive right. They wander over vast tracts in search of game, claiming perhaps as their own wherever they have passed. In this manner they take their possession; and, while no importance can be attached to their hunting excursions, they acquire "title" in no other manner; and it seems almost an abuse of language to dignify it with that name, except in cases where it has been expressly confirmed by treaty stipulations on that point. Regarding, therefore, the carelessly-received opinion about the extinguishment of Indian

title, as based upon false ideas of what that title is, and how it originates, and believing that the continuance of such practice will be not less injurious to the Indians than dilatory in accomplishment, I cannot avoid stating candidly the objections which exist to its extension.

The foregoing observations have been called forth by the fact that opposition might arise on that score to any action on the part of the government calculated to induce settlement in what is now known as the "Indian territory." But, even did objections of that sort possess more force than they really do, the emergency calling for some such modification is so great, the condition of the Indian tribes so forlorn, the travel through their country so extensive, and the operation of the intercourse restrictions so ineffectual for any good, that it would be only consulting the welfare, both present and future, of the Indians themselves to amalgamate them. This can be done only in the manner stated; and this presents the only remedy that holds out any hope of permanent relief to the tribes of the interior, both from the evils of concentration and the horrors of famine, and of the rapid development of the wealth, resources, and capacities of a widely-extended domain.

These views are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the department, as touching interests confided to its keeping; and if they shall cause attention to be directed to the subjects presented, they will have answered the desired end.

In regard to the matters reviewed in this report, I have to add that, if the treaty concluded with the tribes of the Arkansas shall be approved, the earliest possible efforts should be made to forward the annuities provided, in order that they may arrive here in season for shipment, and also to suggest the propriety of appropriating a separate and distinct agent for those tribes. The additions made by this treaty to the duties to be performed within my agency render it impossible that one person can attend to them all, and at the same time give that attention to each which the interests of the service demands. I trust, therefore, that the suggestion will be complied with.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

THOMAS FITZPATRICK,
Indian Agent Upper Platte and Arkansas.

A. CUMMING, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Van Buren, Arkansas, September 15, 1853.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements under the 19th paragraph of Revised Regulations No. 3, and as required by the act of Congress, June 1, 1837, I have the honor to report, that I qualified into office on the 17th day of May, 1853, and have witnessed the installation into office of Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws, on the 1st June; of Bryan H. Smithson, sub-agent of the Seminoles, on the 4th June; of Andrew J. Dorn, Neosho agent, on the 21st June; and of William H. Garrett, Creek agent, on the 2d July, 1853. George Butler, agent of the Cherokees, and Andrew J. Smith, agent of the Chickasaws being in office at the time of my appointment.

I was informed, by your letter of the 19th of April last, that for the present the office of superintendent of Indian affairs south would be kept at Van Buren, Arkansas. In the communication of the acting commissioner, of June 27, and by another from under your own hand, of July 6, I was informed of the determination to remove the office to Fort Smith; and I was directed to submit a plan for the necessary buildings, and an estimate for their erection, that the same may be laid before Congress at its next session, provided ample accommodation cannot be procured at the fort.

I was absent at the time these letters were received; but, immediately after my return, I visited Fort Smith, and called upon Major Holmes, then in temporary command at the post, and learned that ample accommodations could be had, provided authority from the War Department was first obtained, as he was not authorized to set apart quarters for that or any other except military purposes; all of which I had the honor to communicate to your office in my letter of the 25th of August, in which I requested a conference between the Secretary of the Interior and that of the War Department to that end. However, in strict fulfilment of your order, I engaged the services of Mr. J. Naber, an architect at Fort Smith, to construct a plan, and make out the proper estimates, of a building that should not cost exceeding \$6,000, which it was intended should accompany this report; but the ill-health of that gentleman has arrested the work. I still hope, however, it will be completed and forwarded in due time.

So soon as I am apprized that an order has issued from the War Department directing the officer in command to set apart quarters for me in the garrison, I shall proceed forthwith to that place; or, in case quarters should be refused, I shall, at all events, in compliance with the spirit of your orders, remove the office to Fort Smith after the 30th instant, at which period the rent of the house now occupied at this place expires.

Should it become necessary, as I still think it best, to erect a superintendency separate and apart from the garrison, it may be well to cause a transfer of at least one acre or more of the public grounds attached to the garrison from the War Department to the Indian service, upon which to erect the buildings and enclosures, to be selected, by some one appointed for that purpose; as an eligible site, if purchased from individuals, will cost more money than the cost of buildings.

So far as reports have been received, none except agent Cooper's embrace any estimates for the incoming year. I have none to suggest for this superintendency outside the ordinary current expenditures, except the sum of \$6,000 for the erection of a superintendency at Fort Smith, including office and enclosures.

The item of \$1,000 per annum, salary of clerk, as part of the ordinary estimates, I do hope will not be stricken out, as it is very important that this superintendency be permitted to continue a clerk. Since I was directed to discharge Mr. G. W. Clarke as clerk of this office, I have been compelled to exact the continued services of my son, Newit Drew, in his place.

I refer you to the report of agent Smith with great pleasure. The difficulties existing between the Chickasaws and Choctaws are not of

recent origin, and are of that character which inevitably result from a forced connection of the weaker with a stronger party upon an attempted principle of equality; and I deem it important to the future peace and harmony of these two tribes that a distinct and separate organization be afforded to the Chickasaws, and that their country be defined with precision, separate from the Choctaws. This I conceive the only sure basis of action on the part of the government to insure future harmony and satisfaction to both parties.

The report of agent Butler of the Cherokees, with accompanying reports of commissioner and superintendent of schools, offers more than ordinary interest. His suggestions in regard to the proposed sale of the neutral lands by that tribe, as a matter of necessity in raising means to discharge their indebtedness, may be worthy of consideration, should the nation in general council so desire. I am not, however, prepared to recommend such a measure previous to any movement of the national council.

The grand council referred to in his report, held in June last, at a point high up the north fork of the Canadian river, was a subject of much interest here at the time; the period, however, was too late in the season, as most of the wild tribes before the month of June go north upon their annual hunt, consequently but a few hundred of the laggards remaining behind were in attendance.

It is believed that much good may be accomplished by affording them early notice to meet delegations of the border tribes, accompanied by such agents and officers of the government as may be designated, to meet and cultivate friendly relations, and impress upon those wild tribes a proper sense of the power and justice and wonted liberality of the government of the United States, and more particularly to assure them of the certainty of punishment for every violation of amicable relations, whether upon the persons or property of our people or the people of Mexico, whom we have bound ourselves to protect, and to assure them of the reasons for the attitude our government occupies as the protector of the Mexican people.

In such a council, held at the expense of the government, the facilities afforded by means of the assurances of the semi-civilized Indians would prove of immense value in removing prejudices peculiar to the wild savage, and, on the other hand, they could give assurance of the certainty of our ability to coerce a compliance of what was right, and by the certainty of inflicting punishment prevent the recurrence of further outbreaks.

The report of Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws, is referred to as presenting a true state of the affairs of that tribe and his agency. In regard to the difficulty of retaining emigrated Choctaws in the nation, his views are eminently worthy the consideration of the Department of the Interior. No one should be permitted to lead emigrating parties until his appointment is endorsed by a recommendation of the agent of the Choctaw nation, as well as by the superintendent of Indian affairs; and that they be permitted, under no circumstances, to assist or encourage the return of the Indians east of the Mississippi under penalty of immediate dismissal from office and forfeiture of all pay for services.

I concur also with the agent in his suggestions in favor of the estab-

lishment of mechanic arts within the nation, more particularly the blacksmith, carpenter, and the millwright, not only to perform the present services of the government, under treaty stipulations, which have heretofore been most egregiously evaded, it is believed, to the detriment of the nation, but also as fixtures in the country, to educate in the mechanic arts the youth of the country. The regular blacksmith should learn at least a half dozen Indian youths a trade; so by the carpenter and millwright; and these might be attached to the normal school. The use of the axe, the hammer, the saw, and the plough, are all necessary alike to the young farmer. To make good mechanics and farmers of the Choctaws and other tribes, is as necessary towards civilization as the school-house and its attendants. Each branch of civilization should go hand in hand, or the growth will be tardy, and an ultimate retrograde movement, when the fostering hand of government is withdrawn, inevitable.

Perhaps no semi-civilized people are better governed, and maintain better order, or enjoy more of the elements of real prosperity, than the Choctaws. Their government is one of their own choice; stable in its constitutional character; wise in the arrangement of its parts, and as effective in its working as that of the most civilized, with this single exception, *that they have no external power* to relieve their people from the horde of vicious persons on their borders engaged in that most infamous traffic, the sale of ardent spirits. The time may not be far off when these border tribes may be permitted to take a higher position in the scale of political association.

It will be seen that the estimates for the Choctaw service during the next fiscal year, as reported by the agent, amount to over \$43,000.

The report of agent Garrett of the Creek nation, and the accompanying reports of teachers and superintendents of schools, are herewith enclosed and must form that part of my report touching the internal regulations, domestic police, and scholastic economy of that tribe. Of their educational progress, I may be permitted to express my conviction of a decided improvement, and quite an amelioration in morals, among the rising generation compared with their predecessors. The recommendation of the agent in regard to the proposed change in their ancient municipal government, by curtailing the catalogue of inferior chiefs and nominal officers, in the hope that such change would result beneficially to the masses, by lessening the payment made to superiors, and thereby leaving a larger amount to be distributed per capita, or otherwise, among the great body of the nation, appears to be founded in reason and justice, and possibly might give general satisfaction in case such change should be made without arbitrary authority, but by the suggestion of the government to call the nation together in council for that purpose, leaving the time, manner, and discrimination, to their own volition.

The time has been too short, since my connection with this department of the public service, to furnish many useful statistics in reference to these interesting people not heretofore noticed. While it would afford me pleasure, I doubt not but a portion of my services could be engaged usefully to the government, and profitably to the Indians, in visiting the different agencies, and attending the principal councils and

courts of judicature, in order that the course of legal jurisdiction, when it is ascertained clashes with that claimed by the government of the United States, may be reconciled, either by an alteration of their local laws or by a proper concession on the part of the government.

This subject is one most likely to produce serious collisions and consequent mischief. For instance, the general council of the Creek, Cherokee, and other Indian tribes, have provided laws for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits within their limits, and it is a fact notorious that no people are more prompt in putting their penal laws into execution. Citizens of Indian blood alone are amenable to their laws; the white man is not bound by them, but by the intercourse laws passed by Congress. If this distinction was recognised and acted upon, and the Indian authorities intrusted with exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases provided for by their own statutes, except in the case of the commission of offences by Indians upon the person or property of white men, their course of action would be clear; but the penalties under the Intercourse law, and most especially for the offence of introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian territory, giving or vending the same by either an Indian or white man, is claimed to be tried in the United States district court, and punished under the provisions of the laws of Congress.

The greatest number of instances within the nation are usually perpetrated by Indians, who have been, and are subject to, and are regularly punished by the inflictions prescribed by the local authorities of the various tribes. These, after receiving due punishment in the Indian country, are, under the laws of Congress, caught up by the United States marshal, tried and punished a second time. This concurrent jurisdiction operating so oppressively has engendered the worst of feeling amongst the Creeks, who are, like the Choctaws and Cherokees, fully acquainted with our Constitution, Declaration of Independence, and Bill of Rights; and the more astute never fail to impart to the ignorant and illiterate the great principles of human liberty involved in these important State papers, that proclaim the equality of man, which perpetuate the rights and freedom of the white man, when notwithstanding they are encouraged to pass and enforce laws for the suppression of offences among their own people, that when they do so, it proves no bar to further prosecutions under our laws. They consider that a bare trial, even if acquitted, should, under our own maxims, shield them from further prosecutions.

They should be admonished of the impropriety of taking cognizance of such offences, and debarred the privilege of suppressing the sale of ardent spirits within their limits, or as I conceive would be more proper, be permitted to exercise exclusive jurisdiction among their respective tribes. The double punishment, in the manner I have indicated, has aroused a feeling of indignation in the Creek nation that has reached a point heretofore unknown since their removal west. The feeling is so intense that hundreds have banded together, under the authority of subordinate chiefs, and have rescued from the hands of the United States deputy marshal persons taken for such offences; and they now openly proclaim their intention to die in the defence of rights which they consider as sacred to the red as to the white man. The excite-

ment is such, that in two or three towns numbering about 100 warriors each it was deemed unsafe for the marshal recently appointed to office to attempt to retake these parties, who were rescued last June without the aid of the military. At the suggestion of Captain Little, U. S. army, in command at Fort Gibson, Colonel S. M. Hays, U. S. marshal, went into council with Messrs. McIntosh and B. Marshall, chiefs of that tribe, at the fort, when it was proposed to afford those chiefs an opportunity to exercise their influence, by every means in their power, to cause a surrender of the offenders, which, if not done by the 28th instant, assurances were given that the United States marshal would be accompanied by the military force, and that all who opposed would be taken by the aid of the strong arm of the government.

These towns are mainly composed of the wildest portion of the tribe, denominated the *hostile Creeks*; such as were brought west in chains, and are usually chained when taken by the marshal for any offence. They have determined to be enchained again only in the arms of death.

The venerable McIntosh has his misgivings upon the subject of his ability to exercise any authority over them in the present crisis, as they believe they have been deceived and otherwise outrageously treated by the late marshal and his deputies. The worst of consequences are apprehended. Having but recently been put into possession of the facts, which appear unmistakable in their character, I have deemed it my duty to interpose whatever of influence I may be able to exercise by a communication to agent Garrett, requiring his immediate presence among them, and to make such suggestions as I might feel prudent and safe to make to him, such as could be carried out in good faith until the Department of the Interior temporarily, and Congress finally, could consider a change by law in relation to the subject of difference. To promise that which could not be conceded by the government would be worse than useless; for I am assured by marshal Hays, now just returned from the nation, that the life of one of their chiefs, Colonel Benjamin Marshall, is suspended upon the present issue now being made. He has used his persuasions as well as authority in behalf of the exercise of strict punishment by the local authorities for every infraction of their laws regarding the sale of spirituous liquors, urging it as their prerogative, and that one punishment is all that is due to one and the same offence. Those who have banded together say that if those who, having once suffered, are taken and punished by the district court of the United States, that Colonel Marshall's life shall pay the forfeit.

Several hundred men have pledged themselves, and have now warned him of his danger. *I conceive it important to save this good man's life*; and as no power under heaven can save him if they are *persecuted*, it is impossible to convince them that it is anything short of downright persecution. Therefore I shall, as I deem it my solemn duty, insist upon an amnesty—a truce in all cases originating prior to the appointment of Mr. Hays to the office of United States marshal—until further information can be obtained in reference thereto from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Secretary of the Interior, and to this

end will await the action of the proper authorities with great interest.

I have the honor to be your most respectful and obedient, humble servant,

THOS. S. DREW,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, City of Washington, D. C.

No. 46.

U. S. NEOSHO INDIAN AGENCY,
September 3, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the four Indian tribes residing within the limits of my agency. I entered upon the duties of my office on the 1st day of July last, and consequently the short time I have been in the Indian country will be a sufficient apology, I presume, should I not give as much information as a report of this kind should contain.

The three small tribes of Senecas, Shawnees and Quapaws, are making some advancements. The Senecas, I notice, have enclosed more land with fences, and have broken up and are cultivating more land than they did some three years since; they are also cultivating their farms better than they did, and their crops look as if they would have an abundance of wheat, corn and oats, to carry them through the coming winter. They have also a plenty of vegetables for their own use, and I think they will have some for sale; at least, several of the Senecas will have both grain and vegetables for sale. Most of them have a good number of cattle, which now command in this country a good price. Several of them have good and comfortable houses to live in, and very good out-buildings attached to their places.

They have not as yet any schools among them, and some of them will not consent to have schools established in their country.

The mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees reside adjoining the Senecas, and their land is very similar to that of the Senecas. This tribe is more industrious and a much more pleasant people; more inclined to imitate the good examples of their white brothers in the States than the Senecas, though many of them are opposed to education, and have no schools among them. Many of them are very industrious, and their farms would compare well with many farms in the old States of New York, Ohio, &c. They will generally have an abundance to carry them through the winter, and to spare. They have large stocks of cattle, horses and hogs, which they seldom sell to any one else than their own people. Several of the leading Indians have good teams of working cattle and wagons, and earn considerable for their support by hauling goods for merchants in the State and traders in the Indian country. Their houses are mostly built of logs, with a few exceptions, which are frame, with good stone chimneys.

The Quapaws are situated north of the mixed band of Senecas and Shawnees, and adjoining them. They are a harmless, inoffensive people, and, with but few exceptions, are indolent. Their head chief, "War-to-she," is a good man, and very industrious; has always a plenty for his own family, and gives much away to his people, who are poor. He is also strictly honest in all his dealings with all with whom he has business transactions. The second chief, Joseph Vallier, his son Samuel Vallier, and a few others, are industrious, good men; and those whom I have mentioned use all their influence to stimulate their people to industry and honesty. They have also good farms, and raise a plenty for their own use, and give much away to their more indolent friends. The Quapaws have no schools in their own country, but they have made arrangements with their friends, the Osages, and with the superintendent of the Osage manual labor school, to have their children attend that school; and the United States government has transferred the fund set apart for the education of Quapaw children to the conductors of the Osage school. They receive for every Quapaw scholar, male and female, \$55 per annum; they being found every thing—clothing, board, tuition, &c.

The lands of the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, are very similar, composed of woodland and prairie, about one-third prairie and the remainder woodland. The prairie land will produce well for a few years, but it is not generally as good soil as the bottom lands along the streams. Their country is well watered with fine, clear running streams, and good springs of pure, limpid water. Much of their upland is poor and rocky, timbered mostly with black oak, very scrubby. The land along the streams is a rich black loam, timbered with black and white oak, hickory, ash, &c. The principal productions are wheat, corn, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, water-melons and musk-melons; all of which grow to great perfection. The Great and Little Osages are situated northwest of the Quapaws, and directly west of the neutral lands of the Cherokees. The Osages are wild and untamable, that is those that are grown, and it is impossible to induce them to change their former habits of living. They go twice a year out on the Grand prairie, some six or eight hundred miles, in the pursuit of buffalo, deer, antelope, and trading with the wild Indians of the north and northwest. They usually go out on their spring hunt during the month of May, and return in the month of August; they then leave again in October, and do not return till in the winter. They are in now, after having a very poor hunt, the buffalo being driven far to the north by the great emigration of white people crossing the plains, destined for New Mexico, California and Oregon. In consequence of their having but few robes and but little tallow and furs for sale, and but little meat to eat, they are very poor, and want their annuity now, before they go out on this fall's hunt. It is very difficult for them to procure an outfit for the hunt, as the traders do not generally wish to credit them, and could they have the money they could do much better; besides, the little corn which they planted last spring, before they went out on their hunt, has been destroyed by the high waters; hence their destitute situation causes them to flock into the State, and they are very troublesome. It would save much trouble to our citizens in

the State, and the United States government an expense, could their annuity money and goods be forwarded in time, that they might be paid during the month of September or the first of October. They do not return from their fall hunt till in the winter, and then they are mostly naked, and they suffer very much. If they have to wait till near spring they will then have but little use for blankets, and they will be much more likely to trade off their blankets in the State for whisky than they would in the fall, for then they are anxious to get their outfit for the hunt, and they are off at once.

I herewith transmit Rev. John Shuenmaker's report of the condition of the Osage manual labor school, giving a detailed account of its operations during the past year.

It affords me pleasure to state that, in obedience with the regulations of the Indian department, I visited the school and examined both departments, male and female, thoroughly, on the first day of this month. I gave the teachers no notice of my coming, and I am quite certain that there was no special preparation made for the examination. In the male department I examined the boys in spelling, reading writing, arithmetic, geography, and elocution, in all of which branches they performed well. In the female department I examined the girls in spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, in all of which branches the girls did credit to themselves and teachers. Their teacher exhibited specimens of their sewing, drawing, and painting, which would compare well with many high schools in our cities.

The children, both male and female, seem to be very much attached to the fathers and sisters who have charge of them; and I think they have great control of their scholars, considering how much they have to contend with among their parents. The buildings that they have are quite comfortable, but they need more room, particularly in the female department. The children are comfortably clad, and I believe they have an abundance of good wholesome food to eat. They have their regular hours for eating, sleeping, study, and recreation. I am happy to say that in my opinion the school is well conducted, and that it is doing much good among these wild Indians.

The health of all the Indians under my charge, since I have been in the Indian country, I am happy to say, is very good; and I am informed by my predecessor, Dr. W. J. J. Morrow, that during the forepart of the year their health was generally good. There have been no depredations committed by any of the Indians upon other tribes or white people, since the commencement of my term of office, that I am aware of. The Osages live in lodges covered with mats made out of the flag that grows in the swamp lands of their prairie country; for I would merely remark that their country is mostly prairie, and generally, with the exception of the land along the streams, it is poor. The low lands bordering along the streams are subject to inundation annually, and hence their crops are not certain. The principal timber along the Neosho river and other streams is the pecan and hickory. In conclusion I would just remark, that the half-breed Osages have better crops

this year than they usually have, and I find they are inclined to become an agricultural people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. DORN,

United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington city, D. C.

No. 47.

OSAGE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,

September 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of the Osage manual labor school.

In my last report I mentioned the severe loss which our schools and the whole Osage nation had sustained by the deaths of many children who were carried off by the measles, typhoid fever, and other diseases. During that year thirteen of our pupils died, a few others left the school to resume their former Indian customs, and those that remained, being weakened through sickness or fatigue, were not able to apply themselves to studies and improvement as well as was anticipated. At the commencement of this present year they had fairly recovered, and from that time they have continued to enjoy a general good health. Our first care was to make them resume their former energy in their studies, that they might indemnify themselves for a portion of time lost during the preceding year through sickness. Our next attention was to draw more children to our schools. We have spared no labor to propose to the Osage parent the inestimable advantages of a good education, and the sweet enjoyment which accompanies an agricultural life; but thus far we have been obliged to be satisfied with a simple promise of sending their children in the fall of the year before they enter upon the hunt.

With regard to the scholars of both departments, male and female, we are allowed to express ourselves to our own satisfaction and to the credit of the scholars, that all, without one solitary exception, are well disposed and have a good conduct. The Indian character is gradually disappearing, and, instead thereof, docility, submission, and industry begin to manifest themselves in distinctive features. One of the causes of this happy change is, as we believe, the accession of the Quapaw children to the Osage school. Even since the United States government has transferred the Quapaw school to the Osage manual labor school, we have remarked a great progress in the children of both nations. A certain kind of emulation exists among them, which, as it is wisely conducted by the teachers under whose immediate superintendence they are placed, must necessarily produce the most happy effects. Of the Quapaw children, eighteen in number attend to the male department and nine at the female department. Though these children have attended school five months only, yet the few who are a

little more advanced in years begin to read and speak the English language with ease.

In the male department of our Osage school we have admitted during the last year thirty-nine boys, of whom thirty-four boys have been in constant attendance. The male department is conducted by myself, as superintendent of the school; Rev. A. F. Van Hultz, Rev. P. M. Pontzilione, Rev. F. Heiman, and eight lay brothers, who attend to the farm, gardens, and household business. The first class of this department have acquired a considerable facility in spelling, reading, and writing. They are versed in the first rudiments of arithmetic, and are acquainted with the general outlines of geography. Their memories are generally faithful, as they show in their monthly examinations when they are called upon to recite such pieces as they have committed to memory. From time to time they are exercised in writing letters, or in giving a brief description of past events. As most all the boys are yet too young to give any material aid in farming business, they are daily employed during one hour in such manual labor as will suit their age and capacity. Their readiness in performing every duty that is imposed upon them gives us a great hope that they will continue to appreciate the benefits of a good education.

The female department of the Osage school is attended with similar success. The girls spell, read, and write well; they improve rapidly in arithmetic and geography. They are instructed in the various kinds of household business. They sew exceedingly well; they work in lace and all kinds of embroidery; they paint in water and oil colors—in brief, in all kinds of work of imitation they succeed as well as any American young lady. During the last year we admitted 32 girls; of these, 24 have attended school constantly. Their teachers, under whose immediate guidance they are placed, are the Sisters of Loretto, formerly from Kentucky, 8 in number. The sisters exercise a great influence upon their manners and their general tenor of life, and by their constant exertions they have attracted the attention of the mothers of these children, who begin to revere them as their own teachers and advisers.

We flatter ourselves that within a year's time we may have the consolation to reap still more abundant fruits of our uninterrupted labors.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SHUENMAKER.

Major A. J. DORN,
Neosho Indian Agent.

No. 48.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,
September 13, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I again have the honor to forward this my annual report in relation to the affairs of this agency. The health of the Cherokees, for the past year, has been generally good; the only disease which has at all seriously afflicted them is pneumonia, which proved fatal in a number of cases

during the past spring. Persons residing in low situations were the greatest sufferers. Chills and fevers have also prevailed to some extent, but not more so than is usually the case in almost all this portion of the western country. Many of the full-blood Cherokees yet have a great aversion to the medicine of the regular faculty, and prefer the roots and herbs of their own native doctors. The more enlightened portion are fast losing that prejudice, and always call in a regular physician when one can be had; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that they have among them several physicians of high reputation in their profession, both whites and natives. The Cherokees have great reason to be thankful for the abundant yield with which the earth has repaid the labor of the husbandman. The common people are making slow but steady advances in the science of agriculture; the more enlightened and intelligent portion who have means live much in the same style of the southern gentleman of easy circumstances. Many of the dwellings of that class are large, comfortable, and handsome buildings; their fields, too, are well enclosed with good rail fences, and their yards and gardens are handsomely paved in, and the grounds tastefully laid off and ornamented with rare and beautiful shrubbery. The moral influence which is being brought to bear upon the youth of the country, through the indefatigable efforts of the principal chief, and other intelligent and leading men of the nation, in the great cause of education, must tell powerfully upon the rising generation.

The common schools of the nation were never in a more prosperous condition, and the exercises of the past year in the male and female seminaries have given entire satisfaction to the parents of the students and to the friends of education throughout the nation. Many of the Cherokee women are neat and industrious housewives, and have acquired many of the finer accomplishments of the whites. Some of them are accomplished needle women; their taste and skill in embroidery may be seen at the Crystal Palace in New York, where has been sent for exhibition a full Indian suit of dressed buckskin, beautifully embroidered with silk. This beautiful piece of work was designed and executed by the ladies in the family of Mr. J. M. Payne. The art of manufacturing cloth, both wool and cotton, is carried on to a considerable extent in some of the families. Some specimens which I have seen from the loom of Mrs. W. A. Adair would have held strong competition for prizes at any of the agricultural fairs of the States. The rapid advances which the Cherokees have made in the arts of civilization may be attributed in a great measure to the whites who have settled among them, and who have identified their interests with those of the Cherokees. When a white man becomes legally a citizen of the Cherokee nation, he is entitled to all the privileges of a Cherokee, and is eligible to any office except that of chief; at the same time he is under the protection of the United States. Under the Cherokee laws, a white man, even after he has married a Cherokee wife, must be admitted a citizen by an act of council before he can be entitled to any of the rights and privileges of a citizen. The council have, in several instances, refused to admit certain white men to citizenship in consequence of the failure of those men to bring satisfactory testimonials of their good character. It is believed, however, that some councils have

suffered their prejudices to lead them so far astray that the petition of good and worthy white men have been rejected. In my official intercourse with the Cherokee officers, I have ever found them willing to act promptly in assisting me to execute any service in which I found their assistance necessary.

The traffic in spirituous liquors is still carried on to some extent clandestinely, though the demand for it has greatly diminished. This diminution is plainly attributable to the moral influence which the advocates of temperance have exercised in the community. The "Sons of Temperance" stand prominently forward in this great work of reform.

Nothing will probably ever put an entire stop to the trade among the Indians but the enforcement of some entirely prohibitory law along the borders; while ever the whites are permitted to carry on the trade along the frontier, it will be found impossible to prevent its introduction into the nation. It is a difficult task to get an Indian to understand the equal justice of that law which tolerates a white man in selling liquor to whom he pleases, just within the borders of the State, when the same law will severely punish the Indians, not only for selling but for giving a dram to his brother within the limits of the nation. An act which is lawful in a grocery within one inch of the Indian line is unlawful, and severely punished, if done two feet from the grocery door.

The Cherokee government has not yet effected any arrangement for the liquidation of its debt, and many of its creditors are getting clamorous for their money. Some of the leading men of the nation advocate the principle of taxation in private conversation, and the editor of the "National" newspaper advocates it openly in his columns. A majority of the people, however, prefer a retrocession of the neutral land to the United States government, as a means of enabling the nation to pay its debt. This plan I think the most feasible at present; and I would respectfully recommend that the United States government enter into negotiations with the Cherokees for that purpose.

Much dissatisfaction exists here with those Cherokees who still reside in North Carolina, in consequence of their claiming an equal per capita interest in the neutral land. If those remaining in Carolina would remove west and become citizens of this nation, they would be received and welcomed as friends and brothers, and at once admitted to equal rights with these now here; but while they remain citizens of a different government, and not amenable to the laws of this nation, I think the authorities here have good cause to protest against their right to any interest in this soil. I would therefore recommend that they be required to remove west, or abandon all claims to any interest in this country.

The effort made in Congress to organize the Territory of Nebraska has produced much dissatisfaction of the proposed lines, embracing considerable scope of their country. Before any definite action is taken on that bill, it seems to me that both justice and good policy, on the part of the United States government, would dictate that commissioners be appointed to treat with the Cherokees and obtain their consent to the proposed lines. Our treaty stipulations with them are such that we cannot, without manifest injustice, appropriate any portion of their territory to our use without first obtaining their consent.

A grand council was called in June last to meet at a point high up on the north fork of the Canadian river. It was composed of representatives from thirteen tribes. The object was to establish friendly relations between the border tribes and their less enlightened brethren who roam over the vast prairies of the west.

The Cherokees sent a delegation of several of their most intelligent men, who were instructed by the chief to inform the Comanches and other wild tribes that it was the desire of the Cherokees to establish with them a lasting friendship, and to open with them an intercourse which would tend to civilize and improve their condition.

He instructed the delegation, also, to explain to them the relation in which they now stood to the United States; that the United States, since the war with Mexico, had bound herself to protect the Mexicans from the depredations of the Indians; and if they continued to rob the Mexicans, and make slaves and prisoners of their people, that the United States would certainly punish them for such outrages. They are also to be impressed with the strength and resources of the United States, and of the necessity and great advantage of establishing and keeping up friendly relations with them. The report of the delegation has not yet been made public. I presume it will be transmitted to the council on its meeting in October. It is the opinion of many that I have conversed with, who attended the council, that little, if anything, can be done to civilize and christianize those unfortunate tribes until they abandon their roaming habits and settle down in fixed abodes.

There is yet a great lack of native mechanics among the Cherokees, and it would be a great blessing to them if some measure could be adopted to increase the number.

I refer you to the accompanying reports for the state of education and morals in the nation.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE BUTLER,
Cherokee Agent.

Gov. THOS. S. DREW,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, Van Buren, Arkansas.

No. 49.

PARK HILL, *August 30, 1853.*

SIR: The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has still under its care, in the Cherokee nation, five stations—Dwight, Lee's creek, Fairfield, Park hill, and Honey creek. At the last they only support a native preacher, Rev. John Huss, who has the pastoral care of a church at the station. At each of the other stations they have an ordained missionary, with a family, and a school taught gratuitously by a female missionary teacher. At Dwight there is, besides an assistant missionary, Mr. Jacob Hitchcock and his wife. At Park Hill is a printing press, employed a portion of the time in printing books in the Cherokee language.

Not having anticipated being called upon for a report except of my

own station, I am not furnished with statistics as I might otherwise have been. Statistics of some of the churches I cannot give of recent date, on account of the failure of two successive meetings of which we missionaries should have communicated intelligence to each other.

The pastor of the church at Dwight, Rev. Worcester Willey, has been absent in New England during the past year. His return is expected in the fall. I find that I have no report of that church of later date than May, 1862. It was then reported to contain fifty members. The school at that station, under the care of Miss Jerusha Swain, has been as flourishing as could have been reasonably expected among so sparse a population, having had, I believe, an average attendance of about 20 pupils, several of whom were boarded in the neighborhood at the expense of their parents or friends.

The station at Lee's creek is comparatively new, and the people have not had time to learn so well as at older stations the value of the blessings offered them, or the means of securing them. Rev. Timothy E. Ranney preaches the gospel among them. The infant church contains, I suppose, not more than ten members; the precise number I do not know. The school taught by Miss Julia F. Stone has as yet, I believe, been somewhat smaller than that at Dwight; but I am told that prospects are brightening, and that there is reason to expect a flourishing school. At Fairfield, which from the time of Dr. Butler's removal to the female seminary had been destitute of a resident minister of the gospel, the Rev. Edwin Telle has been stationed within the year. I have not for some considerable time received definite information of the number of members in the church at that place. The last number reported was seventy-four. I suppose it has diminished since. The school at that place has been much smaller than the surrounding population would lead us to expect. There is reason there also to hope for much increase. The church at Park hill, where I am located, contained fifty members less than a year ago. Our school, during the winter term, had thirty-one scholars in all, and an average attendance of twenty. During the last term the whole number was thirty-eight, and the average twenty-six. Of the whole number during the year, twenty-three were boarded in the neighborhood at the expense of parents or friends—a circumstance which goes to show the prevailing desire among the Cherokees for the education of their children. It may be added that, after the school was judged by the teacher sufficiently full, about twenty-five applicants were rejected, almost all of whom, if received, would have had to pay for their board away from their homes.

A new house of worship is in process of erection, built by subscription, and expected to cost about \$1,600, of which the principal part has been subscribed, and a considerable portion paid. The building is of brick, fifty feet by forty-four, with a portico of ten feet, and will seat about four hundred persons.

In printing, during the past year, we have done but little. The whole amount is—

Pages in all.

In the Cherokee language:

Paul's Epistles to Timothy, 3d edition, 24 pages 24to., 5,000 copies.....	120,000
Epistles to Peter, 3d edition, 24 pages 24to., 5,000 copies...	120,000
Part of Exodus, 1st edition, 48 pages 24to., 5,000 copies...	240,000
	<hr/>
	480,000

In Cherokee and English:

Almanac for 1853, 36 pages 12mo., 1,000 copies	36,000
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Total.....	516,000

I am sorry that my information is so imperfect; but it was too late, after the receipt of your letter, to procure more accurate intelligence.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. A. WORCESTER.

GEO. BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

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No. 50.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
Tahlequah, September 4, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith send you a brief statement of the general condition of the public school during the past year. The aggregate number of children who have attended is nine hundred and fifty. Of this number, twenty-five have studied history; writing, two hundred and seventy-eight; arithmetic, three hundred and thirteen; grammar, two hundred and six; geography and atlas, one hundred and forty-six; primary geography, one hundred and twenty, McGuffey's fourth reader, one hundred and sixty; third, one hundred and fourteen; second, eighty-six; first, one hundred and twenty-three; spelling, one hundred and ninety; a, b, c, one hundred and fifty-three. Five or six orphans are boarded and clothed at each school. The whole number of orphans who have attended is one hundred and ten. The orphans for the most part reside in good families, are properly cared for, and are improving. The attendance of the children has been generally regular. A good deal of interest is manifested through the country in the cause of education.

Very respectfully,

H. D. REESE,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

GEO. BUTLER, Esq.,
Cherokee Agent.

No. 51.

BEATIE'S PRAIRIE, *September 8, 1853.*

SIR: Permit me to submit to you a concise report of the missionary work in the Cherokee nation under the direction and support of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In this important field we have seven missions, comprising a membership of fifteen hundred and twenty, and served by eighteen ministers, six of whom are white and the remainder native men. We have also six Sabbath schools, with one hundred and thirty-seven scholars. The amount appropriated by the board for the support of these missions the present year is three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars. These missions are in a much more prosperous condition now than they were last year. We have already an increase of over two hundred and fifty since last conference. This closes my nineteenth year among the Indians as a missionary, and in point of education, morality, and agriculture, they are improving as fast perhaps as any other nation. It is true many outrages are committed, but intemperance generally seems to be the cause.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. B. CUMMINGS, *P. E. M. E. C. S.*

GEO. BUTLER, *Cherokee Agent.*

No. 52.

CREEK AGENCY, *August 30, 1853.*

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the department, I proceed to the discharge of the duty of reporting the condition and affairs of the people committed to my charge as the agent of the general government. In doing so, however, I must premise that the very recent entrance upon the duties of my office (2d July last) places it out of my power to do that justice to the various subjects appertaining to such a report, and respectfully ask that you will accept this as my apology for any want of information which, under other circumstances, I might be able to afford.

I was gratified on my arrival in the Creek nation to find that harmony and good feeling prevailed among the chiefs themselves, and between them and the other people of the nation, and that they had advanced in civilization and moral culture far beyond anything I had reason to anticipate from my knowledge of them previous to their removal to the west.

Their old form of government still prevails. The chiefs receive their salaries from the annuity fund in proportion to their respective grades of office, &c. Such has been the rapid increase of that privileged order among them, that a very large portion of that fund is absorbed in their payment. I would recommend that the federal government should use its parental influence to induce them to curtail the number of that class of officers. Whatever influence I, as the agent of

my government, might have in effecting that object, I certainly would exert it if it would not be deemed a gratuitous and improper interference with their internal affairs.

I am aware that a change in their form of government has been suggested and recommended, but under the existing state of circumstances I have reason to doubt the propriety of any change further than suggested. A more rapid advancement in civilization might be the result of a radical change in their present form of government, if that change should fortunately assume a form better adapted to their condition; but I am fully convinced, from my observation during the short time I have been in the country, that any sudden and radical change in their present mode of administering their affairs is a thing they are not prepared for, and would not result in any good to the general prosperity and happiness of the nation, but, on the contrary, might produce discord and commotion. Their mode of government has been handed down to them from one generation to another for ages, and whilst they would reluctantly give it up, they are not prepared to appreciate properly a form of government *modelled* after that of any of our States. The change in the form of government in the Cherokee nation has not succeeded so well as was anticipated; although they enforce their laws rigidly, the effect has not been in any degree to decrease the amount of crime; and the expenses of their government being entirely paid out of their annuity, is yet insufficient to meet them, and the result is that the nation is in debt something near two hundred thousand dollars. Unless, therefore, the nation will submit to be taxed, the change from their primitive form of government will prove a failure.

I have thus adverted to the situation of affairs in the Cherokee nation to fortify me in my conclusion, that any change at present in the Creek nation similar to that of the Cherokees would not result in the beneficial effects some have anticipated.

As I before remarked, the Creek chiefs are paid out of the annuity and receive a large portion of that fund; but a radical change, in my opinion, at this time, would increase the expense of their government and thereby lessen the amount distributed among the common Indians, among whom some dissatisfaction unquestionably exists; and the only rational way to allay it is to diminish the number of the chiefs.

This, however, is difficult of performance, as the power of appointment, the amount of their salaries, and the term of their offices, are all in their own hands. The only plan to insure it is, for the tribe to assemble in convention, and then and there declare what is necessary for the public good; this is, however, not likely to occur without the influence of the government being used to insure its adoption. I would respectfully recommend that the department should suggest such measures to the tribe as are calculated to produce that result.

I have no hesitation in saying that, if the proper influences were brought to bear upon the body of the nation, a large curtailment in the number of their officers and the consequent decrease of their government expenses could be speedily effected.

It is gratifying to observe the progress of the Creeks in the industrial pursuits of life; the chase has been entirely abandoned as a means of

livelihood, and the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock as its substitute prosecuted with laudable energy. There is an abundance of provisions in the country to supply the wants of the nation; and the prospect of a good yield of the growing crop, although it has suffered in some degree from protracted drought, is not discouraging.

There is a general desire on the part of the Creeks to settle and close up all claims at issue between them and the government. They complain that the government, contrary to a definite understanding with the friendly Creeks that their territorial claims should be respected, in the selection of the land, to defray the expenses of the war of 1813 and 1814, that eight millions of acres of territory, besides what was taken from the hostile Indians, was wrested from them, by the treaty of Fort Jackson, without any compensation whatever; relying upon the justice and magnanimity of the government, they have permitted this claim to slumber for years, and now urge it, with the hope, that after a careful and impartial examination, justice will be done them. Some dissatisfaction exists among the claimants of the fund of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the 23d November, 1838, caused from the fact that the claimants only receive the interest, at five per cent. per annum, for twenty-five years, and at the expiration of which the principal is to be paid, *not to them*, but to be made a *national fund*. They contend that, as their claims were the basis upon which the government acted in allowing the \$350,000, that they are not only entitled to the interest, but the principal. As all treaties are made by the chiefs and headmen of the nation, very few if any of those who had claims had any agency in making the treaty above referred to, and consequently knew nothing of its effects until after it was made.

This it appears has never been understood by the real claimants until very recently; and unless some interposition on the part of the government is afforded, it may ultimately produce difficulties of a serious character.

The settlement of all the claims at issue between the government and the Creeks would give an impulse to the industry and improvement of their nation. So long as they expect money from the government, it keeps them restless, and unprepares many of them for the agricultural pursuits of life, and consequently in a great degree retards their improvement in civilization, &c., &c.

It affords me pleasure to state that the three manual labor, and all of the government neighborhood schools, are exerting a happy influence in regard to the development of the moral and intellectual faculties of the rising generation. The respective superintendents of the manual labor schools are gentlemen of unimpeachable moral character, and in every way qualified to discharge the duties of their responsible positions; and the teachers of the neighborhood schools, so far as my information extends, are moral and efficient teachers. The combined influence of those schools is already apparent, and will doubtless, ere long, succeed in rescuing the Creeks from all the errors and superstitions of their fathers, and prepare them for the more literary and scientific occupations of life. For the

details of the different schools I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the teachers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. GARRETT,

U. S. Agent for the Creek Indians.

Governor T. S. DREW,

Superintendent of Western Territory.

No. 53.

COUCHARTEE, CREEK NATION,

July 24, 1853.

SIR: Your office as an agent for the Creeks requires that I should furnish you with the report of the government day school located at this place and in my charge. The third session of this school commenced on the second Monday in September last and closed on the 20th instant. Having been in session upward of ten months, during which time it is gratifying to state that both the scholars and myself have been favored with the enjoyment of good health, and the scholars have made a considerable advancement in their various studies, for which we are thankful to the Giver of all good and every perfect gift. The following is the list of the classes and their progress:

First class, four in number: McGuffey's reader, arithmetic, grammar and geography.

Second class, nine in number: Kay's second reader, arithmetic and geography.

Third class, six in number: Kay's first reader, spelling, writing and arithmetic.

Fourth class, seven in number: Kay's first reader, spelling, writing, drawing and mental arithmetic.

Fifth class, six in number: spelling, reading and writing.

Besides the studies of other books, the Bible has been a prominent reading book in the school, and that has been the chief study on Sunday school occasions, as I have a Sunday school in connection with my day school. I have some pleasure in noting the progress of events for the last two years; a portion of the moral darkness that then prevailed has passed away. Some of this people have in some degree arrived to the blessings of civilized life, and several, with the principal chief of the town, have embraced the Christian religion and have become members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. I am also happy to be able to inform you that the cause of education is steadily becoming a subject of deeper interest, and is gaining a firmer hold, on the affections of the Creek people. The Creeks are very anxious to have day schools to be located in the neighborhood where there are a sufficiency of children to justify such locations; and if I could be permitted, I would take the liberty of suggesting, that if the school funds still in the hands of the government are sufficient, it would meet the wishes of the Creeks in general to have them applied to the neighborhood schools. I hope by your aid and influence our people will ere long be educated,

civilized, and become a happy people. May that Being who holds the lives of individuals and destinies of the nations long spare your life to be a blessing to our people, for whom you are appointed as an agent.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. B. ASPBERRY.

Col. GARRETT,

United States Agent for the Creeks.

No. 54.

CREEK AGENCY, *August 12, 1853.*

RESPECTED SIR: In compliance with your request, I hasten to present you a brief report of the government school located at this place. The session commenced on the last of January and closed on the twelfth of July. The scholars, including regular and irregular attendants, were thirty-three in number—eleven girls and twenty-two boys. The most of them were very regular, and made a fair progress in their studies. Their studies were spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic.

Yours, truly,

E. STIDHAM.

Col. W. H. GARRETT,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 55.

OLD AGENCY, *August 13, 1853.*

SIR: Agreeably to request I send you the report of this school. I commenced teaching in this place the 15th of March, and closed for vacation the 13th of July. As to numbers, I had on my list twenty-two different names, but only nineteen who were at all regular in attendance. As far as I may be permitted to judge, they have improved all that could be reasonably expected.

When school commenced in March, three only of the scholars could read. At the close of school in July, all could read in easy sentences or syllables except five, and they have learned the alphabet.

Respectfully,

MARY LEWIS.

To Mr. GARRETT, *Agent.*

No. 56.

ASBURY MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,

August 15, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following brief report of the school under my care:

The third regular session of the school closed on the 21st of July; at which time a public examination of the pupils was had, which

I believe gave almost general satisfaction, and met the entire approbation of the board of trustees. The teaching has been performed by two young ladies, who were untiring in their efforts to advance the children committed to their care. The session throughout was one of interest and general prosperity; little or no complaining on the part of the Indians, and the children more than usually prompt in their attendance. Nearly the entire number composing the school were examined at the close in the following classes:

1. First class, in primary speller;
2. Second class, in primary speller;
3. Second class, in Goodrich's first reader;
4. First class, in eclectic reader;
5. Second class, in eclectic reader;
6. Second class, in Goodrich's second reader;
7. Second class, in Goodrich's third reader;
8. Second class, in Goodrich's fourth reader;
9. First class, in geography, Smith's;
10. Second class, in geography, Smith's;
11. Third class, in geography, Morse's;
12. First class, in arithmetic, Davies's;
13. Second class, in arithmetic, Davies's;
14. First class, in English grammar, Smith's;
15. Second class, in English grammar, Smith's;
16. Second class, in history of the United States;
17. Second class, in class-book of nature.

Some twenty of the children were learning to write, and eight wrote compositions. Such as are able are required to perform manual labor of some kind daily: the boys to work on the farm, chop wood, attend to stock, &c.; the girls to sew, wash, sweep, assist in dining-room, kitchen, &c.

The farm is now pretty well supplied with teams, tools, stock, &c. Our garden has yielded quite a supply of vegetables; and our corn and potato crops promise well.

The shops connected with the institution have not been in operation the past year, but will probably be commenced again in the fall.

The missionary board in Louisville have ever manifested a most anxious desire for the success and welfare of the school, and, as the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in her missionary operations, have contributed most liberally to its support. We were favored last fall with a visit from the excellent secretary of the board, Rev. Dr. Sehon, which to us here was a matter of no ordinary interest, while it afforded him an opportunity to see and report things as they are for the information of the board.

It may not be improper to state that we have preaching and other religious service every Sabbath in the chapel of the institution. The children are also taught in Sabbath school, and receive other catechetical instruction. They are generally moral, and a few are inclined to be religious.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. B. RUBLE, *Superintendent.*

Colonel WM. H. GARRETT, *Creek Agent.*

NORTH FORK, *August 16, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in reporting to you the state of my mission, on the north and deep fork of the Canadian, consisting of twelve societies, besides some four other places, which we visit regularly every day when out, besides preaching at night, examining the members every round, looking after every member, besides visiting and instructing the children according to the policy of our church; and I am happy to inform you there has been, and is, a very good state of things in all our societies. There has been the fewest number that have got out of the wars, and the few that have we have been enabled to restore. Our societies number somewhere near three hundred. Some fifty have joined this year, or about that number. Our meetings have been very interesting, lively, animating; congregations good all kind of weather, for they all come; besides, they hold a weekly meeting in every society. The nations this year have put up some meeting-houses that would do honor to the States—good hewed logs.

Our people here are improving in industry and domestic life. It is to be hoped, by your efficient operations, the schools in this nation will be in session in their respective places; not only so, but supplied with teachers capable of advancing the moral and religious interests of these children. I say it, and that from more than ten years' observation, better to have no teacher or schools than to employ teachers of no moral or religious character. I don't mean professedly so, but really so—men actuated from no higher motive than merely the pecuniary emolument. But on this subject you will no doubt do the best you can.

I would further suggest to you the propriety of securing teachers of the same church where schools are located, as at Hitch-e-ty, Deep Fork, where we have some forty Methodists. If a young man could be secured (or man and his wife) to aid in Sunday school and class-meetings, it would suit them well; and when there are other churches established, send them teachers accordingly, if possible. The religious interest is surely the highest interest among men, and such our government has ever had an eye to in her wise and gracious provisions; but an interest that is often too much lost sight of. The sentiment, that righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people, is not only written on the page of eternal truth, but upon the page of our national prosperity. May God bless you, and enable you to carry out a wise and wholesome superintendency in this nation.

In haste, very respectfully,

E. B. DUNCAN,
*Missionary Methodist Epis. Church South,
Indian Missionary Conference.*

Mr. W. H. GARRETT,
Creek Agent.

CUSETA SQUARE, CREEK NATION,
August 20, 1853.

SIR: I beg to present the following as a report of the neighborhood school under my charge at this place, under an agreement with your predecessor in office, our late ever to be respected agent, Col. P. H. Raiford. I was engaged to establish this school, which was to have commenced early last spring; he however left the country without making any provision for a school-house, anticipating his return, when arrangements could be made for the purpose. The commencement was delayed from time to time, until the people of the neighborhood, and indeed from fifteen to twenty miles round, impatient at the delay, and anxious that their children should be receiving the benefits of the school they had been promised, concluded to assemble and erect a house themselves; but, upon further consultation among themselves, concluded that I should rent a house to commence in till one could be built for the purpose. I accordingly rented a small house for temporary use; and I have to beg that arrangements may be made at an early day to enable me to have a suitable house for use during the winter. The school is located far in the interior of this nation. The people are generally full-blooded Indians, and until quite recently have, of all others, been the most noted for their prejudice and opposition to all reform or alteration from their old habits, customs, and superstitions, as well as their unqualified hostility to education and the religion of the white man. I feel happy and proud to be able to report that a great change has occurred among my people, (I myself belonging to this town.) Nothing can exceed the interest they manifest in the school. I have children sent to me from sixteen to eighteen miles round; and there is hardly a day passes but what the school-house is thronged by the parents of some of the children, who do everything to inspire the children with ambition to excel each other in their studies. In fine, I am sanguine that the rising generation of the Cuseta town will be as noted for their intelligence and virtue as their progenitors were for their ignorance and barbarism. This school commenced on the 9th day of May with 35 scholars, viz: 23 males and and 12 females. The ages of the two oldest boys are between 17 and 18 years, and all the rest range not far from 7 to 14 years. The ages of the female children are from 7 to 10 years. All of them commenced in the alphabet except two boys, who knew their letters, from the fact of their having been at a missionary school for a short time. It gives me great pleasure to state that they made a rapid progress in their lessons during the time I taught. Owing to the warm weather, as well as sickness in the school, I dismissed the school on the 15th July to the 12th September next, for commencement during the remainder of the year; at the close of which time I hope to be enabled, from the advancement they may make in their studies, to give you an interesting report of the school, which has but just commenced, as I may be allowed to say, for the present. I was once like my little pupils—could not speak a word in the English language; but the school and my kind teachers made a wonderful change in me, and taught me to speak and write in the English language. I feel quite confident that

I shall be able to make the same change in them (in a few years) as was made in myself.

I shall occupy the same house to teach in till a more convenient one can be made; and hope that some attention will be given in regard to a house that I so much need during the present winter, &c.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

THOMAS C. CARR.

Col. W. H. GARRETT.

No. 59.

PRESBYTERIAN M. L. B. SCHOOL,
Creek Nation, August 23, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, and with the regulation of the department, I forward you the following report of our operations during the past year:

I did not send in a report last year, owing to the absence of our former agent at Washington. I am happy, however, in being able to inform you that this large boarding school has enjoyed a continued state of prosperity since its commencement in March, 1850. During the past two and a half years our prescribed number of eighty pupils—forty of each sex—has generally been complete. A few day scholars have also attended.

The missionaries now in connection with this station, under the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, are Rev. R. M. Longbridge, minister and superintendent; W. S. Robertson, A. M., principal teacher; Mrs. A. E. Robertson, Miss C. W. Eddy, Miss N. Thompson, Mrs. E. Reid, teachers; and Mr. Alexander McCune, steward and farmer.

The pupils are making very commendable progress in study. They are pursuing the various branches usually taught in such schools in the States, viz: reading, writing, arithmetic, composition, geography, and English grammar.

At the close of the last session, on the 14th ultimo, we had a public examination of the school, which was attended by a large and respectable audience, comprising part of the trustees, the principal and other chiefs, and many of the relatives of the children. All present, I believe, were convinced, by the impartial examination of the children, that the school is in a healthy, prosperous condition. But on this point I need not dwell, as you yourself honored us with your presence on that occasion, and consequently can testify as to the appearance of the school.

As usual, our pupils have been employed daily from two to three hours in manual labor—the boys in chopping wood, drawing water, gardening, farming, &c. A few have been employed in the carpenter shop. The girls have been employed in sewing, knitting, and the various branches of house work—as the care of the dairy, assisting in cooking, washing, ironing, &c.

Our farming operations were considerably curtailed this year, in order that we might be able to devote more attention to gardening—an im-

portant department, much neglected among the Creeks. We have a fine garden of about five acres.

The health of the children has been generally good. During the fall and winter, however, quite a number were afflicted with chills and fevers, and we had a few cases of pneumonia. Three of the pupils died during the year—two of scrofulous affections, and one, a promising young man, of pneumonia.

In regard to the improvement of the Creeks, generally, we have much reason for encouragement. A very great change for the better has taken place during the ten years I have labored among them as a missionary.

The schools now in operation will, we trust, prove to be rich fountains, from which shall issue streams to gladden this barren land. It is now our privilege to see two young ladies, who were educated at our mission schools, engaged *as teachers*. They have, each of them, charge of an interesting day school, and give good satisfaction as teachers. They are both natives, and are consistent members of the church. Also two native young men, formerly pupils of our schools, are studying under the care of the presbytery for the gospel ministry. This is but the beginning of the work which we hope to see accomplished through the agency of the schools. We hope that much will be done in raising up teachers and preachers in aid of the great work of civilizing and christianizing this people. The cause of temperance, too, is advancing. The "Maine law," which was in operation here *before* it was adopted by the State of Maine, is more faithfully enforced than formerly; and the people, from principle, are becoming more temperate. At the last annual meeting of the National Temperance Society we were much rejoiced to see the principal chief take a decided stand in favor of total abstinence and the temperance society. The old gentleman, whose head is silvered over with seventy winters, arose and warmly addressed the audience in behalf of the cause. He told us that he had *come to sign the pledge*—not on his own account, for he drank nothing, but for the sake of the cause of temperance. He greatly deplored the evils of intemperance as the greatest curse to his people. He then put his name to the pledge, and called upon others to do likewise.

We are also permitted to see the wisdom and power of God displayed in the salvation of sinners by the preaching of the gospel. The people generally are well disposed to the Christian religion, and readily assent to its truths. The church at this station is gradually increasing in numbers and intelligence. Ten natives have been added to the church during the year on profession of their faith. Considerable interest is also manifested at Choska, ten miles distant, where I preach once in three weeks.

Something has also been done in increasing the means of imparting religious instruction to the Creeks. A second edition of the Creek hymn-book, improved and enlarged, has been published, and meets with general approbation. Several persons are engaged in the translation of the gospel of Matthew, and we hope soon to have a part of it published for their own use.

Hoping, my dear sir, that you will be instrumental in the accom-

plishment of much good for this interesting people, I remain, with much respect, yours truly,

R. M. LONGBRIDGE.

Col. WM. H. GARRETT, *Creek Agent*.

No. 60.

KOWETAH MISSION, CREEK NATION,
August 24, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR: Having heard to-day that you desired a report of the Kowetah manual labor boarding school, I hastily send you the following brief report:

Last fall the school was commenced, after the usual vacation, with more than thirty boarding scholars. But on account of the failure of health of some of the missionaries, in a few weeks it was reduced to twenty-two or twenty-three boarding scholars and a few day scholars. After being thus reduced, it was continued, with the exception of three weeks' vacation in the spring, until the 8th of the present month. It was then dismissed for the usual summer vacation.

Most of the scholars have been sometime in school, and their diligence, both in studying and at work, has been quite satisfactory. Their conduct has been very good, and they are quite contented to engage in manual labor. They often go to work with alacrity, as if it was a pleasure rather than a task. Some have a great desire to obtain knowledge, and are easily encouraged to continue diligently at their studies. Morning and evening the boys were engaged in various kinds of work on the farm and in the garden, and the girls were engaged in household duties. In school they were reading and writing, and studying geography, English grammar, arithmetic, natural philosophy, and history. In all these studies some have made considerable progress, and are indulging the hope of some day teaching their fellow-men. They also generally express a concern respecting preparation for the world to come. Six natives have been received into the church the past year.

Yours, truly,

WM. H. TEMPLETON, *Supt.*

Col. WM. H. GARRETT, *Creek Agent*.

No. 61.

HILLABEE, CREEK NATION, *September 1, 1853.*

SIR: You will please receive the following as my annual school report for the school under my charge at this place:

Since my last annual report to your predecessor my health has been so impaired that it has been impossible for me to give my school that attention that duty required. Being now better enabled to attend to my charge, I shall resume my labors with double diligence.

In regard to the condition and progress of my charge, I have to say that it is truly encouraging. My school discipline is strict, yet enforced with that caution and mildness as to insure respect and obedience. The studies now pursued are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history, and the progress made is highly flattering.

There are about 40 pupils under my charge; and I regret here to state that the negligence of the parents in enforcing the attendance of children more regularly at school, is not only discouraging to the teacher, but a great disadvantage to the pupil. I trust, however, that in future there will be a full attendance and a deeper anxiety to improve their minds.

Animated, sir, with a strong desire to impart instruction to the heathen youth, I trust, by the assistance of the Divine Giver of all good and perfect gifts, that the labor that has been bestowed may prove not only a lasting benefit to those who have and may receive it, but that they may be enabled to impart it to others more benighted than themselves.

The contractor for a school-house for this district has furnished me with a very suitable house, pleasantly situated, and with every convenience that is required.

In a few days I shall resume my labors, which, by Divine assistance, I shall prosecute with double ardor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. WATSON.

Col. WILLIAM GARRETT,
Creek Agent.

No. 62.

DEAR SIR: The Tuckabatche government school closed, July 12th, with 80 pupils, about the average attendance, after a session of ten months. During that time several classes advanced from lower to higher studies. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, history, and scripture lessons. The females are taught sewing daily. This department is proving of great advantage to the pupils. They learn not only to make their own apparel, but also the clothes of their parents and brothers. The advantage of this department is seen in the community wherever these schools are established.

The government schools, located in various parts of the nation, are proving an advantage to the people. Indians acquire as much knowledge from observation as any people. Hence, if suitable persons are secured for these schools, their example will be of the greatest benefit. I have noticed among the tribes that where a correct, intelligent white family reside, around that family the Indians dress with more taste, have better farms, and more of the comforts of life, than other communities. Among Indians, as well as other people, there are those who do not favor manual labor schools. They prefer having their children at home out of school hours. Having the two kind of schools, I much hope they will be continued, as there are advantages, many and great,

which Indian youth will receive from them. The nation much need the few schools they now have, as the candid observer will admit. For it is evident to any person in the Indian territory that schools, conducted on Christian principles, and where pure Christianity is made known, and the Bible, pure as it came from the hand of God, is taught, schools conducted in this way are the hope, and the only hope, of the Indian tribes becoming a civilized people, prepared to take a suitable place in the great republic.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. HAY, *Teacher.*

Col. WM. H. GARRETT,
U. S. Agent for Creeks.

No. 63.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, C. N.,
September 1, 1853.

SIR: The very recent period at which I came into office will, I doubt not, be a sufficient apology for any deficiencies that may occur in the annual report it devolves upon me to make, under the regulations of the department, from this agency.

My appointment took effect on the 1st of June, and I immediately repaired to my agency and entered upon the duties thereof.

The Seminoles continue their friendly relations with all other tribes; and nothing has occurred, in their intercourse with the whites, at all unsatisfactory or requiring particular notice.

The personal condition of the Seminoles has undergone no change worthy of remark. From the best information I can obtain, their numbers appear to contain near the same as heretofore—say about 2,500. The crops this year are unusually small, yet I presume there will be sufficient for their subsistence, should the Indians use proper economy.

There is some disposition shown by the Seminoles to have their children educated, and have one missionary establishment in this nation, under charge of the Rev. John Lilley. The number of pupils I am unapprized of, as he has not as yet made any report to me. Whisky, I regret to say, is still introduced and used by the Seminoles, but not in so large quantities as heretofore, as I am informed.

Their unwillingness to submit to Creek laws, or Creek authority, still continues, and there is at present the appearance of a difficulty between them and the Creeks in regard to the right of trial of some negroes belonging to the Seminoles. The Creeks claiming the right of having the matter investigated by and through the Creek council, whilst the Seminoles claim the right of settling the same by their own laws.

As regards their wish and feeling in relation to the removal of Seminoles in Florida, I need only refer you to the report of my predecessor for the year 1851, as they express and entertain the same views and opinions at the present time.

The Seminoles have not as yet received their annuity for the year 1852; the cause for which I am not fully advised.

The public smith-shop was discontinued on the 1st of July last.

On my arrival at this agency I found the buildings to consist of three log cabins—one an office, a warehouse, and a third for a dwelling-house; all in a very dilapidated condition, and unfit to be occupied. I would therefore respectfully ask for authority to make such repairs and improvements as would make them comfortable.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,

B. H. SMITHSON,
Sub-agent Seminole Indians.

HON. THOMAS S. DREW,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Van Buren, Arkansas.

No. 64.

CHICKASAW AGENCY,
August 29, 1853.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian office, I hereby transmit, for the information of the department, a statement of the present condition of the Chickasaw tribe of Indians.

I arrived here on last November with the funds belonging to this tribe. I paid the annuity in the month of December last, amounting to \$70,635, and turned over to the treasurer of the nation the funds—all the balance of the annual remittance—for the national school and blacksmith purposes, amounting in all to \$83,000. During the month of May last I was placed in possession of other funds for the agency, for which I have accounted to the department, which will be seen by referring to my account for the quarter ending 30th June last.

You will find, on examination, that there is now a balance on hand, for the present quarter, of \$696 11. The amount of \$300, received for the repairs of the agency, will be inadequate to the demands of the building, as it is in a most dilapidated condition; and it seems to me that it would be an act of economy to build a new agency altogether, rather than attempt to repair the old one. An appropriation of a sum sufficient to build a new agency would be a wise act on the part of the government. Five or six thousand dollars would be ample for this purpose, as it should be built of stone or brick and made substantial.

Little remains for an agent to do in this agency, as you will perceive that they (the Chickasaws) disburse all of their own fund—such as school, blacksmith; and have taken on themselves the entire management of their own fiscal affairs. This relieves the agent of considerable responsibility, and it will show whether the Chickasaws are capable of managing their own affairs. The council seems to be composed of intelligent men; and the experiment of two or three years will show that they are fully capable of managing their own affairs, subject to the supervisory control of the United States government.

The only persons, therefore, in the immediate employ of the United States government are the agent and interpreter. The report of the

Rev. Mr. Robinson shows that the academy under his superintendence is in prosperity at present, although the boys have had a severe scourging of disease. There seems to be very little cause of disease in this climate and country, but there is great complaint of sickness. My family have all been sick; I have had two attacks of fever, and am not now fit for any sort of business that requires brains. The crops this year are very beautiful in all sections of the country, besides a large quantity of last year's crop of corn being on hand. A railroad would be of great profit to the Chickasaws of this part of the nation, as it would enable them to throw their crops in the market, and would stimulate them to greater exertions. They seem to have caught the fire of the civilized portion of the world in *this* respect—for money. They are entirely an agricultural people, and inclined to industrious habits; they raise a great many cattle, and horses, and hogs. Pork, which last year was worth from ten to twelve cents per pound, can be had this year for two or three cents. There are several mills and gins on Red river, besides some few scattered about in the interior of the nation. They would be a happy and contented people if they were severed from the Choctaws; and you will see, by the report of the commissioners to me, that they are without hope in this respect unless the government comes to their relief. Since their meeting at Doaksville, for the purpose of making some arrangement with the Choctaws, I have had a correspondence with Col. Cooper, the Choctaw agent, on this subject, and am glad to see that he entertains the matter in a proper spirit, although he, as Choctaw agent, would be the referee in case of disagreement between the two tribes. It seems to me, however, that the position of the Choctaw agent is changed in the premises, as he is no longer the superintendent, on which account I have no doubt he was made the referee in the primary proceedings, the President being the ultimate arbitrator between the two tribes. The communication of the acting commissioner did not reach here in time to have its proper effect on the commissioners at Doaksville, as some had left the place before its arrival. The Choctaws seem to be very obstinate in their position, underrating the pretensions of the Chickasaws altogether, and scouting the idea of any interference on the part of the United States government. But, say the Chickasaws, it is the duty of the United States, the common guardian, to interfere, and see that the weak are protected from the oppressions of the strong; and the very article of the treaty that made the President the referee presumed the possibility, and even probability, of his being required as such. Now the time has arrived; the issue has been made, and the President is required by the treaty to decide what shall be done. The Choctaws have treated the Chickasaws with contempt; they have refused to go even into a correspondence on the subject of their difficulties, after having agreed to meet them at Doaksville for that purpose. Does not this conduct on the part of the Choctaw commissioners call for the interposition of the United States government, to force them, if necessary, to a knowledge of the truth, and to keep their faith with their border brethren? Nothing looks more natural.

The oil springs in this nation are attracting considerable attention, as they are said to be a remedy for all chronic diseases. Rheumatism.

stands no chance at all, and the worst cases of dropsy yield to its effects. The fact is, that it cures anything that has been tried. A great many Texans visit these springs, and some from Arkansas. They are situated at the foot of the Wichita mountains on Washita river, and also on Red river. There is one or two of great medicinal properties. The minerals of this country will be found to be very valuable. Coal, copper, and salt are found in sufficient quantities to warrant the belief that, with proper management, they would be valuable. The fact is, this is a great country, and requires only labor, properly directed, to bring it to a very high standard of value; and, from what I can see, I would think that the people are disposed to do right in the management of their affairs, and I would not be surprised to see them offering their vacant lands to the United States government for railroad stocks, or some other solid basis of income. It would be the surest source of wealth to them, as they have more territory than would be required for such a number of people, there being only 4,709 Chickasaws according to the last census—men, women, and children. There are at present four licensed trading houses in the nation, besides a great many belonging to the Indians. There is still some complaint in the western portion of the nation on account of the trade carried on by other Indians than the Chickasaws of ardent spirits, although a great quantity has been destroyed by the light-horse during the present year. The Kickapoos, Caddoes, Creeks, and Seminoles are said to be the principal Indians in this business. It is so easy for them to go to the little towns in Texas on the Red river, buy their whisky, go up the Red river to some uninhabited part of the country, cross over to the Canadian, where they generally dispose of it to any person that wants it. This whisky trade cannot be altogether suppressed until the several States adjoining the Indian territory shall pass such laws as will prevent the sale of ardent spirits altogether; which event, it is to be hoped, is not far distant. For, of all the unreasonable articles of commerce, there is none so destructive of the peace and happiness of mankind, white and red, as king alcohol. It is more particularly the bane of the Indian, as it is more sought after by them, and because it is prohibited to them by the laws of the country. Deny one man a privilege and grant it to another, and a great outcry is raised against the authorities. If liquor was prohibited to the white men as well as to the Indians, they would not have so great a desire for it. For as they are on the road to civilization, and that seems to be a great object of the government, they naturally want to imitate their civilized brethren in all their accomplishments—such as dress, religion, drinking whisky, and all other concomitants of civilization.

The company of mounted artillery now at this post, under the command of Major Hunt, might be very useful in suppressing this most unfortunate of traffics, and I will live in hope to see it strangled by the universal acclamation of the American people. Such is the condition of the Chickasaw nation. They are a proud people, and desire to be like their white brethren in arts and occupations, and every encouragement should be given them by their guardian, the United States government. My bad health, and that of my family, has prevented me from being more minute in the details and statistics of the nation; but

you may rest assured that no person ever lived among the Indians who was more zealous for their welfare and happiness than your most obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH, *Chickasaw Agent.*

To the Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 65.



CHICKASAW M. L. ACADEMY,
August 18, 1863.

SIR: As another year is drawing to its close, it becomes my duty to render to you, as the proper agent of the United States government, the annual report of this institution.

The past has been a year of checkered events—a mixture of prosperity and adversity; yet we are deeply conscious that, whatever our afflictions have been, they were directed by infinite wisdom and goodness. It therefore becomes us to bow in submission, and adore the hand that holds the rod, though it may be one of chastisement. Our affliction of typhoid pneumonia, with which we were visited last winter, was stated at length in my report for the second quarter, and I will not trouble you with its gloomy recital here; but will here record my gratitude to the Giver of every good and perfect gift that the hand of the destroyer was speedily stayed. The cloud of gloom passed away, and health and vigor were restored. Our scholars and teachers, with renewed energy, entered upon their duties, and pursued them unremittingly till the close of the session, which, by the direction of the trustees, was on the first Friday, (first day of July.)

Some ten days previous to the close of the session, the trustees, at my request, met and carefully examined the school, class by class, until the whole was gone through with, and expressed their high approbation of the improvement made. At the close, for the satisfaction of friends and visitors, we had a public examination, which, I believe, gave entire satisfaction. Our scholars returned home cheerful and happy, with countenances flushed with health, and improved by intelligence. They had done well at their books, and also in the various departments of manual labor. Each one that could read took with him a copy of the New Testament.

Our school having been changed by the council, at their last annual session, from that of a mixed to one entirely male, the places of the females were supplied by new scholars, mere beginners; and, owing to the establishment of their schools by the Chickasaws, many of our former scholars went to them, in their own neighborhood; so that the greater part of the school last year were beginners, though many of them grown, knowing neither letters nor the English language, and little of civilization; but it must be confessed, by all that knew them, that a great change was effected in their entire character. Many of them seemed to be entirely different beings; they evinced a most ardent thirst for improvement, and could rarely be satisfied without a book in

hand. We hope we shall be permitted to build on this foundation without further change. The studies pursued were spelling and reading, by all; arithmetic, eighteen; geography, five; English grammar, seven; writing, forty.

Our Sunday school constituted a most interesting part of our duty, one in which the scholars took great delight and realized great profit. It formed a subject of striking contrast to have collected together a number of Indian youth, hearing and eagerly receiving instructions from the book of God, while others of their people were thronging by to their ball plays, and other wicked carousals. Truly, we then felt that we were doing the Lord's work in a heathen land.

In common with many others, we suffered the consequences of a disastrous flood which occurred early in the summer. In the space of a few hours the streams rose from low water to many feet higher than had ever been known before. Our mill was greatly damaged, and the cornfield laid many feet under water, and a great part of the fence swept away. Our loss in all was not less than \$2,000. The mill we have partially repaired, and replaced the fence, and, by care, have been able to save the corn. Our agricultural operations have been successful. We have a good crop of the various kinds of grain, as wheat, rye, oats, and corn, peas, and general garden vegetables. Our stock also, in general, have done well. We have just finished burning about 170,000 brick, for the purpose of an additional building—one three stories high, fifty-two feet long, and twenty-two wide, having six rooms nineteen feet square in the clear, with a fire-place in each, and two small bed-rooms cut off the halls of the second and third stories. The new mill stands directly across at the south end of the old building; the length of the new being equal to the breadth of the old, and forming a front at right angles with it. We have also dug a well, fifty feet deep, in the yard, which supplies us with excellent water; and also erected a horse-power for general purposes.

Thus, sir, have we been laboring and suffering through the year that is past for the benefit of this people, and we are cheered to know that our labor has not been in vain. To see that, in the cloud of intellectual and moral darkness with which these people are enveloped, there is a parting gradually increasing, through which are penetrating the bright rays of the sun of righteousness. May they deeply enter every heart, especially of our youth, until, transformed into the same glorious brightness, they may go forth amongst their people as irradiating flames of divine truth, enlightening, blessing, and being ever blessed.

I am, yours, most respectfully,

J. C. ROBINSON,
Superintendent.

Colonel SMITH,
U. S. Agent for the Chickasaws.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, WEST ARKANSAS,
September 3, 1853.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian bureau :

I arrived at this agency on the 2d day of June last, and on the 4th entered upon the duties assigned me.

On my arrival I found a small party of Choctaws, who had but recently emigrated from Mississippi, waiting to be paid off, and within a few days another small party presented themselves. During the past spring about 388 Choctaws have been removed to this nation from the old Choctaw country east, but more than two-thirds of the number have returned to their former homes.

It is deeply to be regretted that they should thus forego the advantages held out here of a permanent abiding place in their own country and under their own laws.

The system of emigration tried for several years past, under which all persons were at liberty to conduct parties of emigrants to this agency at the expense of the United States, has signally failed to accomplish the wishes of the government.

It is believed in many instances the emigrators actually contracted with the Indians to take them back to their old homes, east of the Mississippi river, at the expense of those having claims upon the United States due and payable at this office.

I would respectfully suggest that some State legislation, (by Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama,) in aid of the United States, is necessary, in order to enable agents of the government to accomplish the removal, and permanent settlement west, of the wandering Indians now within their jurisdiction.

I have not as yet been able to visit all the schools in this agency, and have attended but one public examination of the pupils—that of the female academy called "New Hope," near this point.

The children and young ladies acquitted themselves very creditably, comparing favorably with scholars at similar institutions in the States.

I think the children give evidence of capacity for learning fully equal to the standard among the whites.

The Choctaw public schools are under the control and management of the national council and school trustees.

There are nine seminaries in the nation supported in part by sums secured by treaty for educational purposes, in part by the interest arising from the Chickasaw fund invested under the convention concluded at Doaksville in January, 1837, between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes, and in part by contributions from missionary societies.

The aggregate amount appropriated to the support of the public schools is \$26,000, distributed under the care and superintendence of missionaries, viz :

To Armstrong academy, under the care of the American Indian Mission Association.....	\$2,900
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Norwalk school, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	\$300
Spence academy, Presbyterian Board of Missions.....	6,000
Fort Coffee and New Hope academies, Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.....	6,000
Kousha female seminary, under care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	6,000
Iyah-nubbee female seminary, under care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	1,600
Chuahla female seminary, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	1,600
Whclock female seminary, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.....	1,600
	<hr/>
	26,000
	<hr/>

In addition to the above, \$1,000 is contributed by the missionary boards of different denominations of Christians to the institutions under their care.

I have not been able to ascertain precisely the total number educated at these schools, but think the average is not over five hundred per annum, at a cost, including board, lodging and clothing, of, say about sixty dollars to each pupil.

The labor of the students on the farms connected with the male academies, and the needle-work at the female seminaries, is not taken into account. The missionaries connected with these schools are assiduous in their duties among the people, and we have reason to hope their labors have been abundantly blessed. The cause of christianity seems to be steadily progressive among the Indians of this nation.

For information in detail concerning schools and academies, reference is made to reports from superintendents, herewith enclosed. I will remark, however, that common or neighborhood schools are greatly needed, in order that the mass of Choctaw children may at least be taught to read and write.

The academies are justly the pride of this nation, and deserve the fostering care of its national council; but, at the same time, the cause of education would be rapidly advanced if aid were extended by the government of the United States for the establishment of a system of common schools among the Indians. These primary schools should, and soon would, furnish pupils for the academies and high schools.

There is a lamentable deficiency among the Indians in knowledge of the mechanic arts, although they are taught, to a limited extent, at some of the schools. A few well-ordered shops, under the care of artisans of skill and merit, where Choctaw youths could be apprenticed and taught trades, would be of infinite service to the people.

Agriculture is discouraged in some localities for want of blacksmith shops to repair and keep in order implements of husbandry; but, notwithstanding, I am gratified to learn the production of corn within this agency will be equal to the wants of the people.

The Choctaws are scattered over large districts of country, reaching from the Arkansas State line to the Canadian river, and the line of

the Chickasaw district, and from Red to Arkansas river. It is therefore difficult to present a correct estimate of the numbers of the tribe; but I believe the number is not far from fifteen thousand, most of whom are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are corn, oats, and cotton. Some wheat is grown, and I incline to the opinion that it will soon be the favorite crop. This country offers very great facilities for the culture of grain and the raising of stock of every description.

The territory belonging to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who live under the same government, is very extensive, spreading out west to the one hundredth degree of longitude, between the Red and Canadian rivers. Nearly two-thirds of it is embraced in what is called the "Chickasaw district" of the Choctaw nation, owned in common by the two tribes, as agreed in their convention of 1837.

I regret to say some disagreement has taken place as to the construction of that treaty, which has in turn given rise to other matters of controversy; but I am led to believe all questions in dispute between them will be referred to commissioners appointed by the respective tribes, and, I hope, amicably and satisfactorily settled by them.

The Choctaw Indians are peaceable and easily governed. They have ever been noted for their attachment and loyalty to the United States. The only disturbances among them grow out of the facility with which intoxicating liquors are obtained along the lines bordering upon Arkansas and Texas. Notwithstanding the severe penalties attached by law to the introduction of spirits into the Indian country, large quantities find their way in and are consumed. The utmost vigilance of United States agents and troops, aided by the Indian authorities, are wholly inadequate to its prevention, and will be, so long as numerous grogeries are tolerated along the border, where the Indians can go and buy and drink. State interposition should be invoked to prohibit the sale or giving away liquor to the Indians. It may be regarded as an invidious distinction, but it is a necessary one for the Indian.

The Choctaws have organized for themselves a regular government under a written constitution. The powers of the government are divided into three separate and distinct departments—the legislative, judicial, and executive.

The laws are enacted in the name of the "General Council of the Choctaw nation," and are regularly printed and published. The legislative branch is divided into a "Senate and House of Representatives." The nation consists of four districts, (including the Chickasaws,) from each of which are chosen four senators every two years. The House of Representatives consists of one member for every thousand inhabitants in each district, and one representative from each district having a fractional number exceeding five hundred.

The judicial consists of a supreme national court, district courts, and county courts. The judges are elected for the supreme and district courts by the council, and hold their offices, the former for four and the latter for two years. The judges of the county courts are elected by the people.

The executive consists of four district chiefs elected by the people.

The people evince great interest in the courts, and their judgments are promptly carried into effect by the "light-horse" or sheriffs of the districts.

But notwithstanding the exertions of those in authority to put a stop to the use of ardent spirits, for the reason before given their efforts are unavailing.

The health of the Choctaw people, I learn, is at this time generally good. The winter seems to be the season when disease mostly prevails in this region, no doubt owing to exposure, and cold, uncomfortable houses.

The United States could not confer a greater boon upon the Indians than by holding out encouragement in some way for the location of scientific physicians among them. Thousands die for want of proper medical advice and medicine.

The short time since I came among the people embraced within the limits of this agency, and the fact that the duties and responsibilities of my office have confined me closely at this place, so that it has been out of my power to inform myself fully as to their wants and necessities, will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for this imperfect communication.

Referring to accompanying papers for information in detail upon some of the points adverted to in the foregoing,

I remain, very respectfully,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, *Agent for Choctaws.*

To Hon. THOS. S. DREW,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Van Buren, Arkansas.

No. 67.

IYANUBI FEMALE SEMINARY,
Stockbridge, Choctaw Nation, June 30, 1853.

DEAR SIR: In consequence of failure in securing a teacher, the school did not commence till January 26.

The number of girls received, holding tickets as appropriation scholars, is 31. The number admitted as day scholars is 10.

The chairman of the trustees was present at the opening of the school, and attended its examination on the 22d of June. He expressed himself as happily disappointed in the general appearance of the scholars. Considering the shortness of the session, he was gratified with the evident progress and improvement made.

While the trustee above was of the opinion that some who had failed to make such advances as might be rightfully expected of them should be excluded from the school, he expressed a willingness and a desire that others who have made good attainments should have the benefit of the school after the expiration of the time allowed them. In these views the teacher and the undersigned fully accord.

Yours, very respectfully,

JASON D. CHAMBERLAIN,

Superintendent Iyanubi School.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.

No. 68.

NORWALK, CHOCTAW NATION,

August 9, 1853,

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of Norwalk school, for the year which closed July 7 of this year:

During the last year, our excellent friend and superintendent, the Rev. A. Wright, was taken from us by death; and although I have been connected with the school for the last three years, this is the first time the duty has fallen upon me to make out a report of the school.

The number of boys boarded in the family was 21; day scholars, 2 regular and 3 irregular; making 26 in all.

The boys have made, we think, commendable progress in their studies, and we have found but little difficulty in controlling them, and generally they have manifested a willingness to do any kind of work required of them.

The studies of the school were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, natural philosophy, and Bible history.

Mr. Harris, the teacher, has labored to have the pupils understand their several branches of study, so that they can make a practical use of what they have studied.

We have had regular work hours for the boys, and have given them such instruction in farming and gardening as was adapted to their several ages.

We have tried to have them form habits of industry, so that they may be useful to their people, and provide for themselves when they grow up. We have also encouraged the boys to labor, by paying them for work done in play hours. This they have generally done readily, and some of them have done much towards clothing themselves in this way.

Many of the people in our vicinity are industrious and useful citizens; while others, though the minor part, care for little but to have food and clothes.

Intemperance is not so common as it was when I first came to Norwalk, three years ago.

The corn crop last year was an abundant supply for the country, and there is a prospect of a good harvest this year.

Yours, respectfully,

EDWIN LATHROP,

Supt. of Norwalk School.

D. H. COOPER,
Choctaw Agency.

No. 69.

WHEELLOCK, CHOCTAW NATION

August 12, 1853.

SIR: It having pleased the all-wise Disposer of events to take from this world of sorrow to the rest and rewards of the righteous in heaven, the Rev. Alfred Wright, superintendent of the Wheelock fe-

male school, it becomes my painful duty to forward a report of the school for the year ending July, 1853.

This is one of the four female schools, viz: Wheelock, Chuahla, Iyanubia, and Koonsha, established by the General Council of the Choctaw nation, at their session November, 1842, and placed by them under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

The Wheelock school went into operation, under the provisions of the school act, in May, 1843; from that time it has been continued, and the results have been, on the whole, very gratifying. As in schools everywhere, some have disappointed our expectations, but the greater part of those who have been pupils have done well, and are exerting a good influence. The largest number of scholars during the past year has been 48, average attendanee, 42; 24 of this number are boarded from the sum appropriated for the school—3 of whom are orphans—and have also been clothed. Of the remainder, some were boarded by their parents and other friends, or by the station, and a few were day scholars, living in the neighborhood. Most of the pupils are young, but three of them being over 14 years of age.

The studies pursued have been the same as reported in previous years, with the addition of Brewer's Guide to Science and a small work on physiology. The desire is to teach *well* the usual branches, as spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and composition, and then advance the pupil to higher studies as they are able to bear it. The Bible is daily read and studied, and great pains taken to convince the pupils that they are not merely intellectual, but moral and accountable beings; and hence the inculcation of divine truth is made prominent.

From five to six hours are spent in study in the school-room; the rest of the day is devoted to knitting, needle-work, plain and ornamental, and the cutting, fitting, and making of garments for themselves and others. Great importance is attached to the forming of habits of industry, neatness, order, and decorum, and to acquiring a practical knowledge of household duties. These, if practised, will enable them in after life to exert a healthy and elevating influence.

Mrs. A. B. Dana, for the past five years the indefatigable and successful senior teacher of this school, has been compelled by declining health to resign. Efforts are making to supply her place. Miss Bigelow remains at present the only teacher in the school room.

It is hoped that a pastor for the Wheelock church will soon be appointed to fill the place left vacant by the lamented decease of the Rev. Alfred Wright, who will also be the superintendent of this school.

We cannot close this report without paying a passing tribute to the memory of a most useful and successful missionary. Mr. Wright was a native of Columbia, Connecticut, and was born March 1, 1788. He received his collegiate education at Williams college, Mass., commenced the study of theology in Andover, Massachusetts, but was compelled by ill-health to go south, where he was licensed and ordained to the work of the gospel ministry. In December, 1820, he joined the mission to the Choctaws, and has been for thirty-three years devoted to his work. He found them without a written language, without the instruction and

restraints of the gospel, without written laws, and with but few of the usages and habits of civilized life. Amid many hindrances and difficulties he learned the language, assisted in reducing it to writing, and translated and published some sixty books and tracts in the Choctaw language for the use of those who can never learn English. He also translated and printed the New Testament and six books of the Old Testament. Besides, he was the only physician in this part of the country, his calls in sickly seasons amounting to fifteen or twenty cases daily. He was also superintendent of the schools at Wheelock and Norwalk, and had a large pastoral charge. From the time the Wheelock church was organized in this country, in December, 1832, till his decease, in March, 1853, he had been permitted to receive to the communion and fellowship of this church five hundred and seventy members.

As a man, Mr. Wright was prudent in counsel, sound in judgment, firm in purpose, steady in action, and conscientious in the discharge of every duty. As a preacher, he was scriptural, earnest, and practical. As a Christian, uniform and consistent, humble and devout. As a translator, cautious, investigating, and accurate. His life was a blessing and his death is a loss to his family, to his people, and to the church. He is mourned for by the Choctaws as a father, and such has he been to them in affection, in counsel, and in unwearied effort for their best good.

Yours, respectfully,

H. B. WRIGHT.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
U. S. Agent to Choctaws.

No. 70.

PINE RIDGE, *August 15, 1853.*

SIR: In compliance with your request of July 10, I herewith enclose the report of the Chuahla female boarding school for the year ending July, 1853.

The following persons are employed at the seminary:

C. Kingsbury, superintendent.

Mrs. Kingsbury.

Miss Harriet Goulding, teacher.

Miss Hannah Bennett, teacher of girls, when out of school, in needlework.

Mr. S. T. Libby, farmer.

The whole number of scholars the past term has been forty. Twenty-nine of them boarded in our family, and were under our constant care and instruction. The other eleven were day scholars, boarding with their parents. Eight of the latter for three months attended a private school near their homes. With this exception the attention of all has been constant at the seminary.

The improvement and deportment of the pupils has generally been good. The following are the studies to which they attended:

In geography, 24; arithmetic, 25; grammar, 10; philosophy, 2;

physiology, 15; Watts on the Mind, 5; assembly catechism, 30; 17 wrote; 10 wrote short pieces of their own composition.

The larger portion of the scholars are quite young. Only fourteen have been in school over two terms; nine entered the last term. At the close all could read in the testament, and all recited a verse from memory at family worship.

In geography, fifteen went through and reviewed Fowle's common school geography.

In arithmetic, at the close of the term, nine were in reduction, three in fractions, two in interest, and one in compound proportion.

In Wells' grammar, Olmstead's philosophy, and Mrs. Taylor's physiology, the classes went through their respective books.

Twenty-four could recite the whole of the assembly catechism correctly.

All the pupils of the seminary, together with other children of the neighborhood, attended a Sabbath school.

Three of the older girls, for whose board and tuition no pay was received, assisted Mrs. Kingsbury in the kitchen and dining-room when out of school. The smaller girls alternately, two or three at a time, were also employed as assistants in the same labors.

The larger number of girls were employed, when out of school, under the direction of Miss Bennett, and received a thorough training in the use of the needle and other branches of domestic labor.

During the term that has just closed, besides their own clothing, they made, with the assistance of Miss Bennett, two hundred and thirteen pairs of pantaloons, sixty-two shirts, (twenty of them fine,) nine coats, three vests, eleven ladies' dresses, four bed quilts, and thirty-seven other smaller garments, and knit nineteen pairs of socks; besides doing their own washing, mending, &c.

We regard the training of these children to habits of industry as a very important part of their education.

The teachers and pupils formed a benevolent society, and the labor of one afternoon every two weeks is devoted to some object of benevolence. The proceeds of this work the past term were about forty dollars. The examination of the school was on the 5th of July, and so far as I know gave general satisfaction. Miss Goulding has endeavored to give her pupils thorough instruction as far as they went, and in those branches which would be to them most useful.

Mr. Libby, who came among us last June, has rendered important assistance in labors on the farm, and in attending to the regular concerns of the school. As I am often called to preach at distant places, his services were much needed and have been highly useful.

The church and congregation under my care have, the first year, erected a very neat and comfortable house of worship, which is finished with the exception of outside painting.

The whole expense, including a bell weighing three hundred and fifty pounds, has been about sixteen hundred dollars; most of which has been paid by those for whose benefit it was built. The people have also manifested a good degree of liberality towards other objects.

To the American board, which for more than thirty-five years has so liberally sustained missions and schools among the Choctaws, they have given	\$273 40
To the Bible society	10 50
Home missionary society	25 00
Tract society	16 50
To miscellaneous objects	84 00
	<hr/>
	409 40

Doaksville, one mile from the school, is quite a village, and a place of considerable business. It is one mile from Fort Towson, and but six miles from Red river; and yet it is seldom that any person is seen drinking in the neighborhood.

The people in the country around are generally farmers, and raise large quantities of corn, sweet potatoes, oats, &c., and some wheat; on a few plantations large crops of cotton are growing.

I have two churches under my care—Pine Ridge, at Doaksville, and Mayhew, on the Boggy. To these churches fifteen have been added the past year on examination, and two by letter. In both churches there are ninety members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

C. KINGSBURY,

Superintendent of Chuahla Female Seminary.

To DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,

Choctaw Agent.

No. 71.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, *August 15, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: In consequence of indisposition, I have not been able to forward a report of this school until the present time.

This institution is supported in part by an appropriation from the nation, (\$2,900,) and in part by the American Indian Mission Association, (\$1,000,) whose board is located in Louisville, Kentucky.

The following persons compose the mission family: Rev. R. D. Potts, Mrs. Mary E. Potts, Rev. Andrew G. Moffat, Mrs. Eliza Moffat, Miss Tabitha Chenoweth. The school is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt; and, during the past session, consisted of forty-six male pupils, who were boarded and clothed by the institution.

The following studies have been pursued, viz: first class, Davie's geometry, philosophy, English grammar, reading, writing, and spelling; second class, philosophy, English grammar, algebra, reading, writing, and spelling; third, arithmetic as far as progression of series, geography, reading, writing, and spelling; fourth, arithmetic as far as analysis, geography, reading, writing, and spelling; fifth, arithmetic as far as fractions, geography, reading, writing, and spelling; sixth, geography, reading, writing, and spelling; seventh, McGuffey's second

reader and spelling-book; eighth, McGuffey's first reader and spelling-book; ninth, spelling-book.

The capacity of the students for receiving instruction is equal to that of the whites, and they have exhibited a commendable improvement in every branch studied. When we take into consideration the difficulties they have to encounter in acquiring a foreign language, they certainly are entitled to much credit for the improvement made by them.

In addition to the studies pursued in school, the students have devoted a part of their time to working on the farm. We have about a hundred acres in cultivation, which has been worked by the students, with the assistance of one person to direct their labors. We have as the result of the present year's labor about one hundred and eighty bushels of wheat, three hundred bushels of oats, and fifty acres of corn, which promise a good crop, with a sufficiency of vegetables for our use. Since the first year of this school we have raised a sufficiency of corn, vegetables, &c., for our use, with the exception of one year, when crops were short throughout the country. We have every year been able to furnish a part of our meat, and we have the prospect of having nearly enough for the coming year.

The students have made good progress in their manner of doing their work.

Our labors have not been confined entirely to the school, but we have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians the truths of the Christian religion, education, and the necessity of cultivating habits of industry; and, with gratitude to the Giver of all good, I would state that our labors have not been in vain. Many of them, we trust, are humble and devoted Christians; the desire for educating their children is on the increase; and habits of industry are taking the place of former customs, and neatness and order prevail to a much greater extent in families than formerly. The worship of God is regularly maintained in every family professing the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The prospect for crops in this neighborhood is good. The people will raise a sufficiency for their consumption.

When I look back to what this people were nineteen years ago and what they are at present, I can adopt the language of inspiration and say: "What hath God wrought."

All of which is respectfully submitted by

Yours, truly,

RAMSAY D. POTTS.

Mr. DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Agent for Choctaws.

No. 72.

SPENCER ACADEMY, *August 22, 1863.*

DEAR SIR: I submit to you, with pleasure, the following report of Spencer academy for the year ending July 6, 1863. The last session

commenced October 6th, and continued without any interruption until the 6th July, the time appointed by the trustees for its close.

The mission family, during the greater part of the session, consisted of the following persons:

Rev. Alexander Reid, superintendent, and Mrs. Reid.

Rev. John Edwards, teacher, and Mrs. Edwards.

Rev. Reuben Lourie, teacher.

Mr. George Ainslie, teacher, and Mrs. Ainslie.

Mr. Edmond Evans, farmer, and Mrs. Evans.

Mr. John Reid, sen., assistant.

Mr. Truman H. Judson, assistant.

Mr. John Reid, jr., mechanic.

Miss E. L. Morrison, seamstress.

Miss M. Colton, seamstress.

Miss Janet Farquharson, assistant in kitchen.

Miss Isabella Reid, assistant in kitchen.

Three black women in wash-house.

One black man as teamster.

The health of the mission family was very good for the most part of the time.

On the morning of the 6th of July, my brother, John Reid, sen., departed this life, after an illness of only six days. Our pupils, I am happy to report, enjoyed unusually good health through the whole session—not one of our numerous boys were taken from us by death.

The whole number of boys connected with the institution last session was 141. Of this number 102 were with us the previous term, and 39 entered for the first time. The largest number present at one time was 135. This was in the month of November. No new scholars were received after the 1st of December. Of the whole number of scholars connected with the institution during the session, 110 were on the public appropriation, and 31 were beneficiaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The plan of carrying on instructions of the boys in distinct divisions or schools, adopted four years ago, is still continued. Each division is composed of about the same number of boys, as nearly alike as possible in age and literary attainments, and is under the sole direction of one teacher.

At the commencement of the second quarter, January 1, 1853, the whole number of pupils in actual attendance was 132, connected with the different divisions as follows:

First division—Teacher, George Ainslie.....	31
Second “ “ J. Edwards	34
Third “ “ A. Reid	32
Fourth “ “ R. Lourie.....	35

Total..... 132

We will now give a brief account of the studies of each division separately.

First division.

This division embraces our oldest and most advanced boys. They are between fifteen and eighteen years of age, and have been connected with the institution between three and six years.

The studies of this division, the number of boys attending to each study, with text-books used in their instruction, were as follows :

First class in scripture reading.	31	Old Testament.
Seconddo.do.	17	New Testament.
First class reading, spelling, and defining.	14	Eclectic fourth reader.
Seconddo.do.	17	Eclectic third reader.
Class in Choctaw defining.	31	Choctaw definer.
Class in English defining.	14	Walker's dictionary.
Class in arithmetic, (oral and written).	31	Davie's and Colburne's.
Class in English grammar	14	Campbell's grammar.
Class in astronomy	11	Smith's illustrated astronomy.
Class in geography	12	Morse's geography and atlas.
Class in algebra.	5	Davie's.
Class in English composition.	31	
Class in vocal music	31	

The first division, considering the difficulties arising from their imperfect knowledge of the language of their text-books, have advanced as rapidly as could reasonably have been expected. Even yet their knowledge of the English language is confined within narrow limits. They can all read English in the main correctly; but they do not understand all they read. They all write with neatness, and some of them with elegance. All of them can cipher some; most of them can figure through the four fundamental rules very expertly.

A few of them find themselves at home anywhere between the boards of Davie's arithmetic—new edition. With some of the studies above mentioned their acquaintance is not very extensive. On the whole, their attainments are creditable to themselves and encouraging to us. Though perhaps our too sanguine expectations, respecting those who have the longest enjoyed the precious privileges of the institution, have not been fully realized, enough has been realized to repay us for all the pains bestowed upon them in time past, and to encourage us to labor with increasing diligence for their further improvement in time to come.

Second division.

The boys in this division are between twelve and sixteen years of age, and have been in school from two to four years. Their studies are reading, spelling, defining, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States, English grammar, Bible history, eclectic second and third readers, Choctaw definer, practical spelling book, Campbell's grammar, Goodrich's History of the United States, and Baldwin's table book. The boys in this division receive daily instruction both in English and

in Choctaw. They were frequently exercised in translating Choctaw into English, and English into Choctaw. Much pains were taken to lay a good foundation for a thorough knowledge of the English language. We think the attainment of this most desirable end will be greatly facilitated by a free use of the Choctaw in the early stages of the course of study. Some of the boys in this division are among our most promising scholars. We have high hopes of them.

Third division.

The boys in this division are between ten and thirteen years of age, and have been in school from one to three years. Their studies are reading, spelling, defining, writing, geography, arithmetic, catechism. Bible history, and vocal music. Text books: the Bible, Lovell's first and second books, Choctaw definer, pictorial definer, Smith's geography, Pelton's outline maps, and Baldwin's table book.

The boys in this division have made commendable progress in the studies above mentioned, particularly geography. Most of them read English pretty well, and quite a number understand a good part of what they read. The younger boys are, in general, the most advanced in their studies, and in the knowledge of the English language. These, doubtless, will become good scholars, if they live and continue in school.

Fourth division.

The boys in this division are between seven and twelve years of age. Twenty-nine entered school this session for the first time, and six were in the school the session before. The new boys, with one or two exceptions, did not know A from B, nor understand one word of English. Six weeks of hard work put them in full possession of the alphabet. They were then drilled in easy reading and spelling, in English and Choctaw. By the first of January thirteen could read quite readily in words of four syllables, and give the meaning of many words in the lesson in Choctaw. They could also read and spell, some in the Choctaw spelling book, and give the meaning of many Choctaw words in English. The translation of English into Choctaw, and Choctaw into English, formed a part of every reading and spelling lesson. In the preparation of the lesson, their teacher was their dictionary. The whole of this division received daily instruction in writing during the most part of the session. Of this exercise they were very fond, and made commendable progress. A portion of every day was employed in singing hymns, both in Choctaw and English. Even before they were able to read, they committed to memory several hymns from oral instruction. The evening in the sitting room was spent chiefly in singing, of which they were exceedingly fond. It was most gratifying to witness the attainments made by these little fellows in the knowledge of the English in the course of a single session. What has already been accomplished gives cheering promise of good scholarship in due course of time.

Besides the knowledge derived from books, we also endeavor to

impart to our pupils correct and elevated views of the dignity and manifold advantages, individual and national, of labor. By every means at our command we endeavor to convince them of the importance of forming, in early life, the habit of skilfully and diligently laboring with their hands at some useful and honorable employment; knowing well that upon the formation of such habits in the plastic period of youth in a great measure depends their respectability and happiness as members of society, as well as their eminence and usefulness as citizens of the State. Accordingly, all our pupils devote a portion of every day to some kind of manual labor. Daily, at the ringing of the work-bell, all our boys, from the oldest to the youngest, go out to work, under the direction of their teachers, as regularly and as punctually as they go into the school-rooms at the ringing of the school-bell. And the teachers do not merely oversee the boys while at work; they actually work themselves with their boys, faithfully and laboriously, and so secure a diligent and steady application to the work in hand during the appointed time, not only by the influence of their presence and authority, but also by the more potent influence of their own example. Three years ago, in a communication to the trustees, we used the following language on this subject: "The formation of industrious habits by our pupils we deem of the utmost importance to their future welfare and happiness. If they do not form habits of industry when they are young, they will never form them. We have, therefore, required the boys to work two or three hours every day. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in teaching the boys how to work. Unless the rising generation are taught to work, the education which they receive in the schools will prove to them a curse instead of a blessing." Such was our estimation of the importance of manual labor three years ago, and such is our estimation still. We therefore plead not guilty of having "in a great measure lost sight of one of the objects for which the institution was established—manual labor."

Five different times in the course of the session we were favored with visits from some one of the trustees. Mr. N. Cochaurun visited the school in November, Captain N. Gardiner in February, Col. Pitchlyn in April, the Rev. Israel Folsom in May, and Captain Gardiner again in June, the time of the final examination. On each of these occasions ample opportunities were afforded the trustees for a careful scrutiny into the condition of the institution. Much time was spent in the school-rooms listening to the recitations of the various classes. The results of these repeated examinations were highly satisfactory to our worthy trustees. Hoping soon to have the pleasure of seeing you at Spencer,

I remain yours, very truly,

ALEXANDER REID.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,
Agent for the Choctaws.

GOOD WATER, *August 22, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of instructions some time since, and should have answered it at an earlier date had not ill health prevented. I hope that my report will be in time to answer all your purposes, and that it will be satisfactory.

This seminary is located in Pushmataha district, about ten miles southwest of Fort Towson, in the forks of Red river and Kaiamichi, about four miles from either river, and nine miles from the mouth of Kaiamichi. There have been connected with this school and station the following persons, viz:

E. Hotchkin, aged fifty years, born in Massachusetts.

Mrs. P. T. Hotchkin, aged fifty years, born in Massachusetts.

Miss Mary M. Curtis, aged thirty-one years, born in Massachusetts.

Miss Elizabeth Backus, aged forty years, born in Connecticut.

Miss Catharine Fay, aged thirty-one years, born in Ohio.

Miss M. H. Hotchkin, aged twenty-one years, born in Choctaw nation.

John J. Hotchkin, aged twenty-seven years, born in Massachusetts.

Misses Curtis and Backus have taught the schools. Miss Fay had charge of the girls out of school.

The last general council changed the character of this school in some respects. The object is this, to give young ladies as good and thorough an education as can be obtained in the best seminaries in the United States. This school was started last fall, with this end in view. By the suggestion of the leading men I went on to New England last summer and procured Misses Curtis and Backus for this purpose. In filling the school last fall the trustees found it difficult to make out the number (forty) as advanced as they could wish, and for this reason they were compelled to select quite a number that were former pupils in this school. They will probably be relieved from this difficulty this fall.

There have been under the appropriation thirty-nine, day scholars eight; in all forty-seven.

Miss Curtis had the more advanced scholars, twenty-four in number who attended to the following branches of study:

Reading, spelling and defining.....	24
Geography.....	10
Wells' English grammar.....	24
History United States.....	12
Watts on the Mind.....	7
Arithmetic.....	24
Universal history (Willard's).....	4
Algebra (Davis).....	6
Geometry (Davis).....	1
Moral science (Wayland's).....	1
Composition.....	25
Drawing.....	25
Painting.....	2
Bible.....	25

A large portion of this school have spent most of their time in reviewing studies. This course we thought best to pursue, in order to get a good foundation to build upon. By adopting this course some of our pupils were disappointed, but they soon saw the utility and necessity of the case. And in the advancement of the scholars in their several studies, I think general satisfaction was given to all who were interested.

Miss Elizabeth Backus had the charge of the primary department, and her pupils have attended to the following studies:

Reading, spelling, and defining.....	22
Geography.....	21
Arithmetic.....	21
Grammar.....	21
Writing.....	21
Bible.....	21
Reading and spelling.....	1

This school will be a preparatory school for the higher one, until we can obtain from the other schools in the nation a sufficient number to fill both schools with advanced scholars.

This has been a year of trial; there was no precedent to guide us in this nation, and many supposed that a school of this character could not be sustained among the Choctaws; but we are now prepared to say that we believe it can be sustained, and sustained with as much respectability and usefulness as in the United States.

The scholars in both schools attended to plain and fancy needlework, and some in Miss Curtis' school to drawing and painting. On the day of our examination we sold articles of their manufacture to the amount of \$119. The school being a missionary society, \$100 were forwarded to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the balance was reserved to pay for the materials of which the articles were made.

The health of the school and family has been good throughout the term. The school lost not a day of regular study time during the session; and I feel under obligation to say that the fidelity and zeal of the teachers, both in and out of school, is above any commendation that I could bestow.

The church.—This church has not been blessed this year as formerly with revivals of religion, yet the attendance on preaching has been good, and the number is increasing. This church formerly extended over a large space of country, fifty miles from east to west, and fifteen or twenty from north to south. Last March it was divided by natural boundaries, leaving in this church about one hundred members, and giving the Good Land church about three hundred. The Rev. O. P. Stark has the charge of that church. He is now in the northern States on account of ill health, and will not return in time to report to you this year.

If the question was ever put to me, What are the best means to use in civilizing and christianizing a heathen people? I should say, without any hesitation, preach to them the gospel of the Son of God. This is the lever that moves the whole machinery of improvement. Religion in the heart makes men temperate, and until this is gained there is but

little done towards their permanent benefit. Past experience among those who have embraced the gospel in this nation, has established this fact in the minds of many men who reside among us and in the neighboring States.

My labors as a minister have mostly been confined to this station this year; I have preached occasionally elsewhere. The elevating power of the gospel is more distinctly seen than ever before; and every year we behold the truth of the Saviour's words which say, "I am the resurrection and the life."

Temperance.—The "Maine law," as passed by that State some years ago, has immortalized that section of our country.

I think that the Choctaws are deserving of some credit, for they passed the same law more than twenty years ago, and have sustained it ever since it was passed. This year another stricture has been added to that law, making it a finable offence of \$3 to introduce *any* quantity of spirituous liquors into the nation, and on the second offence the fine is \$5; and I am happy to say that these regulations are severely enforced in this vicinity.

The present chiefs in this part of the nation set an example worthy of all praise. In fact, it is disreputable to drink liquor in this vicinity. None do it except the lowest class, and these generally drink in Texas.

"The drunken man is the poor man," is the proverb here, and this being true, the poor drunkard gets but little sympathy. If he has money to buy liquor, he has it to buy other things, or he may go without them. But there is one reflection which I think ought to awaken the sympathies of every philanthropist, and that is this: the poor drunkard has to die. The Holy Spirit and ardent spirits never dwell in the same bosom at the same time.

Industry.—Crops look well in this neighborhood. Corn that was planted in the early part of March was shortened by a drought that occurred about the time it was tasseling. Wheat yielded well, and we had a good time for the harvest. Cotton stands fair, though about two weeks later than usual.

I know of no man who attempts to support his family by hunting, and I am certain that the Indians on Red river hunt less than their white neighbors in Texas.

Many of our people are clad in cloth of their own manufacture. Public roads are now worked and some bridges are made. Good substantial ferry-boats are quite plentiful.

Almost every family has some cows and calves; this was not so a few years since.

There is a slow and steady increase of property among us, especially among those who have embraced the gospel.

With these remarks I submit my report, hoping that you will find it convenient to visit this school and station the coming year, and render

us your assistance in endeavoring to provide female teachers of a high order to supply the necessities of this people.

I am, respectfully, yours,

EBENEZER HOTCHKIN,
Supt. of Koonshue Female Seminary.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,
Agent for Choctaws.

No. 74.

EAGLETOWN P. O., CHOCTAW NATION,
August 23, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Having heard of your appointment as the agent of our government to the Choctaw tribe of Indians, I thought it indeed proper for me to write to you. I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the former agents during the period of about thirty years. I hope it may be so that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you in this part of our nation, that we may form a mutual acquaintance, and that you may be able to visit our schools. Captain William Armstrong requested us to write him yearly, and give him some account of our operations, and of the people and country near our respective stations. It is, however, but little that I can say to you at this time. Ill health required me to leave the nation and visit some of the northern States, in May, 1851. I did not return till last March; since then, as my health would admit, I have been pursuing my usual course of labor as a missionary. The field assigned to me is quite large, and my church members are widely scattered. We have on our register between 130 and 140 members. Till the close of the year 1852 I had the office of superintendent of the Iyanubbi female seminary. My health was infirm and my other labors were very pressing, and I resigned that office. Mr. Jasen D. Chamberlain was appointed in my place. He and his family, and Miss Whitcomb, together with Miss Child, the teacher, reside at the seminary. Thirty scholars are boarded at the station. There is now a vacation in the school. I wish to say to you that I think that there is quite an increase of industry among the Choctaws near me. They have much more of the comforts of life than they once had; better houses, fences, fields, crops, garments, tools, and they have more and better stock in horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. They deserve some commendation for their decided efforts to promote the cause of temperance, and to live according to its rules.

There has been but little fatal sickness among them since my return. The crops of corn and cotton this year are very promising.

I wish to mention to you that I have residing in my family Mr. William S. Potter, a graduate of Williams college, Massachusetts, who was sent out here by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to aid me in my various missionary labors.

Mr. Theodore Jones, from Texas, is now employed as a hired man to work on my farm; he has been with me about three years. He is a moral, worthy young man, and a communicant in the Baptist church.

My object in reporting these young men is, that you may give them a "permit," or record them in your office, as persons who have your approbation and protection, as members of my family.

Should your business call you this way, I shall hope to welcome you to our cabin and our table; and may the Lord make you an instrument of great good to the people of the land.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

CYRUS BYINGTON.

Col. DOUGLAS H. COOPER,

Agent, &c., of the U. S. government, Choctaw agency.

No. 75.

FORT COFFEE, *August 25, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: I embrace the present opportunity of furnishing you with what information I can in reference to the school here, and this I do the more cheerfully because the duty of my office requires it, and also because you have officially requested me to do so.

The school commenced, as usual, the first of October last; the boys were in early in the session, and the teachers entered upon their work in good spirits and with fair prospects; but, alas! our prosperity lasted but a short season, for in four weeks some 32 of the boys were prostrated with the measles, in their worst form. They all, however, partially recovered, when whooping-cough, pneumonia, and the flux followed. The scene was truly appalling. Every room was a hospital, and the groans of the sick and dying were heard in every direction. In vain did we resort to physicians and medical aid, all was unavailing; and for four long weeks the angel of death, with his raven wings, hovered over us. The result is, that 12 of our beloved students were buried at this place, and I have been informed that three others, that were taken away, have died; making 15 in all.

I was requested by Mr. McKenney, the trustee, to suspend further operations till the first of January; this was done, expecting to open the school at that time; but, when January arrived, many of the boys were in bad health, and their parents were opposed to their return in that condition. It was then thought best to postpone altogether until the time to commence the next session, and, in the mean time, to improve the buildings, and make some changes, for the convenience of both teachers and pupils. Accordingly, we have added eight new fire-places to the rooms, and have had them all cleaned and newly white-washed, and some of the buildings re-covered. We have had all the farm cultivated in corn and oats, and have raised an abundant supply for the ensuing year. We have had in the employment of the institution three colored servants, and one white man hired, Mr. Jefferson Neighswanger, a young man of good moral deportment. We have cultivated some 45 acres in corn and about 30 acres in oats. We have a good stock of cattle and hogs, that with proper care will be of great benefit to the school. We have also enclosed some hundred and fifty acres of land for a winter pasture, which we think will be of benefit

to the stock in the winter season. In conclusion, permit me to say, that every arrangement has been made in our power for the commencement of the ensuing session, which opens the first Wednesday in October next. Hoping that the future, by the blessing of God, may be more prosperous than the past,

I subscribe myself your sincere friend,

JOHN HARRELL,

Supt. Fort Coffee Academy.

Col. D. H. COOPER,

Agent for the Choctaws.

No. 76.

CHOCTAW NATION, *August 29, 1853.*

SIR: In the absence of the Rev. N. M. Talbott, superintendent, to report to you of the New Hope female seminary, we submit a brief report of the school as far as our knowledge extends.

The school suffered more last year than at any other time since it commenced operations. In the early part of the session one of their beloved teachers, Miss Mary Talbott, was cut down by death, and, out of fifty scholars, nearly one-half of them were taken down with whooping-cough and pneumonia, four of which died, and some of them were brought near the brink of the grave, but with untiring care of the superintendent and teacher they were recovered.

Notwithstanding the deep suffering and affliction, the school was not neglected. The examination of the scholars in their various studies, on the 7th July last, was exceedingly interesting; they acquitted themselves remarkably well, and reflect great credit on their teachers, by the promptitude and correctness with which they performed the various duties assigned them. We have not time to give a full detail of the information required by the department.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMSON MCKENNEY,

Trustee of Public Lands.

W. L. McALISTER,

P. E. Choctaw District.

Col. D. COOPER,

Choctaw Agent.

No. 77.

NEW HOPE ACADEMY,

October 1, 1853.

SIR: As it is the usual custom and duty of the superintendents of the various schools belonging to the nation, and under the charge of Christian denominations, to make exhibits of their condition and pro-

pects, I herewith present you with the annual report of the institution under my supervision.

We have had a pleasant and peaceful session, and the progress of the students, I may safely say, cannot be surpassed by any previous term, which was clearly and fully evidenced in the examination of the several classes. The text-books used are those generally adopted by other institutions of the nation, and which are supposed by experienced and well-qualified teachers to be suited in every respect to the capacities of the young learner. There were several classes in arithmetic, geography, grammar and astronomy, that made quite a display, and in no wise would have been in the rear of many of our more favored daughters of other lands.

It is a fact worthy to be mentioned and remembered, and I would therefore call your attention to it as one of interest, the girls are taught with equally as much care and success in the domestic as in the scientific department. We instruct the hands to work, and work properly, as well as the mind to think, and think properly; and in this department there are unmistakable evidences of improvement. We have many samples of sewing that would (when we consider the advantages of one and the other) put to the blush the best efforts of the practised finger of our own daughters, trained up under the vigilant eye of our eastern seamstresses.

Permit me, sir, in the close of this imperfect report, to say, that to the above departments of learning we hold the higher branches of the Christian religion, which we believe, ~~after~~ all, is the only perpetual safeguard of the morals, the honor, and the prosperity of this or any other nation.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. M. TALBOTT.

To Mr. D. H. COOPER, *Agent*.

No. 78.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING AGENT, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
September 16, 1853.

SIR: In the discharge of my official duty as supervising agent of the Texas Indians, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition, wants, &c., of the Indians of Texas:

I notified you in my last report of the consultation had at that date, in San Antonio, between the three special agents appointed for the State, and of the result of this conference.

In accordance with the arrangements then made, special agents Hill and Howard, repaired to their several stations, and have entered actively upon the discharge of their duties; and, although I have not yet received their official reports, I am informed that the Indians in their districts are friendly and quiet, and that there has been no depredations of any kind committed by Indians on our frontier since the date of my last report.

Having learned that large bodies of the Comanches were assem-

bled on the head waters of the Colorado river, I left San Antonio on the 16th of August last, and arrived at Fort Chadbourne on the 24th same month. I found assembled in the neighborhood of that post the whole of the southern band of Comanches under their principal chiefs, San-a-co, Buffalo Hump, Ka-tum-a-si, Yellow Wolf, &c. I met with a very friendly reception from the whole band, and during the time I remained with them, ten days, our intercourse was of the most satisfactory character. I learned that their northern bands were still at a considerable distance from our frontier, but would be down early in the fall; I consequently made no further effort to see them, but appointed the month of November next to meet them at Fort Chadbourne.

The department not having indicated the policy that would be pursued in regard to these Indians, our consultation was of a general character; all subjects in which they are interested were discussed freely. During my stay with these Indians I could discover nothing of any hostile or warlike disposition; and I have every reason to believe that we shall have a season of uninterrupted peace on our frontier. I found these Indians, as all of the tribes in Texas are, with a very scanty subsistence, and no adequate means of procuring the necessaries of life. Their only means consist in the small quantity of provisions given them at the several military stations on the line, and the sale of the few horses they steal from Mexico. At the time I was at their camp a number of the warriors were absent, and I was informed by the chiefs that there were considerable bodies of the Comanches then in Mexico. They have been very active this past summer; and I notice several Mexican prisoners in their camps that have been captured during that time. In my talks with them I remonstrated and endeavored to dissuade them from these forays. The chiefs appear to be willing to discontinue the incursions, provided they can find any other means of subsisting. I also talked very freely with them on the subject of their "settling down" and turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil; several of the principal chiefs appear fully impressed with the necessity of doing so, and are not only willing but appear anxious to do so. Ka-tum-a-sie says that himself and his party will do so at once if he can be furnished with land and the necessary assistance and instruction, and commence the raising of stock, making corn, &c.; and I have no doubt that, with the necessary encouragement, the whole southern band can be induced to abandon their present roving life and depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their support.

I am sorry to see that the Comanches, as they become more civilized from unrestricted intercourse with the numerous traders who visit our frontier, are becoming slaves to dissipation, and a large portion of their scanty means is squandered for whisky. The chiefs, who are reliable, complain bitterly of the advantage taken of them by those who introduce whisky, and say they cannot control their men so long as they are furnished with spirituous liquors.

Having directed my whole attention since my last report to the subject of our Indian affairs, I am more fully impressed with the absolute necessity for definite and prompt action, on the part of the general government, to procure lands and take the necessary steps for the permanent settlement of the Indians of Texas. The honorable commissioner

has been so often notified of the destitute condition of the Indians of Texas, and of their exact situation, that it would be mere repetition for me to touch farther upon it. I have no hesitation in saying, that unless the proper steps are taken at once, the entire Indian population on our immediate borders will become paupers on our hands.

My convictions, expressed in my report of the 6th of August last, have lost nothing in strength by my late visit to the Indians; so far from it, that I return more fully convinced than ever, that something like the policy therein recommended is not only the best that can be pursued, but is the only policy practicable to settle the vexed question that has grown out of the anomalous condition of our Indian affairs.

Being forcibly impressed with the evils arising from the unrestricted trade and intercourse carried on for the last three or four years with the Indians of Texas, by which they procure as much spirituous liquors as they are able to buy, I addressed a communication to his excellency Governor Bell, in June last, on the subject. His excellency has responded thereto, and enclosed me the opinions of the attorney general of the State on the subject; and I herewith enclose you a copy thereof, for your information, as also a copy of Gov. Bell's letter. In the absence of statutory provision upon the part of the State, it requires that the commissioner should give instructions to regulate trade and intercourse, before the agents or officers on the frontier would be justified in interfering in the matter. I trust the commissioner will give this subject his attention.

Believing the only policy likely to effect any permanent good to be the procuring the necessary land, &c., for the permanent settlement of the Indians, I have directed my inquiries so as to fully satisfy myself that land suitable for the purposes can be procured on reasonable terms, should the general government wish to purchase; but I believe that the land, every way suitable, and of sufficient quantity for all farming purposes, may be procured by grant from the State, provided the general government will indicate that the policy of permanent settlement will be adopted. Having that subject before my mind in my late visit to the Comanches, I examined the country thoroughly, and find large tracts of vacant land near Fort Chadbourne and the head waters of the Colorado river every way suitable for a home for the Comanches that are now within the line of the military posts; and, in company with the chiefs, they made a selection of a tract of land upon which they would be willing to settle; a few leagues would be amply sufficient for them, both for farming and grazing. There are other public lands farther west suitable for the other tribes; and I have no doubt but the consent of the legislature of the State could not only be procured for the settlement of the Indians on those lands, but that the land itself, if not granted by the State, could be procured at merely a nominal price.

Believing this to be the true policy for the general government to pursue, I have made an estimate of the funds that would be required for the first year to enable the agents to open farms for the Indians, and have the honor to enclose the same herewith.

I have no doubt that the amount estimated, properly used, would enable the Indians, after the first two or three years, to subsist without

the aid of the government—the State be entirely relieved from Indian hostilities, and the general government entirely relieved from the expense of the large military force she now has to maintain on the frontier. This measure is also important, from the fact that it is the only practicable one by which those Indians can be induced to abandon their forays into Mexico.

The enclosed estimate does not embrace the price for the land, as in all probability the land may be procured as a grant from the State. I would particularly recommend the whole subject to your most favorable consideration.

I have the honor herewith to enclose an estimate of funds required for the pay of agents and interpreters, as provided for by act of Congress, and for presents for the Comanches and other Indians of Texas. It is well known that heretofore the appropriation for that purpose has been so small that the agents have never been able to assemble the Indians in general council during the whole of the last administration, and intercourse has been discontinued with all the upper or northern bands of Comanches; the amount of funds at their disposal not justifying the agents in attempting to keep up intercourse with them.

I perceive that Col. D. D. Mitchell, superintendent at St. Louis, recommends that the Comanches and Kiowas be made parties to the Fort Laramie treaty, or one similar in its conditions. I am not prepared to give an opinion on the subject, as I am unacquainted with the provisions of the same; but am satisfied that the general government should at once conclude treaties with them. These Indians principally reside on the soil of Texas, and take up their winter quarters in the upper cross timbers of Texas, on our immediate borders; and I would respectfully suggest that provisions be made for that purpose.

Up to 1849 the Comanches (northern bands) attended our councils, and now hold continued intercourse with that portion of the tribe residing within the line of our military posts; and all that is required to carry on and maintain continued intercourse with them and the Kiowas, is the necessary means for presents. I have consequently estimated \$10,000 (ten thousand dollars) as the amount for the purchase of presents that would be required to enable the agents to open and maintain friendly intercourse with them. It is also known that our intercourse with the Musceleros and a band of Apaches that inhabit the country west of the Pecos river has been extremely limited, owing to the small amount of funds that could be used for them during the present fiscal year. The agent for them cannot possibly effect anything more than simply to establish the means of intercourse.

The whole estimate for presents is deemed as small as it could possibly be to accomplish anything, and should the government conclude to enter into treaty with them, the amount would be too small.

In concluding this report, I deem it my duty to recommend to your favorable consideration the estimates herewith, and to express a hope that you will not only urge the establishment of some permanent policy that will settle the vexed question growing out of the Indian relations existing between this State and the general government, but will recommend to Congress to grant appropriations sufficient to enable the department to carry into effect the policy she may adopt.

It is well known to the honorable commissioner that the appropriation for Indian purposes in the State of Texas is not at all commensurate with the extent of territory occupied by the Indians, and the number of Indians to be provided for; nor does it compare favorably with the provisions made for other States and Territories; and I cannot see why invidious distinctions should be made, when the general government has the same powers and jurisdictions over the Indians in the State of Texas that she has over the tribes residing in other States and Territories.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROB. S. NABERS,

U. S. Special Indian Agent, &c.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington city, D. C.

No. 79.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, N. M., August 31, 1853.

SIR: The late date of my appointment, and consequent arrival in this Territory, must necessarily render this report more brief and less satisfactory than could have been wished or expected. This cause, together with the recent change of Indian agents, (none of those removed having made reports,) I fear will render the stock of information more meagre and less to be relied upon than otherwise might be the case. But having no other mail from this to the States before the first of October next, and understanding the necessity of your having some information upon which to base a general annual report at the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, I venture to submit the following facts and suggestions:

The Pueblo, or half-civilized Indians of this Territory, are in a satisfactory condition in every respect. They reside in villages situated upon grants made to them by the governments of Spain and Mexico, and subsist themselves comfortably by cultivating the soil and rearing herds and flocks of various kinds. Each tribe or pueblo has a separately-organized government of its own, though all fashioned after the same model. They annually elect their respective governor, lieutenant governor, and various other minor officers. Many of them speak the Spanish language quite well; and they usually clothe themselves quite comfortably, often in cloth of their own manufacture. They have ceased to rely upon the chase for a subsistence, and very rarely commit depredations upon others, but are orderly and decorous in their deportment. Each pueblo or village has its church. When disputes arise between two pueblos, or between them and their more civilized neighbors, the matter is invariably laid before the territorial governor, and his decision is invariably regarded as final. From the best information I can gather, these pueblos or villages number about twenty, and the aggregate number of souls may be set down at from eight to ten thousand.

The condition of the other tribes or nations inhabiting this Territory is very far from being satisfactory or peaceable; on the contrary, there is scarcely a day passes over without the commission of some theft, robbery, or murder. Indeed, such is the want of security felt here, that few individuals will attempt to travel alone from one county seat to another; and in some parts of the Territory even the judges of our courts on their circuits frequently apply to the commandants of posts for a military escort; and if a farmer on the borders entrusts his flocks at pasture without a guard, it frequently happens that he loses them entirely, and attempts at reclamation are worse than useless. This is no fancy sketch, as will be ascertained by referring to the most intelligent and best informed portion of our citizens, and the well-authenticated complaints filed in this office; and if the picture is not reversed soon, a vast amount of claims against the government will have accumulated; in addition to which, this state of things tends to alienate the feelings of the people towards a government which they conceive owes but does not afford them protection.

Possessing an intimate knowledge of Indian character, I will venture to submit the opinion, that there is but one alternative left to the government by which peace and protection can be afforded to the people of New Mexico and the trains travelling to and through the Territory; and that alternative is, that the government must either feed and clothe these Indians to a certain extent, or chastise them in a decisive manner. The former has been the policy of my predecessor, as you are aware, and the latter has not been effectually tried. If the pacific policy be resorted to, it should be carried out upon a large and liberal scale, such as to embrace the entire Indian population in this section. For if one tribe, or a band of any particular tribe, be fed, and the same relief be withheld from the others, it but serves to engender discontent and dissatisfaction. Then, if the more stringent and vigorous policy be adopted, it should in my opinion be persisted in and carried to an extent which would leave a lasting impression upon their minds as to the power of the government. Neither policy will be found to be effectual if partially carried out.

As an evidence of the effects produced by the carrying out of the first policy suggested in a partial manner, I would refer to the action of my predecessor, in removing and subsisting a portion of the Apaches formerly residing on the east, to the west side of the Rio Grande, and the large amount of presents made to the prairie Indians during the last summer. This course of policy may and probably has kept such as received its direct benefits quiet and peaceable for a time, but then it but stimulates those to expect its continuance, and renders all the others dissatisfied and restless. As an evidence of this effect thus produced, I will refer the department to one significant fact. Having received information that the Utahs had recently committed several depredations and made violent threats in the neighborhood of Taos, I despatched agent E. A. Graves to inquire into and report to me the facts of each case. In his report I am informed that he succeeded in procuring an interview with a Utah chief and several of his warriors, who did not deny that the robberies had been committed, but said that they had not participated; and when the hostile threats were alluded to,

and this chief was questioned as to the disposition of his tribe towards the Americans, his reply was that the prairie Indians had received a large amount of presents, and the Utahs had a right to expect the same treatment; and that he could not determine what course the Utahs would pursue until he ascertained the amount of presents they were to receive, &c., &c.; (see report herewith enclosed, marked A.) And when the Navajos, or that portion who have not been fed by my predecessor, commit depredations, and are charged with it, their reply is, that if they were fed and clothed as a portion of the Apaches are, they too would be at peace.

If this policy be resorted to, and on a scale to make it effectual, the cost will not fall short of fifty and may amount to one hundred thousand dollars each year. What the contrary policy suggested may cost, others, who are in the military service, can decide better than I can.

The course heretofore pursued towards the Indians of this Territory does not appear to my mind to have been the best which could have been adopted. Acts of aggression are submitted to on our part until they amount to what may be deemed sufficient to justify a military expedition into the Indian country. But when the expedition reaches the neighborhood of the offending tribe, the Indians come in, sue for peace, promise to offend no more, make a treaty, the stipulations of which they never intend to comply with, and receive our presents as a bribe to keep the peace in future. For, strange as it may seem, these Indians attribute every act of kindness and every concession on our part to fear of their power; and the limited military force stationed among them, and the consequent impunity with which they steal, rob, and murder, is but calculated to confirm this absurd belief.

Should I presume to indicate a policy, it would be this: to hold councils with these Indians at an early day, and by treaties extinguish their title to that portion of their lands lying most contiguous to the white settlements, and, as a consideration, to grant annuities, out of which should be deducted the value of all property stolen by any band of the tribe receiving the annuity. This deduction being made in the presence of the whole tribe when assembled to receive their annuity, would induce one band to watch the others, and all would be made to feel that stealing and robbery had become less profitable, and our citizens would receive some compensation for their lost property. In addition, these Indians would be removed to a more remote distance from the settlements, which would enable our agents more readily to enforce the intercourse laws. As things now stand, it is certainly impossible to prevent their having access to persons who will supply their insatiable thirst for ardent spirits; and hence it is that you find a portion of each tribe located near our border settlements composed of abandoned persons, who have acquired the vices of both races without the virtues of either. The Navajos afford an illustration of this position which cannot be mistaken. Major Kendrick, of the U. S. army, who has twice travelled over the extensive country inhabited by this tribe, informs me that those bands residing most remote from and having the least intercourse with the whites, are in a much better condition than the others. He also informs me that whilst destitution and want, theft and robbery characterized those on our border, peace and plenty, contentment and happi-

ness, characterized the other. Whilst he describes the one party as being an abject and degraded people, who rarely labor for their support, he describes the other as having the finest fields of corn and wheat that grow in the Territory.

Without intending to approve or disapprove of the policy of my predecessor, in causing a portion of the Apache Indians to be removed from the east and settle on the west side of the Rio Grande, where they have been fed at the cost of the government, I would beg leave to suggest that the question now is very different from that originally presented. Many of these Indians have already removed, under a written contract made with Governor Lane, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed, marked B.) By this contract it is stipulated that the United States will feed these Indians for a given time on certain conditions, which conditions, it must be admitted, have been fully complied with on their part. If, then, the rations stipulated for in the contract be suddenly cut off, it will become difficult if not impossible to assign to them a sufficient reason for this, in their estimation, breach of contract. It then certainly follows that, stimulated by hunger and our supposed bad faith, they will subsist themselves by theft and robbery. Being well convinced in my own mind that such a course would produce this effect, I was induced to instruct our agents to gradually reduce instead of suddenly cutting off their food, until their crops were matured and I could receive instructions from the department.

The number of Indians being fed at the farms on my arrival amounted to about one thousand, and the number of acres of land being cultivated about one hundred. And, as before stated, this policy can never be carried out on a scale to be successful without incurring a cost of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars per annum for several years. And it is my opinion that a much less sum paid in annuities, as before suggested, would accomplish the end desired much more certainly and satisfactorily.

There are three tribes or nations of Indians inhabiting almost the entire circumference of this Territory, with the white settlements mostly extending through the centre; and hence, without a removal, it becomes very difficult to prevent the two races coming in contact. These three tribes are subdivided into numerous bands, each having its separate chiefs, but each speaking its parent language.

The Apaches occupy the southeast, south and southwestern borders, extending on both sides of the Rio Grande, and are engaged in tilling the soil to a limited extent; and are frequently found appropriating the property of their more civilized neighbors to their own use.

The Navajos are a powerful tribe, extending from the Apaches on the southwest to the Utahs on the northwest, and are more extensively engaged in agriculture than either of the other two. Indeed, Major Kendrick, who has recently returned from a tour through their country, describes a portion of this tribe as being successfully engaged in the cultivation of the soil; and it is his opinion that those bands, far removed from the white settlements, will raise more than enough grain for their own subsistence; and from his information, I am of the opinion that these Indians inhabit the most desirable lands of the Territory. That portion of this tribe thus described rarely engage in predatory excu-

sions within the white settlements; but the other portion residing near our border, rob, steal and murder, on all occasions.

The Utahs are a roving tribe, extending from the Apaches on the southeast to the Navajos on the northeast, and roaming back to the Arkansas river, above Bent's Fort; thence to the Salt Lake, and around to the country of the Navajos. They have no permanent abode, do not cultivate the soil, but live by hunting, theft and robbery. They are probably the most formidable tribe within the Territory; are well armed, with rifles generally, and quite dexterous in the use of their weapons.

The entire Indian population of this Territory I would estimate at from forty to fifty thousand souls, scattered over a surface of more than two hundred thousand square miles; and hence I would suggest that four agents are insufficient for their proper management. Take the Apaches, and the two most remote bands are more than three hundred miles distant from each other, and the different bands of the other tribes are often equally far removed from each other; hence I would suggest that the governor of the Territory be authorized to appoint two special agents, at a salary of not more than one thousand dollars each, and not to be allowed an interpreter or any other allowance. There are numbers of good men now here who would be glad to receive such appointments, who speak the language sufficiently well to make an interpreter unnecessary. These special agents could be assigned to certain bands, and the amount of their salaries would be saved to the government in the consequent reduction of transportation on the part of the regular agents when travelling from one point of their agency to another.

I also feel myself constrained to urge that a clerk may be allowed to this office. No superintendent has or can discharge his duties satisfactorily without one; and one has uniformly been paid for, either by charging the amount under some other head, or out of the private purse of the superintendent. Other superintendencies—such as those in St. Louis, Oregon, and California—have clerks allowed them; and, so far as I am informed, this one forms the only exception to the general rule.

Herewith I enclose to the department estimates for the deficiency in the appropriations for contingent expenses of Indian affairs in this Territory for the current fiscal year, marked C; and also an estimate for contingent expenses for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July, 1854, and ending on the thirtieth of June, 1855, marked D; which it is hoped will not, under the circumstances, be deemed extravagant.

I also enclose a copy of a circular issued by me to the Indian agents, under the direction of this superintendency, upon my entering upon the duties of my present office, marked E, which, it is hoped, will meet with the approval of the department; and also report of agent E. A. Graves, this day received, marked F.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

D. MERIWETHER, *Governor,*
And Supt. of I. A. for the T. of N. M.

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ALBUQUERNE AGENCY, *August 31, 1863.*

SIR : In compliance with the requirements of the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit to you the first annual report of this agency, to be transmitted by you to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington.

I venture to trust, however, that the observations and suggestions that I may take occasion to offer in this report, which I do with great deference, will not be estimated according to the length of time I have been in the service ; but rather as they may or may not be founded in reason and upon sound policy, and as substantiated by experience and as authorized by historic facts.

The Utahs and northern Jicarilla Apaches have been assigned to this agency. After much labor and fatigue I have succeeded in holding a "talk" with some of the headmen or chiefs of these Indians. I find that a considerable portion of the Jicarilla Apaches have emigrated from the east of the Rio del Norte, and settled west of that river, a distance of some twenty-five miles southwest of this place on the Rio Puerco, and have commenced the cultivation of a farm, which has been very well worked, when it is considered that it has been mainly done by the wild and roving Jicarilla Apaches, who have never been accustomed to look to the cultivation of the soil for a maintenance. These Indians have now from one hundred to one hundred and twenty acres under cultivation, which will yield them, however, but little corn this season, occasioned by the failure of the water in the Rio Puerco, which has prevented irrigation. This stream is now dry for the first time within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, notwithstanding there has been no unusual drought.

The Jicarilla Apaches seem to be on good terms with the United States, or citizens of this Territory, and they seem to be quiet and well disposed ; yet I place but little reliance in their promises, or their regards for treaty stipulations, as it is probable that neither would be adhered to any longer than it may appear to them to be to their interest to do so. Since the annexation of this Territory to the United States they have committed acts of murder, robbery, and other crimes, which, in savage cruelty, stand without a parallel in history, as the murders of Mr. and Mrs. White and party attest ; to say nothing of the cold-blooded massacre of the mail party in 1850—the bare mention of which makes humanity shudder. Of the many wild tribes of Indians that have infested New Mexico for the last two hundred years, perhaps there are none who have committed so many depredations upon the citizens and property of this Territory as the Jicarilla Apaches. They are the most daring, brave, and heartless tribe of Indians who inhabit New Mexico. They have greatly diminished, however, within a few years, in consequence of the continued wars they have carried on against the Americans, Mexicans, and other wild tribes of Indians, which have been in turn waged against them. There are about two hundred and fifty Jicarilla Apaches, of all classes, in the vicinity of their farm on the Rio Puerco. When their corn shall be exhausted, which will be very soon, they will be in a destitute condition, both as

it regards the means of subsistence and clothing. Their chief pursuits are hunting. The game in their section, as in all other sections of this country, is rapidly diminishing, as I am informed and believe. The government will, I apprehend, have to feed and clothe these Indians to some extent, as this policy has been pursued towards them for some time past; or it is to be feared the alternative of starving or living by plundering and robbing the citizens will be presented. Should this be the case, it requires no sagacity to foretell their action. They can bring from one hundred to one hundred and fifty warriors into the field.

The dividing line between the Utahs and northern Jicarilla Apaches commences on the Rio del Norte, and in latitude about 37° north; and the country occupied by the Jicarilla Apaches embraces all that section of country lying northeast and east of the Rio del Norte, extending to the Arkansas. This section of country seems to be awarded to the Jicarilla Apaches, though many other wild tribes of Indians often roam within this section of country—the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, and Comanches.

The policy of freeing the settlement east of the Rio del Norte of these Indians, and of removing them beyond and west of the western settlements of the Rio del Norte, commenced by ex-Governor Lane, seems to be a policy founded in justice to the citizens of this Territory, who are generally engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the rearing of herds and flocks, as well as endorsed by the most enlightened philanthropy, and warranted by the principles of expediency and economy; first, because they are removed from occasional settlements to where there are none, and where it is reported there are much better agricultural and hunting lands to be found, affording better opportunities for the "chase," and for tilling the soil, should they be induced to look to the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood. Could this policy be successfully carried out, it must inevitably result in bettering the condition both of the white and red man, which will cost the government no more to manage these Indians west than east of the Rio del Norte. I am advised that this policy will not conflict with the settlements west of that river. It will also free the western end of the great thoroughfare from Independence to Santa Fé measurably from the dangers to be apprehended from these Indians, should they become dissatisfied with the Americans. The Utahs occupy all or most of that portion of New Mexico lying south of latitude about 37° north and west of the Rio del Norte, excluding the Navajos country and the organized countries of this Territory, extending back to the Sierra Nevada mountains, and situate between the country occupied by the Navajos and the Salt Lake. This section of country is known as the Utah country. This tribe of Indians, without doubt, is the most warlike of any of the tribes of Indians that now infest and annoy New Mexico by their occasional but disastrous depredations upon its citizens and property, as they are unquestionably the most skilful, brave, and daring in action, when taken man to man or otherwise. These Indians are not unlike the northern Jicarilla Apaches when it comes to the perpetration of acts of savage cruelty and inhumanity, as the history of this tribe bears witness. The Utahs, like all the wild Indians of New Mexico, are much addicted to the committing of robberies and thefts and occasional murders. These

Indians, I regret to say, according to all the information I have been able to obtain, both direct and circumstantial, seem to be much discontented with the government, or rather with American citizens, and to some extent ill disposed towards the Mexicans. Their history warrants me in saying, that when they commence war against the citizens of this Territory, they do it generally by stealing from and plundering small parties, and committing occasional murders, which is now charged against them, improving upon each act of depredation until endurance ceases to be a virtue, when acts of open hostility are met and repelled in the usual mode of Indian warfare. My information authorizes me in saying that the Utahs are better armed and equipped, and better prepared to carry on acts of hostility, than any other tribe of Indians in this Territory. The most of them have American rifles, and handle them with great dexterity, and seldom failing in their aim. They are not, however, a numerous tribe of Indians like the Navajos and southern Gila Apaches. They can bring, however, five or six hundred warriors, well armed, into the field. I have had a "talk" with one of the principal chiefs and several other warriors of these Indians. Among other things, I was asked what I intended to do in the way of distributing presents among them; he going on to tell me that their great father had caused to be given to the prairie Indians a great many presents; that they were distributed with a liberal hand, embracing guns, powder and ball, &c.; that he and his people had a right to, and did expect, to be dealt with in the same liberal manner; and that they could judge whether their great father and the Americans intended kindness and friendship whenever I showed my hand, by either distributing presents in a like liberal manner, or in withholding them; that their great father could cause presents to be given to them if he wished, though disclaiming all warlike intentions as far as he was concerned, but said that he could not be responsible for what other Utahs did or might do; that he ought not and could not be held accountable for what others did. The Utah Indians rely almost exclusively upon the hunt and the chase, and occasionally plunder upon those who are contiguous to them, or who happen to pass in their wake, as a main means of subsistence. True, however, they raise some horses for sale, in addition to supplying themselves, and also barter skins and hides for articles they want. The game in their section of country, I am induced to believe, is diminishing yearly. They are not a wealthy nation like their neighbors, the Navajos, except in their arms and munitions of warfare; in these they greatly excel all the wild tribes of this Territory. I have no means of estimating their gross numbers.

I have introduced the above "talk" for the purpose of showing the views and feelings of the Utahs, and these I understand to be pretty much the same as those entertained by the other Indians of this agency. Chacon, the celebrated chief of the Jicarilla Apaches, is equally pressing and solicitous in regard to presents expected to be made to him and his people. Here the question arises, what kind of an Indian policy is the true one for New Mexico? It is evident, and a fact uncontroverted here, that the Indian policy in New Mexico, as administered up to this time, has resulted in a failure, giving neither protection to life or prop-

erty., (I disclaim all idea of censuring those who have been in power and engaged in its administration; it is the system mainly I condemn, and not the individual.) If this be so, then the fault must be either in the system of policy or in its administration, or both. That the government of the United States is under the most solemn obligations, both moral and legal, to afford safety to the citizens of New Mexico, and give protection to their property, is admitted by all in the broadest sense. Nevertheless, the fact is notorious that the United States has failed to do either, as the Indians of this Territory continue to rob, steal, and murder, and are suffered to go at large and unwhipped of justice. The citizen gets neither his stock from the Indians, nor has the government as yet paid him its value, although pledged by implied treaty stipulations and express statutory enactments to do so, (to say nothing of the great moral obligation that rests upon every government to give protection to the citizen and his property,) as provided by the treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo, and as enacted in the 17th section of "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," which was adopted and applied to this Territory by an act of Congress of 27th February, 1851.

It is true that the government of the United States has made laudable efforts to fulfil its obligations to New Mexico, and has appropriated and expended about twelve millions of dollars in meeting her military expenditures of this Territory since its possession and acquisition by the United States, to say nothing of the expenditures on behalf of the civil department; and yet we hear of continued Indian depredations. A just and true Indian policy, fairly administered and carried out, would surely prevent this. As the matter now stands, when the Indians commit depredations upon either the citizen or his property, an Indian agent investigates the matter and reports the facts to the superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, who, after examining the facts, should determine that the Indians ought to be chastised and held to account; he then submits the matter to the military commandant of this Territory, who has the option to comply or not, just as he may deem proper. Hence it is that there are two equal and independent authorities in this Territory, who often have to act upon the same matter. If there is a difference of opinion, which is often the case, nothing is done; the Indians go scot free and the citizen obtains no redress where it is due to him by the highest law known to the country. To have an energetic and vigorous administration of Indian affairs, if entrusted to the civil authorities, as is now the case, they should be clothed with ample power to execute their policy, without being dependent upon the uncertainties incident to the discretion of another officer, however honorable and meritorious. Then the civil authorities would be responsible for a failure of the administration of Indian affairs, and responsibility could then be located; but, as it now stands, it is neither with the one or the other, but finds a place somewhere between the two. But if I am wrong in this, and the civil authorities should not be invested with this power, then I hold the converse of the proposition is true, and the whole of the Indian affairs of the Territory should be turned over to the military authorities, and let them have the management of its Indian policy, and be held responsible for its man-

agement—receiving credit or censure for its judicious or injudicious management, just as the one or the other may turn out to be the case. Here again responsibility is located. Either plan as above indicated (and nothing more is attempted) would doubtless produce a more efficient action, judicious and prompt administration of Indian affairs, than has up to this time characterized its administration under the present system. This view of the subject seems to be recommended by the principles of expediency, justice and economy; as greater union, vigor and celerity of action, can then be had, whilst weakness and indecision is a concomitant of the present system. But more especially is this view of the subject commended by the principles of economy; for I hold, both upon principle and authority, that the government is bound to pay for all of the property already lost by Indian depredations, or that may be lost in future; because the government has said by statutory enactments (already referred to) that “then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the treasury of the United States.” The claims already preferred against the United States, on account of Indian violence and depredations, amount to a very considerable sum of money, and they are still accumulating. The government cannot refuse to pay these claims, short of violating its own plighted faith and of repudiating a just liability of its own contracting. Hence the principles of economy require that some efficient Indian policy be adopted and successfully executed, as does the honor of the government; especially when the government denies the right of the citizen to retaliate upon the Indians, by going into their country and inflicting personal chastisement and making reprisals upon their property. Either adequate protection should be afforded to the citizen and his property, or he should be permitted to redress his own grievances. If the Indians cannot be restrained in their acts of depredations, violence and bloodshed, then the citizen should be permitted to seek his own redress. The right of retaliation and reprisal should be mutual, unless the government will make prompt restitution of all losses sustained. This reasoning may not comport with the meek and divine commandments of our Saviour, wherein it is said, “Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also,” but certainly does with the Mosaic law, where it is said, “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.” This however is no favorite doctrine of mine, and should only be resorted to in extreme cases. This may not suit other latitudes, but it is admirably adapted to this meridian. It is a law that the Indian understands, and, if carried out in practice, would fear. The growth, prosperity and resources of New Mexico, can never be developed and brought forth, unless the Indians can be held in check, and security and safety afforded alike to the citizen and his property, as well as to the emigrant. The mineral resources of this Territory are doubtless very great, and if opportunities and facilities be afforded for working and testing the mineral wealth of this country it would only be exceeded by the wealth of the California mines; but the fear of Indian devastations operates as a blight and mildew upon all enterprise calculated to unfold and bring forth the mineral wealth of this country, which is certainly very great, unless all the evidences of mineral wealth shall prove deceptive here, which is not probable. But few countries afford greater advantages

for the rearing of herds and flocks than this, and scarcely any possesses a more salubrious and healthy climate than New Mexico; but its growth and settlement has been greatly retarded by the roving and warlike propensities of its aboriginal inhabitants for the last two hundred years.

The policy of feeding and clothing the Indians, and of distributing annual or semi-annual presents among them, is one of doubtful expediency, as it is certainly an expensive one in New Mexico, where the prices of everything are only exceeded by those of California. But if this is to be the policy of the government, it ought to approximate uniformity, as near as may be practicable, one year with another, as the idea of distributing presents liberally one year and withholding them the next, as is now the case, is productive of much evil, and of but little if any good, unless it is made a permanent policy. You cannot make the Indian understand the reason and the causes why Congress appropriated only \$10,000 for the management of Indian affairs in this Territory for the present fiscal year, when much larger sums have been heretofore annually appropriated for their benefit. Any person, possessing the slightest knowledge or experience of the expenditures incidental to the Indian service in this country or Territory, must know that \$10,000 is wholly insufficient, and is practically equivalent to no appropriation, when it is considered that there are upwards of thirty thousand hostile Indians subject to the immediate jurisdiction of this superintendency, embracing the Gila and Cohila Apaches and Mesquiteras in the south and southwest, the Navajos on the west, the Utahs and northern Jicarilla Apaches on the north and east, to say nothing of the fierce and warlike tribes of the Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arrapahoes, on the northeast, and the Comanches on the southeast, that press upon its borders, and often invade its territory, committing frightful depredations, both upon its citizens and property. I maintain, upon principle and reason, that, in order to bring about a healthy and efficient management of Indian affairs, the Indians should be made to know and feel, practically and experimentally, the power of the government of the United States, which can only be done by the military arm of the government. It is only in this way that his understanding can be approached, and his roving, warlike, and savage propensity conquered and subdued. When this shall have been thoroughly accomplished, then is the time to make treaties and give presents. He will then understand that it is from a principle of benevolence and friendship on the part of the government, and not through fear and a desire to buy their peace, as many of them now believe is the principle upon which the government distributes presents to them.

If I have indicated a firm and decisive Indian policy, it is not because of any unkind feelings I entertain towards the red man of the mountain; but, on the contrary, he has my profound sympathy on account of his savage and degraded condition. It is his acts of cruelty and inhumanity that I condemn, and for which I would have him punished. His reason can only be reached by physical power or force. He must be first subdued, and then there may be a chance to civilize him to some extent, and teach him the art of agriculture.

I would furthermore suggest, that it would be judicious for the

government of the United States to assign to each Indian tribe in New Mexico a section of country to be occupied by each tribe, which should be laid off by metes and bounds, so that they might know, and all others whom it may concern, what section of country they are to occupy as theirs; and that they had no right, and would not be permitted, to make incursions into territories not belonging to them for the purpose of committing acts of depredations and violence. The tendency of this would be to better the condition of the Indian, and of all classes in New Mexico; and would enable the government to manage the various tribes with much more efficiency; and enable it to know what Indians, and what tribe of Indians, had depredated upon either the citizen or his property, if any depredations should occur, so that summary chastisement might be inflicted. The Indian is easily governed when he knows the government has the power to control him and punish his acts of violence. All experience and knowledge of Indian character warrants this assertion.

I have visited many of the Pueblo Indians in the counties of Rio Arriba and Taos, within this agency. I find these Indians friendly, and well disposed towards the government and the citizens of this Territory. They are very generally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and look to the cultivation of the soil for a maintenance. They have long since abandoned the chase and the hunt as a means of subsistence. These (Pueblo) Indians are half civilized, and live in villages or pueblos; from the latter they derive their name. These Indians claim the soil upon which they live and cultivate, in their own right and in fee simple, and most unquestionably have a clear right to so claim and hold them. Their grants are from the Spanish and Mexican governments, and are the oldest and best in the country, many of them having been derived from the Spanish government from one to two hundred years ago. These Indians, however, complain that the Mexicans are continually making encroachments upon their grants. I would, with deference, suggest that some steps be taken at an early day for the purpose of ascertaining and defining the actual boundaries of their grants or pueblos, in order that punishment might be inflicted upon those who trespass upon their rights; and also to define the boundaries between different pueblos or villages, as continued disputes are arising between the Pueblo Indians and Mexicans as to where the true boundaries are, and occasionally between different pueblos or villages—though this is seldom the case—otherwise strife and bloodshed will grow out of these contentions. These Indians, by their conduct, merit the attention of the government, and should receive its fostering care and watchfulness. They number from seven to eight thousand, including all classes, in New Mexico.

The Intercourse act fails to meet many cases that are constantly arising here, and needs amendments, so far as New Mexico is concerned, as the topography, people, and Indians of this Territory, are different from those of any other superintendency in many respects, and the penalties intended to be inflicted should vary accordingly, in order to make it efficient. I may take occasion, in a special report,

to point out and suggest such amendments as appear to be necessary to meet the exigencies often occurring.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. A. GRAVES,
Indian Agent.

Gov. D. MERIWETHER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

No. 80½.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, September, 30, 1853.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I transmit the following report for the quarter ending September 30, 1853, together with a full list of the employés in this superintendency, the account current, the abstract and accompanying vouchers, from Nos. 1 to 23 inclusive. Since my last report but little has occurred, immediately pertaining to this office, that would be of interest to the department; still it may not be amiss, nor altogether uninteresting, to allude slightly to aggressions, by a portion of the tribe of Indians called Utahs, upon the persons and property of the inhabitants of this Territory.

On the 18th of July ultimo, Indian Walker and his band gave vent to their evil feelings, and, disregardless of uninterrupted and long-continued acts and expressions of the utmost kindness, commenced open hostility by menacing the people of Springville, and killing a citizen at Payson. Since that date the Indians have killed three other persons, and wounded several more, and driven off between three and four hundred head of cattle, and a large number of horses, and are still prowling around the weaker settlements, watching their opportunity to kill defenceless and unarmed persons, and commit such other depredations as their necessities or fancies may dictate. Up to the present we have continued to act entirely on the defensive, using all diligence to secure our crops, hay, and winter's fuel, in making forts and yards for the security of our families and stock, and in tearing down houses, and putting them up inside the forts. These labors, with the additional duty of standing guard, and being always on the alert, have placed us under an exceedingly expensive and onerous burden, in addition to all the toils and privations always attendant upon settling new countries, and more especially a region so isolated and dreary as this Territory. In addition to these extra expenses and losses, the influence Walker and his band have exercised upon the friendly Indians within their immediate neighborhood and operations, has caused this superintendency an unusual and necessary expenditure, in presents, provisions, &c., for said Indians. The necessity for this expenditure will be readily understood when you reflect for a moment upon the readiness of all the Indians to commit depredations upon very slight temptation; their anxiety through their ignorance, to come in considerable bodies to pay me a visit and tarry several days, to learn whether we design killing them all, and the additional trouble and expense of forthwith sending to the

small friendly bands in the neighborhood of our weak settlements, whenever any slightly unusual circumstance occurs, to forestall evils that may arise from misunderstandings.

Unavoidable circumstances have thrown a large portion of this expenditure upon the superintendency, instead of the agency and sub-agency.

With the exception of Indian Walker and his band, the Indians within our borders profess friendship, so far as I am acquainted; but the Panoans, near Fillmore city, have stolen much wheat from the fields, and are suspected of having shot a guard on his post the 13th instant. I have not heard of any depredations being committed on the persons or property of emigrants passing on the Humboldt or Mary's river route, which is a gratifying indication of a more friendly feeling on their part than heretofore.

Soon after the commencement of the present Indian difficulties, I issued a revocation of all licenses to trade with Indians in this Territory, and have granted none since. I deemed this the most prudent course to pursue until peace is restored; as otherwise it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent trading guns, powder, and lead, to our enemies.

So far as I am informed, the employes in this superintendency are uniformly diligent, faithful, and economical in the discharge of their several duties.

As the duties and blessings of this office are constantly increasing, it would accommodate us very much if you would forward a reasonable number of blanks by the first return mail, if consistent with usages of the department, or give instructions to have them printed here.

Major E. A. Bedell, of Warsaw, Indian agent for Utah, vice Major Holeman, removed, arrived in this city on the 15th of August ultimo, and reported himself ready for duty on the same day, but could not relieve Major Holeman, according to the *strict* letter of instructions from you, dated the 6th of last June, as Major Holeman was absent on a trip to Carson valley and did not return until last evening. Owing to this circumstance I instructed Major Bedell to enter immediately upon the duties of his office, and divided this territory into two districts, the eastern and western, for the better conduct of the business of this superintendency, assigning the region east of the north and south territorial ward to agent E. A. Bedell, and the region west of said ward to sub-agent S. B. Rose. I have chosen the above-named ward as the best line of division for the present, dividing the country into nearly equal parts, being a line already determined and easily recognised.

The item of wheat furnished the Indians, and charged in some of the bills, may require explanation. It arises from the fact that fine flour disagrees with many of them, and they prefer to take the wheat, and let the squaws grind it after their fashion, which makes it more healthy for them.

I do not consider my duty fulfilled in this report without briefly alluding to the small annual amount appropriated by Congress for the support of this superintendency. It does not appear to me even supposable that Congress is entirely ignorant of the number and scattered condition of our settlements, nor of the fact that considerable numbers

of friendly Indians are almost constantly harboring around these settlements, and depending upon them mainly for support, without returning an equivalent in labor or trade. The result is, that notwithstanding the amount disbursed from government funds for their relief, that amount falls *short* of their necessities, and very far short of their wishes and demands; thus almost forcing our citizens to furnish the larger portion of the relief, or subject themselves to annoyance, depredation, and the loss of property by theft. The former course is pursued, being wisely deemed far the best and most humane policy, as you are already well aware that the resources for a livelihood open to the natives, by their country and habits, are very limited.

Trusting that this my report is sufficiently extended and explicit, and that the accompanying papers are in due form, they are respectfully submitted by

Your obedient servant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,

*Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Utah Territory.*

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 81.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,

September 30, 1853.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit for your consideration the following report, and I have the honor to transmit the same, through you, to the department:

Since my last annual report you are advised of my proceedings up to July. By instructions from your excellency, dated June 30, I left this city on the 6th July, for an expedition to visit the Indians on the Humboldt and Carson rivers. In the course of my journey I met with various small parties of Indians, principally of the Shoshonee or Snake tribe, until I arrived at Thousand Spring valley, where I met with the chief of a band of the Shoshonee tribe, by the name of Too-ke-mah, (the rabbit,) whose band numbers about 600. I had previously met a party of his band on Goose creek, who informed me that their village was in the mountains, some distance from the road. I employed one of the party to proceed to the village and invite the chief and his band to meet me in Thousand Spring valley. He, Too-ke-mah, and a portion of his band, met me accordingly. After a talk, having found them friendly disposed to the whites, and he having promised a continuation of his friendship, I gave him some presents, to be distributed among his tribe as he might think proper, leaving to him the selection, as I had not presents to give to all. He seemed much pleased with the kindness and attention shown him, and promised that no difficulties should occur to the whites, so far as he was concerned; that he and his band would not only treat them with kindness, but that they would render them any assistance in their power. Too-ke-mah and his band claim

the country adjacent to Thousand Spring valley, and west as far as the Humboldt. When I arrived on the Humboldt I met various straggling parties of the Shoshonee tribe, who belong to a band under the chief, Ne-me-te-kah, (man-eater,) whose band numbers about 500. I laid by two days, and sent two of his band in search of him; they brought him to my camp, accompanied by his son and several of his braves. I found him quite an intelligent Indian, noble in appearance, and a particular friend to the whites. He had never permitted any of his bands to disturb the whites; he told me there were bad Indians on the Humboldt, they would sometimes steal from the whites; but if they did not cease their depredations upon the whites, he would collect his band together and make them. I gave him some presents, which he received very friendly, but told me he did not take them as pay for his friendship; he was, and always had been, a friend to all the whites who travelled the road; that as his great father the big captain (meaning the President) had sent them to him, it made his heart glad, and he never would forget it. He sent two of his braves with me; one Paut-wa-a-raute, (the drowned man,) who has a separate band of about 200, occupying the country around and about the first crossing of the Humboldt, and directed them to find a chief, a friend of his, who resides near Stony point, called Oh-hah-quah, (yellow-skin,) who has a band of about 450, also of the Shoshonee tribe. They accompanied me to the village, but Oh-hah-quah was absent on a hunt, and could not be found. I gave them some presents, and sent some to their chief. All promised friendship to the whites, and seemed much pleased.

Two of Oh-hah-quah's band accompanied me down the Humboldt upwards of one hundred miles. They enabled me to see many Indians, as they knew their haunts, all of whom promised friendship. About seventy-five miles from the sink of the Humboldt I met with a party of Bannacks, belonging to a band under their chief, Te-ve-re-wena, (the long man.) Two of them accompanied me to the sink for the purpose of finding the chief; he, with many of his braves, was out in the mountains on a hunt. They promised to meet me at their village, near the Big Meadows, on my return. After crossing the desert to Carson valley, I found but few Indians until I arrived at the Mormon station, near the head of the valley. There I met with a number of the Pintabs and Washaws; they were stragglers from their bands, hunting and fishing on the river. The Washaws reported that they had two chiefs, who were at that time in the mountains, they knew not where. This tribe is and has been very troublesome.

The many depredations which have been committed on the whites in crossing the Sierra Nevada no doubt have been by this tribe. The Pintabs are in two separate bands, commanded by two chiefs, one estimated at three hundred and the other at three hundred and fifty. They reside on the Carson river, and in the mountains east and south-east of the river. They have been generally friendly to the whites, and are very poor.

Having exhausted my stock of Indian goods, and not being able to get a supply in the valley, I thought it advisable to send over the mountains for them, as it was very important to have some as I returned up the Humboldt. I had of necessity to recruit and rest my

animals before I returned; and as the trip could be made in ten or twelve days, I made arrangements with Messrs. Barnard and Reese to furnish me with such articles as I thought necessary.

I left Carson valley on the 7th instant. On my return I met with many of the Pintahs tribe on Carson river, but saw neither of the chiefs; they were both absent from their bands on hunting excursions. All were very friendly; no disturbances on the river during the present season by the Indians. I gave them some presents and sent some to their chiefs. At the sink of the Humboldt I met with a few of the Bannack tribe, who belonged to a band under the chief, Te-ve-re-wena, (the long man) They accompanied me to the village at the head of the Big Meadows. This chief, with many of his braves, was also on a hunt—his band numbers about six hundred. I held a talk with them; all appeared very friendly; seemed much pleased at the friendship of their great father in sending them presents. They assured me that the whites should not be disturbed by any of their band.

The Humboldt river runs through a narrow channel for some seventy-five miles above the sink; the bottoms are very narrow, affording but little grass, and of course no game. The Indians do not reside near the river, and I met none until I arrived within fifty miles of Stony point. I here met with a small band of Shoshonees belonging to Oh-hah-quah's band. I gave them some presents, and engaged a brave to accompany me to their village near Stony point. I found them much scattered on hunting parties; I gave them presents of various kinds, which seemed to please them very much. They promised friendship to the whites in future, and from their conduct generally I think they will adhere to their promises. Oh-hah-quah sent two of his braves with me for the purpose of finding some parties of his band who were off hunting, but they were not to be found. He informed me that there had been some trouble with the whites and Ne-me-te-kah's band, and that Ne-me-te-kah had sent for him and requested that he and his band would join him for the purpose of killing all the whites that passed the road, as the whites had killed his son and five of his braves, without any cause whatever. But Oh-hah-quah refused to join him, and told him he was afraid I would be mad with him; that he had promised me to be friendly to the whites—that he was afraid to tell me a lie; that he would be friendly with the whites until he could see me, which he knew would be in a few sleeps, (meaning days,) and advised Ne-me-te-kah to wait until my return.

Near Stony point I met an emigrant train, who informed me that a party of Californians, who had been on the Humboldt on a trading expedition, had killed six Indians, taken their horses, and left for California. They travelled on the north side of the river, and passed me unknown. I hastened up the river, and on arriving at Gravelly ford I met two emigrant trains, both of which had been attacked by the Indians, and had four men badly wounded, and lost many of their stock, with one wagon and a quantity of provisions, with much other valuable property. I sent the two Indians given me by Oh-hah-quah to see Ne-me-te-kah, and to request him to cease further attacks on the whites, and to request him to meet me as soon as possible. They travelled all night, and brought him to me next morning. After much persuasion he

was induced to come. He said he was afraid to see me; that his conduct had been so different from what he had promised me, he feared I would be mad with him. He still expressed a great desire to be friendly with the whites, but said the whites would not be friendly with him; that the whites had killed his son and his men, and taken their horses and guns, without any cause; that it had made his heart sick—had made his men mad, and he could not restrain them; they were determined to be revenged on the whites. Having learned the cause of these troubles from an emigrant who witnessed the attack and robbery of the Indians by the California traders, I explained to him the difference between those traders and the emigrants—that the emigrants had no acquaintance with them; that the emigrants were much opposed to such outrages on the Indians; that their great father did not allow his white children to harm the Indians, &c., &c. When he became acquainted with the true situation of the emigrants, and the difference between them and these traders, he seemed to regret the course he had taken, but said his heart was sick at the murder of his son, and believing the whites all to blame, he had sought revenge upon the first that passed; but now, that he understood who had killed them, he was better satisfied, and that all further troubles should cease.

I distributed to his band all the presents I had; sent some to the relatives of those who had been killed; all of which were received, apparently, with much good feeling and entire satisfaction. They promised that no further difficulties should occur on their part. I then proceeded on my journey—met Paut-wa-avante with several of his band, and gave them the presents I had reserved for them. He was much pleased; and I left the Humboldt with the strongest assurances on the part of the Indians of their friendly feelings towards the emigrants. And I feel confident that if the emigrants who have to pass the road this season (and they are few) will treat the Indians with any degree of kindness, there will be no further difficulties. When I arrived in Thousand Spring valley I found but few of Too-ke-moh's band. He and the most of his band had left for the neighborhood of Fort Hall, where there is more game, and where they intend to winter. With these Indians I have had considerable intercourse. By giving them a few presents, and always feeding them when they came to my camp, I have gained over them an influence and friendship which seem to inspire them with confidence in me, and great respect and friendship for the government. I feel assured of their amicable and friendly disposition at present.

I have given you, sir, as minutely as time and circumstances will admit, an account of my expedition; and given you as nearly as I could the substance and language of the Indians on all the most important matters.

In my last annual report I gave it as my opinion that it was very important to the peace and safety of travel on this route that government should establish a post on these rivers; without which, I firmly believe, there will be no safety to emigration. The road is lined with trading posts from California to within 150 miles of this city, principally by men from California; they station themselves at every point where good food is to be found. Their stock in trade consists princi-

pally of liquors; scarcely an article is found that the emigrants stand most in need of. By unkind treatment to the Indians they make them unfriendly towards the emigrants; schisms arise which they take advantage of, and steal, and commit more depredations than the Indians, all of which they manage to have charged to the Indians. I was told by the Indians that some of these traders had proposed to them to steal stock from emigrants, and run them off into the valleys in the mountains, and after the emigration had ceased passing, they would bring out guns, ammunition, blankets, &c., and trade with them for the stock stolen. I endeavored to put a stop to this species of trade and traffic. I informed them that they were violating the laws, and subjecting themselves to fines and punishment, and that I should be compelled to put the laws in force against them. They laughed at me; they defied me and the laws; they told me there were so many of them that they could and would do as they pleased, law or no law. As I had not a force sufficient to enable me to enforce the laws, I could do nothing with them; it was useless to attempt what I had not the power to enforce. I had, therefore, to leave them to their own will.

In a previous communication I gave you my views in relation to this section of the Territory. From my recent trip I am more strongly impressed with its importance. I feel satisfied that until government throws protection over this route, and places the means within the reach of the officers to enforce their authority and the laws, there can be no safety to travel. The whites who infest the country are far more troublesome than the Indians. Having been delayed on the Humboldt quieting the difficulties with these Indians, I did not arrive in this city in time to make out my accounts, which should accompany this report, before the mail will leave. Being relieved from duty, and my successor having arrived, I shall consequently leave for the States as early as possible. I shall visit Washington as soon as I return; and, if it would not be a violation of rule, I would be pleased if you would receive this report, and grant me the privilege of settling my accounts with the department at Washington, as I cannot get them ready for this mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOLEMAN,

Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,

Ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, U. T.

No. 82.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY, OREGON,
June 23, 1853.

SIR: Being informed that a party of thirty or forty men were about to set out in a few days along the route of the new road from the Willamette valley to Fort Boisé, for the purpose of completing that work, yet in an unfinished state on the eastern end, I have availed myself of this safe and economical escort to send agent J. M. Garrison to visit the Indian tribes through whose country this road passes.

The consideration that these Indians have never been visited by a government officer, that they had repeatedly evinced hostility to white men passing through their country, and that a large portion of the emigration of the present season will pass that way to their destination in the southern part of our Territory, who will be subject to annoyance and injury, if not destruction, from these savages, unless they are speedily conciliated or intimidated, has induced me, without awaiting the instructions of the Indian department at Washington, which could not be obtained in time to meet the emergency, to assume the responsibility of the step referred to above, which I trust will meet your approval. I have directed Mr. Garrison to call the chiefs of the tribes together, as opportunity may offer, for conference, and have supplied him with a few Indian goods as presents. I have also directed him to take notes on all topics of interest, respecting the country and its inhabitants, for the use of the department; all of which will more fully appear by reference to the copy of his instructions, which I herewith transmit. Owing to the scarcity of funds, I am compelled to purchase the goods and outfit of the expedition on credit till the appropriate remittance is made.

No official information of the appointment of Indian agents, except that of J. M. Garrison, esq., has been received. I have, however, seen a notice of the appointment of Messrs. Samuel H. Culver and Robert R. Thompson, as agents for Oregon, in the New York "Herald." The agency in the southern part of the Territory being vacated by the resignation of Mr. Skinner, and the interests of the department demanding the early presence of an agent in that quarter, presuming on the accuracy of the statement in the "Herald," I have assigned Mr. Culver to it, and have written to him at his post at Port Orford, (a point with which communication is slow and difficult,) directing him, immediately on receiving his commission, to proceed to this office for instructions preparatory to his entering on duty in that field.

Mr. R. R. Thompson is said to be on his way over the plains, and will probably arrive in September. The presence of an agent is pressingly demanded in middle Oregon, and I have proposed the matter to Mr. Philip F. Thompson, one of the recently appointed sub-agents. He is, however, unwilling to go unless allowed the pay of a full agent; and in view of the state of affairs in that quarter, which you will have learned from my former letter, the long acquaintance of Mr. Thompson with Indian character, and his well-attested integrity, I have determined to locate him temporarily at the Utiila agency till the arrival of Mr. R. R. Thompson, and earnestly recommend that the department comply with his terms in regard to salary.

I at first intended to assign agent Garrison temporarily to the Utiila agency; but, on reflection, deemed that the service would not be promoted by doing so.

Had Isaiah L. Parrish, esq., received the appointment of agent, his long service in that department, intimate acquaintance with Indian character, and business tact, would have insured a favorable result in his assignment to the duty of visiting the Indians on the new route from the head of the valley to Fort Boisé; but as sub-agent, the meagre salary, \$750 per year, scarcely equal to that of a common laborer,

is wholly inadequate. I would respectfully recommend that, in the event of a vacancy, Mr. Parrish be appointed to a full agency. I would call the attention of the department to the fact that a general restlessness and dissatisfaction exists among these tribes with whom treaties were negotiated on account of their non-ratification.

They have become distrustful of all promises made them by the United States, and believe the design of the government is to defer doing anything for them till they have wasted away. The settlement of the whites on the tracts which they regarded as secured to them by solemn treaty stipulations, results among the Indians of the valley in frequent misunderstandings between them and the settlers, and occasions and augments bitter animosities and resentments. I am in the almost daily receipt of complaints and petitions for a redress of wrongs from both parties. The increasing settlements are rapidly diminishing the roots and game on which the Indians of the valley mainly subsist, and their increasing difficulties in obtaining subsistence, in the absence of moral restraint, impels them to the frequent commission of petty thefts—a source of annoyance, loss, and irritation to the settlers. A few of the Indians are inclined to industry, and are useful as laborers; but the mass are exceedingly indolent and improvident, and the propensity to gamble, so strong and universal in the red man, exists in all. Advantage of this habit is often taken by unprincipled whites to strip the Indians of their horses, blankets, and other property, to absolute destitution. The same hands, despite of every effort to prevent it, are regardless of the heavy penalty of the law, and often introduce ardent spirits into their lodges, when the savage is still further degraded by intoxication and polluted by other vicious indulgences.

This is a dark picture, and strikingly in contrast, I admit, with some that have been drawn of the social condition of those tribes and bands; but I believe none of its lines are too darkly traced, and other, not inviting or redeeming features, might be added.

That these Indians cannot long remain on the reserves in the heart of the settlements granted them by treaty, even should Congress confirm those treaties, is too clear to admit of argument. Vice and disease, the baleful gifts of civilization, are hurrying them away, and ere long the bones of the last of many a band may whiten on the graves of his ancestors. If the benevolent designs of the government to preserve and elevate these remnants of the aborigines are to be carried forward to a successful issue, there appears but one path open. A home remote from the settlements must be selected for them. There they must be guarded from the pestiferous influence of degraded white men, and restrained by proper laws from violence and wrong among themselves. Let comfortable houses be erected for them, seeds and proper implements furnished, and instruction and encouragement given them in the cultivation of the soil. Let school-houses be erected, and teachers employed to instruct their children; and let the missionaries of the gospel of peace be encouraged to dwell among them. Let completeness of plan, energy, patience, and perseverance characterize the effort; and, if still it fail, the government will have at least the satisfaction of knowing that an honest and determined endeavor was made to save and elevate a fallen race.

Should the government adopt the plan of colonizing these tribes, the selection of a proper territory in which to place them is an important consideration, and the selection should only be made after extensive and careful exploration. With this view, I have given special instructions to agent Garrison in regard to the country through which the expedition in which he is now entering will pass.

The Cayuses, Nez-Percés, and other tribes of the middle region, express much opposition to having the coast and valley Indians colonized in these territories, as they dread, with good reason indeed, the introduction of a people among them, with whom diseases loathsome and fatal, contracted by their intercourse with white men, have become hereditary. Nor do the coast and valley Indians, in general, feel less reluctance to being secured east of the Cascade range; and most probably, should it be deemed best to place them in that region, it would be necessary to give them military protection from the Indians now inhabiting them.

The habits and languages of the Indians of the valley are, for the most part, more coincident with those of the coast tribes than those of the interior, and they are generally on terms of friendship and free intercourse. It has, on this account, been suggested that a portion of the Pacific coast might be designated as the future home of the Indians of the Willamette valley.

On the coast generally, game, such as elk, deer, bears, pheasants and water-fowl, abounds; the numerous small streams, in the proper season, are crowded with salmon, and the rocks and beach afford a variety of clams and muscles.

There are many small valleys well adapted to the culture of grain and vegetables, especially the potato; while the tide meadows near the streams, and the hills on the coast, are covered throughout the year with luxuriant grass. Wholesome berries and roots are also abundant.

Rugged mountains separate the tract from the valley of the Willamette. The want of safe entrances at the mouths of the rivers and harbors repel ingress from the sea; the valleys, though numerous, are too small to invite, for many years, the settlement of the whites. These features seem peculiarly to mark this region as the proper retreat of the waning Indian bands.

This description, derived from reliable sources, refers to that part of the coast between the Gaquinna and Alsega rivers. During this summer, if the duties of the department permit, I intend to explore this region and other parts of the coast, and my personal examination will enable me to speak more certainly of the adaptation of the coast region to be made the future home of the Indians of the valley.

It is evident that delay in coming to a full and definite understanding with the Indian bands residing in the settlements serves greatly to increase the difficulty of final adjustment. In the absence of instructions from the department, I feel much embarrassed how to proceed in adjusting existing difficulties. My conviction, from what I have said, may be easily inferred, that these evils can scarcely be mitigated by any means in my power, and only abated by the removal of the Indians. The peace of society, the security of property, the welfare of the In-

dian, demand it. I would, therefore, respectfully request your early consideration of this subject, and instruction in the premises.

In consequence of the increasing violations of the laws prohibiting the giving and selling of spirituous liquors to the Indians, and the great difficulty of convicting persons so engaged, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a special agent to visit the different points where this traffic is most extensively carried on, and collect such information as would enable the agents of the department more effectually to break up these establishments and bring the violators of the law to justice. I have appointed Mr. Cris. Taylor to this service, and information is already obtained deeply implicating several persons heretofore not suspected.

Washington Territory being no longer within the superintendency, and yet in an unorganized state, many persons have established themselves for the sale of spirituous liquors on the north side of the Columbia river, and hope thus to violate the laws with impunity. The special agent above alluded to has placed in my possession information which will enable the proper officers of that Territory to bring those persons to justice.

It may be proper to state that I have employed Mr. Edward R. Geary as clerk in this office, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

This is the amount of salary allowed to the clerk of my predecessor, and the services of a competent and reliable person could not be secured for a smaller sum. His services commenced on the 28th May last.

I beg leave to call the attention of the department to the propriety of removing a band of the Clickital Indians, who have been roaming through the Willamette and Umpqua valleys for a few years past, to their proper country, north of the Columbia. This band consists of about 30 warriors, with their families. Being more warlike, and better armed and mounted than the Indians on this side of the river, and of predatory habits, they often, with impunity, appropriate the horses and other property of weak and scattered bands, and are an annoyance and terror to all; nor has the property of the white settlers always been respected by them. They have not the least show of claim to any portion of country in these valleys.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER, *Superintendent.*

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 824.

DRAYTON, June 22, 1853.

SIR: My letter of yesterday informed you of your designation to visit the Indian tribes between the head waters of the Willamette and Fort Boisé.

But little definite and reliable information has as yet been obtained,

either of the country, or the number, the characteristics and habits of the Indians inhabiting it. To obtain this desirable information, conciliate the good opinion of the Indians, and secure their good conduct, constitute the main object of your visit to them.

They have, on several occasions, attacked parties passing through their country; and these hostile and predatory manifestations render it more than probable that, unless they are conciliated or intimidated, they will greatly annoy the emigrants who this fall will pass by the new road, through their country, to the southern portion of our Territory.

You will chiefly direct your efforts to prevent hostilities and theft on the part of the Indians, and, to effect this, you will collect the chiefs and headmen, and endeavor to convince them of our peaceable intentions, and that their great father, the President, has sent you to tell them of his good will towards them, and that if they do not steal from their white brethren, or otherwise interrupt or annoy them, he will be kind to them; but if they injure, rob, or kill his people, he will send his warriors and punish them.

Make these chiefs and headmen a few presents, on condition that they will influence their people not to steal from or molest the whites in passing through their country. These presents must be made to the recognised chiefs, if there be any, and given in the name of the President of the United States—that is, their great father, our chief. Nothing must be given in your own name.

In order to make these presents, you will be furnished with 30 3-point white blankets, 10 3-point red blankets, 10 3½-point green or blue blankets, 50 yards prints, 100 yards domestic, 60 hickory shirts, 36 butcher-knives, 10 camp-kettles, and 15 pounds tobacco.

You will endeavor, with all possible accuracy, to ascertain the name of each tribe, the number of Indians composing it, the number of its warriors, and the extent of its territory; the kind of weapons they use, and whether their feelings towards the whites are hostile or otherwise.

You will also ascertain what influence the Hudson's Bay Company may exercise among these tribes.

Upon leaving the valley, you will keep a daily journal for the use of the Indian department, describing, among other things you may deem important, the surface and soil; the timber, prairies, mountains, and valleys; the lakes and streams, with their adaptation to hydraulic purposes, the distance between the streams, the kind and quantity of grass, and the general adaptation of the country to agriculture; the kinds and amount of wild game and fish; the climate, and especially the adaptation of that region for the settlement of the valley Indians, should it be thought advisable to remove them thither.

You will also be particular to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the distance between prominent points along the road, and the aggregate distance from the Willamette valley to Fort Boisé.

If, upon your arrival at Fort Boisé, you have reason to believe that the safety of the emigrants will be promoted by your visiting the Indians along the road from that point to Fort Hall, you will do so, and will retain a portion of the goods designed for presents, to be presented to the chiefs of these tribes, in the manner and for the purposes already stated.

Upon your return, if you deem it most promotive of the good of the service, you will travel by the old road. This, however, is left discretionary with you, and you will report the reasons that may govern your actions in the premises.

In the distribution of the goods to the Indians, you will be careful to make out the proper vouchers, witnessed by the interpreter and one or more responsible persons.

To insure the payment of all liabilities or debts you may incur in the discharge of your duty, and for all moneys paid out, you will take duplicate receipts, for which purpose blank vouchers will be furnished you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent.

JOSEPH M. GARRISON, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 9, 1853.

SIR: I have been notified by the Secretary of the Interior of your appointment as governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory recently organized out of a portion of Oregon; and I design in the present communication to embody, in accordance with the direction of the secretary, appropriate instructions for your observance in the discharge of the duties of your office.

Although the district of country over which you will have jurisdiction has formed a part of that heretofore embraced within the limits of the Oregon superintendency, it nevertheless comprises within its limits a large extent of country, in which but little progress has been made towards the adoption of suitable measures for placing the department in the possession of full and satisfactory information in regard to the condition of Indian affairs. Your instructions, therefore, will necessarily partake of a general character, referring you, for such details as may prove useful, to the annual reports of this office for some years past, copies of which will be sent to your address in this city.

Four treaties have been made with the tribes residing within this Territory; none of which, however, have received the sanction of the Senate, and it is assumed that they have been virtually rejected by that body. Copies of these will be at once prepared and transmitted to you for your information. There are at present no funds at the disposal of the department applicable for purposes of negotiation with the tribes there; and it may be proper to observe that, in your intercourse with them in this regard, you will be guided by considerations of sound policy and expediency.

Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 15th ultimo, you are hereby authorized, after your arrival in the Territory, to appoint one or more special agents, as in your judgment the exigencies

of the service may render indispensable, who will be allowed compensation at the rate of \$750 per annum. So soon, however, as it may be in your power to act advisedly in the selection of suitable persons to act as sub-agents, you will nominate to the department such a number as may be indispensably necessary, who will be commissioned accordingly. These appointments are to be regarded only as temporary, in the absence of authority to appoint full agents, and of the capacity of the persons requisite to aid you in the efficient management of our Indian relations in the Territory. They are, however, to be under your control and direction in your capacity as *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs; and you will require them to execute such duties and to carry out such instructions as you may find it necessary, from time to time, to assign and to give them.

In order that your own efforts and those of your assistants may be as effective as possible, you are likewise empowered to employ, as occasion shall require, one or more interpreters. Their compensation is fixed by law at \$500 per annum.

Should it be indispensable to an efficient discharge of their duties that the individuals whom you are authorized to appoint as special agents should travel within the districts of country to which you may assign them, their actual and necessary travelling expenses, and those of their interpreters, will be reimbursed to them, on accounts to be approved by you, setting forth in detail, and accompanied by sub-vouchers as far as practicable, the items composing said charge. With this exception, the compensation alluded to will be in each case in full of all allowances whatever.

In addition to the authority conferred in my letter of the 18th ultimo, relative to certain sums on account of presents and provisions held subject to your draft, you are likewise authorized to draw on this office, from time to time, for the amounts necessary to defray the expenses incident to the employment of the special agents and interpreters, and the general incidental expenses of your superintendency, taking care that your drafts in every case be accompanied by advice. Inasmuch as no special appropriations have been made for Indian purposes within the Territory of Washington, all expenditures of an incidental and contingent character necessarily infringe upon the fund provided by Congress for such purposes elsewhere prior to its organization. I must enjoin upon you, therefore, the observance of the strictest economy.

The very unsatisfactory and vague character of the information now in the possession of the department in relation to the condition of Indian affairs within a greater portion of the Territory of Washington, and the importance of securing such as will prove useful and indispensable in its efficient organization, and for properly conducting our Indian relations there, induce me to direct that you will devote your earliest attention and efforts to the collection of information, for transmission to the department, touching the number and localities of the Indians, and all other facts it may be in your power to collect, on the following and any other points that you may deem it to be of interest and importance:

- 1st. The number and names of the several tribes, and their particular and general locality.

2d. The number of each separate tribe or band, and the probable number of warriors in each.

3d. Their general character and disposition, whether warlike and unfriendly or the reverse.

4th. Their present relations with the white inhabitants and the Hudson's Bay Company.

5th. Whether any conventional arrangements, and, if so, of what character, exist between them and our citizens which should be respected and conformed to by the government, and in what manner this should be effected.

6th. What number of agents and sub-agents will be indispensably necessary for the proper management of our relations and intercourse with them.

7th. The points at which agencies and sub-agencies should be established.

8th. The tribe or tribes which should be embraced within each agency or sub-agency; the latter in no case to be embraced within the former.

9th. The number of interpreters and other employés, if any, that will be necessary.

10th. The amount that will probably be required for the erection of the necessary agency buildings and fixtures, of a plain and cheap, yet substantial, character.

11th. The amount that will, in all probability, be required per annum for contingent expenses; to include fuel, stationery, travelling expenses of superintendent, agents, &c.

12th. The amount requisite to provide annually such small presents as it may be expedient to make to the Indians, to conciliate them.

13th. The amount that will probably be necessary to expend annually in provisions, to be given to Indians visiting the superintendent or agents on business.

14th. What alterations, if any, it may be requisite and proper to make in the present law regulating trade and intercourse with our Indian tribes, so as better to adapt it to the condition and circumstances of our white and Indian population there.

Some definite information on these, and such other points as you may think necessary, to be considered with reference to legislation by Congress, for the purpose of placing our Indian relations in that Territory on a proper basis, will serve to enable the department to make appropriate recommendations upon the subject; and it is therefore *very* desirable that your report be received, *if possible*, prior to the commencement of the next session of Congress.

I have been informed that you have been assigned the duty of exploring a route for a railroad from the sources of the Mississippi river to Puget sound; and that you will necessarily, in performance of the duty, pass through the region of country lying north of the Missouri river, in Minnesota, and westward toward the Rocky mountains. It is deemed expedient, from this fact, to authorize you, after your arrival in that region, with the view of securing from the tribes there the information desired on the foregoing points, to appoint some suitable person as special agent, who, being charged with that duty, may be

assigned to such a position east of the Rocky mountains, but without the limits of any existing superintendency or agency, and for such period of time as your surveying parties may be in the country, as in your judgment will best promote the object in view. Should you deem it advisable to negotiate treaties of peace and friendship with any of the tribes you may chance to meet under such circumstances, you will consider yourself authorized to do so; but you will be careful to make no promises of presents or provisions to them beyond what it may be in your power to fulfil at the time of such negotiation.

Referring to the fourth point on which information is desired, I regard it as peculiarly appropriate, on the present occasion, to direct your attention to the following extract from the instructions given by my predecessor to the late superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, in 1850. The Territory over which you have been called to preside lies contiguous, on the north, to the British possessions; and it is believed that the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company, through their agents, has been widely extended among the Indian tribes north of the Columbia river. I have therefore, while expressing my concurrence with the views presented, to enjoin upon you the exercise of the utmost prudence and discretion touching your action in relation to this delicate and important subject. The extract is as follows:

"It has been represented, that most of the goods that have been given to the Indians of Oregon have been purchased of the Hudson's Bay Company, thereby conveying to the Indians the false impression that they were conferred by persons belonging to a foreign government. It is to be hoped that this has not been done to an extent to produce, as yet, much bad effect; but as it is adverse to the policy of our Indian relations, as well as injurious and insulting to our government, to cause these people to believe themselves the recipients of foreign gratuities, I would suggest that you make all your purchases from American citizens, when practicable, and embrace every opportunity to impress on the Indians that it is the American government, and *not* the British, that confers upon them these benefits. The Indians should also be prevented from crossing the line into the British possessions. The Hudson's Bay Company has so long wielded an undue influence over all Indians within their reach, that you may perhaps find it a difficult matter to carry out these views; but perseverance will no doubt finally effect it, or at least go far toward correcting the present condition of affairs. Under no circumstances should the company be permitted to have trading establishments within the limits of our territory; and if any such establishments now exist, they should be promptly proceeded with, in accordance with the requirements of the Intercourse law."

The foregoing, it is confidently hoped, will serve to aid you somewhat in the discharge of your duties; but much must necessarily be left to your judgment and discretion, in the exercise of which it is expected you will carefully consult the public interest.

You will communicate with the department as frequently as occasion and opportunity may offer, and, in return, you will from time to time

receive such additional instructions as the public service may seem to require.

Very respectfully,

G. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

His Excellency ISAAC L. STEVENS,
Governor, &c., Washington city, D. C.

No. 84.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY,
Camp Cushing, near Fort Union, August 8, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that, on our route from the headwaters of the Mississippi river to this point, we met the trading party and two hunting parties from the Red river settlements—the two latter on their usual hunting excursion at this season. We conversed freely with them as to what should be the policy of the government towards them, and obtained much valuable information as to their habits, modes of life, &c. They are an industrious and virtuous people, living by agriculture as well as the chase. I found the second hunting party, from the vicinity of Selkirk, exceedingly well affected to our government, and claiming from us protection and a right to hunt within our territory. Attached to these parties were bands of friendly Indians, principally Chippewas; with them I had some talk, and gave to them some tobacco and other little articles.

On the 27th July we came up with a large camp of Assinaboines, consisting of about one hundred and forty lodges. We had with them a talk, and I gave them a few presents and provisions, which they received gratefully. Acting for Major Vaughan, Mr. Culbertson yesterday distributed to another band of the same tribe their yearly allowance of presents and provisions. At Mr. Culbertson's invitation, I embraced the opportunity to be present, in order to prepare myself for my own duties as superintendent. Their conduct made a very favorable impression on me. Within the past few years they have improved much by their intercourse with the whites. Mr. Culbertson, who has for several years assisted in the distribution of annuities, &c., informs me that six years ago they were notorious for their thieving and other vicious propensities. Probably a thousand visited our camp on the day I allude to, but I have yet to learn that the most trifling article has been missed.

We leave here to-day in two lines; the more northern one will be pursued by Lieutenant Donelson and party. They will probably meet with but few Indians, and will take sufficient presents and provisions to distribute, should they meet any. The other party, under my direction, will follow the usually-travelled, or Milk river trail, in consequence of my feeling it a duty to go where I am likely to see the most Indians. Along this road, and on Milk river, at this season, the Indians are likely to be found in large numbers.

No apprehensions need be felt in regard to the Blackfeet. Mr. Culbertson assures me they will receive us with every hospitality. As

special agent he has sent out expresses, and every preparation is made to secure a full council of that tribe at Fort Benton, on my arrival there about the 1st of September. He will accompany me, and the bands of Indians we meet will be invited to the council, and receive tokens of our friendly disposition.

We had intended to have sent from this point the special express, together with the men whose term of service expired here. Preparations were being made to send down the Missouri a Mackinac boat. A steamer from St. Louis, however, arriving late last evening, obviates that necessity; but starting at 11 o'clock a. m. to-day, shortens our time exceedingly. I am compelled, therefore, to wait till my arrival at Fort Benton, when I shall send by Mr. Culbertson a lengthy report. He has general charge of the upper posts of the American Fur Company, and returns to St. Louis on business connected with that company.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor of Washington Territory, in command of exploration.

To the HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 85.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. SURVEY, &c.,
Fort Benton, Upper Missouri, Sept. 21, 1853.

SIR: As announced in my letter of the 9th instant, transmitted by the hands of Dr. Evans, I left this point for the Pegan camp, on the Cypress mountain, on that date; and after travelling two days, and making sixty-five miles, an express reached me giving information of the establishment, by Lieutenant Saxton, of a depôt of supplies at the St. Mary's village, and that he would reach Fort Benton the next day, with valuable data in relation to routes beyond the mountains.

I directed Mr. Stanley, the artist of the expedition, to proceed to the camp, with the interpreter and voyageurs of the party, to invite their chiefs to meet me at Fort Benton, whither I immediately returned. Lieutenant Saxton has passed through the Indian tribes from the mouth of the Columbia to this point; and, after doing away with the distrust engendered by the false rumors which had spread among them as to the objects of the expedition, he found them uniformly kindly. Great dread of the Blackfeet he found to prevail with the Indians for a long distance west of the mountains, which had caused many to leave their accustomed resorts, and had led to the abandonment of the St. Mary's village, west of the Jesuit missionaries, and the traders who had succeeded them. Through Lieutenant Saxton, who bears this letter to Washington, you will derive much information in relation to the condition of these Indians, and the policy that should be pursued towards them.

Mr. Stanley arrived last evening, highly delighted with the success of his mission. He, under the guidance of the "Little Dog," one of the chiefs of the tribe, and an honest and sensible man, entered their main

camp, near the Flat Bow river, and was received with marked attention. The chiefs immediately called a council, and agreed to send a delegation, who arrived to-day. I have conferred with them, and find that they are anxious to hold a council, and arrange a treaty on the basis which I have proposed. Individual members of the Blood and Blackfeet tribes have expressed the same opinion, but no chief was present from either of these tribes. There was not time to visit their camp, but the information will be generally spread among them; and I am assured by the Pegan chiefs, with whom they are on the most friendly terms, that they will promptly give their assent to it.

All these Indians are properly American Indians, wintering for the most part on American soil—on the Teton, Marias, and Milk rivers. They range in the summer on British territory, as well as on both sides of the Missouri; and only a portion of the Blackfeet tribes of the Blackfeet nation have their winter homes in the vicinity of the British posts. The Gros-ventres have more permanent abodes—scarcely ever leaving Milk river—and could easily be induced to till the soil. This is somewhat the case with the Pegans, though they are excellent as guides and hunters. The Bloods and Blackfeet will require more time and patience; but I doubt not, under good direction, all those Indians would, in a short space of time, be equal to the Cherokees.

In my letter by Dr. Evans, a copy of which I herewith enclose, I urged the recommending to Congress the passage of an appropriation of \$30,000 in the deficiency, to defray the expenses of holding at this point, next year, the council above referred to, and adverted to the want of a steamer on this river for the service of the Indian bureau. I will now state that probably I have under-estimated the amount required. That the department may be able to judge of the amount really required, I submit herewith in detail the provisions and presents which should, in my judgment, be distributed to each tribe of the Blackfeet nation, and to the Flatheads, Kootonais, and neighboring tribes of the mountains. From this it will appear that \$30,000 would be required for presents, including freights from New York to St. Louis, and \$5,000 for provisions. It seems to me important that ten of the principal chiefs should visit the great father and the great cities on the coast, which will involve an expense probably of \$10,000. To this must be added the per diem and travelling expenses of the commissioners, interpreters, and hired men. Each of the four tribes of the Blackfeet number about 400 lodges, nine to ten persons to a lodge; and the Indians west of the mountains, who should be parties to the agreement, might be estimated at the same number. I estimate for these and other contingent expenses, \$15,000, giving an aggregate of \$60,000.

I have made out the list of provisions required, upon consultation with the gentlemen of the American Fur Company, and by careful observation of the tastes of the Indians, as shown in their visits to our camps.

As regards a steamer, I append a table exhibiting the points of delivery of Indian goods on the Missouri, and that tonnage to the amount, in round numbers, of one hundred tons will be required to supply the Blackfeet tribes, and those west of the mountains, as recommended in

this communication. I have estimated liberally for agricultural implements, medals, and flags.

I have established a meteorological and supply post at this point, in charge of Mr. James Doty, and have instructed him to give his attention to the Indians, especially in relation to reclaiming them from a wandering life. I hope to visit this place early in the summer, in continuance of the exploration, and I confidently rely upon his labors affording the information that will enable me to make an elaborate report.

I enclose copies of my instructions to Lieutenant Mullan, directing him to visit the Flathead camp, on the Muscle Shell river, to bring their powerful men to the St. Mary's village, as well as my instructions to Mr. Culbertson, the special agent, directing him, when permitted by other engagements, to visit Washington, and lay the wants of their tribe, and the necessity of a council, before the department.

In closing this letter, I will state that I have kept full records and the proceedings of to-day, which, with the observations made by Mr. Stanley, will enable me to submit many interesting facts showing the good disposition of these Indians.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor of Washington Ter. and Sup. Ind. Affairs.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 86.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. EXPLORATION AND SURVEY,
Fort Benton, September 9, 1863.

SIR: I have, in obedience to the instructions of the department, given my attention to Indian matters along the route pursued by me; and, in view of the limited means placed at my disposal, my labors have been attended with success.

We have met large encampments of Indians and small war parties, and in every instance they have manifested most kindly feeling for the whites; anxious to hear the message from the great father, and patiently listening to what was expected of them to secure the attention of the government. I have already apprized the department of my meeting the large Assiniboine camp before arriving at Fort Union. We have since met war parties of the Blood and Blackfeet Indians, and a large encampment of the Gros-ventres, whom Mr. Culbertson, the special agent, is of opinion should be considered a separate tribe, and not as laid down in the only one of the members of the Blackfeet nation.

On arriving amongst them, I found them greatly incensed against the Blackfeet Indians, in consequence of one of their people having been recently killed by one of that tribe. They were about fitting out war parties to make incursions. After our talk, and upon full consultation among their chief braves, they abandoned that, and agreed till next year, and refer their grievances to a council, to be held at Fort Benton.

The time is now favorable for action. The Indians are in the proper state of mind; and I would suggest to the department the holding of a council of the tribes east and west of the mountains next summer, consisting of commissioners to be appointed by the government, and the chiefs and braves of the tribes north of the Missouri, and immediately west of the mountains, to wit: Gros-ventres, Blackfeet, Pegans, Flatheads, and the Kootanais. There is no doubt a general pacification of the tribes could be brought about on the basis of the treaty of Laramie.

With this view I would earnestly recommend the appropriation by Congress of thirty thousand dollars, to meet the expenses of holding this council. In this connexion I would call the attention of the department to the necessity of placing on the Missouri river a steamboat for the exclusive use of the Indian bureau, under control of its officers, and to accomplish its annual labors with the Indians bordering on the Missouri. One properly constructed, not drawing over eighteen inches of water, could ascend the Missouri river to the falls; and it is my opinion, the economy and benefit to the department in holding the council above suggested, will alone justify the constructing of such a boat. I have paid much attention to Indian affairs, and I cannot too earnestly call your early attention to this interesting subject; and I cheerfully offer my services in any field in which you may think them needed.

To-day, with a small party, accompanied by Mr. Culbertson, special agent, we start for the Pegan camp at Cypress mountain, one hundred and twenty miles north of this point; where we shall, in addition to all that tribe, meet many of the Blackfeet and Blood Indians. I shall have a talk with them in regard to the necessity of the tribes being at peace with each other, and procure from them guides to make the exploration of the Marias and other passes.

Lieutenant Mullan, of the army, starts to-day, with a small detached party, to the Flathead camp, on Muscle Shell river, about one hundred miles south of this point. He goes there to procure good Flathead guides through the mountain passes to the St. Mary's village, but more especially to convey a message of the great father at Washington to that tribe, to assure them of his friendly regard; to ascertain their views in regard to meeting the Upper Missouri Indians east of the mountains, and entering into a peace on the basis of the Laramie treaty; and to invite some of their principal chiefs and men to meet me at the close of the month at the St. Mary's village.

I must not omit this opportunity to acknowledge the great services of Alex. Culbertson, esq., special agent among the (Blackfeet) Indians. From his advice and suggestions I have derived much valuable assistance in carrying out the labors assigned to me by the Indian bureau. I had expected much from the influence he was known to possess, acquired by over twenty years' residence in this country; but my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. Whenever and wherever we met the Indians, all knew and gladly received him, and placed confidence in all his statements. To him I feel greatly indebted for our success in securing their friendly consideration, and for bringing about the favorable relations now existing among the Indians in the Upper Missouri country.

Up to this point not a single horse has been stolen, a single man molested, nor has an article been missed, though we have camped near them, and had them constantly with us. On the other hand, however, we have employed Indians as our expresses, messengers, guides, and even guards. When feeble animals, unable to keep up with the train, have fallen behind, they have brought them into camp; when others have strayed, they have assisted in their recovery; or if left behind they have brought them to us.

My very limited time at this point prevents my going more fully into this subject. Much data is collected upon which to base a report, and on my arrival at the sound I shall proceed at once to lay it before the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor Washington Territory, in charge of exploration.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner Indian Bureau.

No. 87.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. EXPLORATION AND SURVEY,
Fort Benton, Upper Missouri, September 8, 1853.

DEAR SIR: With a select party, consisting of the Pegan guide, the White Crane, Mr. Rose, Mr. Burr, and two voyageurs, you will visit the Flathead camp on the Muscle Shell river, about one hundred miles south of this place, and procuring the most intelligent and reliable Flathead guides, will make your way to the St. Mary's village, exploring the best pass to that point from the head waters of the Missouri river. You will collect every possible information as to routes, streams, prominent landmarks, and characteristic features of country—noting particularly the general quality of the soils—the forest trees, grasses, quality of water, and particularly of the route for the passage of wagon trains. With the barometer you will make the best profile the time will allow of the route you pass over, and such facts as your limited means will allow, as to the feasibility of the route for a railroad.

But the great duty which I place in your hands is to carry from me a message of the great father to the Flatheads; assure them that the great father appreciates their services and understands their merits. That he will hereafter protect them from the incursions of the Blackfeet and other Indians east of the mountains, and make them live as friends. That he will send to them each year certain articles which they most need. That a faithful and intelligent agent shall live among them. Speak of your own duties, and of your occupation of the St. Mary's post.

I want to meet the prominent Flathead chiefs and braves at the St. Mary's village at the close of the present month, and I rely upon your energy and tact to induce them to accompany you to that point.

It is my determination to bring the tribes north of the Missouri, and

those west of the mountains, into a general council at this point next year, and to make a lasting peace between all the tribes of Indians not included in previous arrangements. Dwell on this in the Flathead camp.

You understand well the general character of the Flatheads. The best Indians of the mountains or the plains—honest, brave, docile—they need only encouragement to become good citizens. They are Christians, and, we are assured by the good father De Smit, they live up to the Christian code.

Dwell on the good father, and say that his words in their favor have reached the great father, and make all good men their friends.

I want to build up anew the village of St. Mary's. Let the Flatheads understand I am their friend—one who will join hands with former friends for their good. No labors will be more sweet than those which will enable me to place in permanent homes in that beautiful valley those interesting children of the mountains.

Yours, truly,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Gov. Washington Territory, in charge of exploration.

Lieut. J. MULLAN, jr.,

United States Army.

No. 88.

FORT BENTON, UPPER MISSOURI,

September 21, 1853.

SIR: I have to make my acknowledgments for the efficient aid you have rendered to the exploration under my charge, and for your services in connection with Indian affairs. I have observed throughout our joint labors a spirit of patience and kindness which has never flagged, and an ascendancy over these tribes which could only have been gained by a just and decisive course towards them. Your labors should be continued; and I am of opinion that the Indian service on the Upper Missouri would be greatly benefited by your counsels, based on an experience of twenty years. I have therefore to request that, as soon as your other engagements will permit, you will repair to Washington and report to the commissioner of the Indian bureau, to enforce from your own personal observations the conclusions to which we have jointly come.

These hitherto neglected tribes, whose progress from the wild wanderers of the plains to kind and hospitable neighbors, having for a portion of the year permanent abodes, is personally known to you, are entitled, by every consideration of justice and humanity, to the fatherly care of the government. The emigrant who, another year, will pass over these plains, has a right to ask it at the hands of those in power. The time is ripe for a decisive course, and you are instructed to devote your energies to urging upon the department and upon Congress the making an appropriation in the deficiency bill to defray the expenses of a council to be held at this point next year. To this council should be

invited the Gros-ventres, the Pegans, the Bloods, the Blackfeet, and the Indians west of the mountains, with whom these three latter tribes are at variance.

In a letter to the commissioner of the Indian bureau of this date, I have estimated \$30,000 for presents, \$5,000 for provisions, \$10,000 for the expense of sending a delegation of two chiefs from each tribe to visit the great father and the principal cities of the country, and \$15,000 for miscellaneous expenses. To this letter you are referred for a more explicit statement of my views, and, on reaching St. Louis, you are requested to forward it by mail to the commissioner, with a letter informing him when you will reach Washington.

I have also advocated the necessity of a government steamer on the Missouri river for the Indian service, and hence expressed the opinion that this river was navigable to the falls for steamers of light draught.

It is possible that further reflections may lead to changes in the list of goods as set forth in the report to the commissioner. In this and other questions the department will rely upon your judgment and experience. I will request that you will confer with eminent gentlemen of Congress in reference to this matter—men interested in the Indians and the west. I will especially call your attention to my letters transmitted through your hands.

In the event of the passage of an appropriation—it being important that no time should be lost—you will, should it be desired by the Indian bureau, be able to purchase goods in New York at reasonable prices, and send them to St. Louis as soon as a steamer can be in readiness.

I doubt not, my dear sir, we shall be completely successful in our undertaking. We have only to bear witness to what we know, and bring our own convictions home to the minds of impartial men, and the council will be held and these tribes will become the children of the great father.

Yours, very truly,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

*Governor of Washington Territory and
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, &c.*

A. CULBERTSON, Esq.,
Special Agent Blackfeet Indians.

N. B.—Please write me as often as practicable at Olympia, Washington Territory. At that point I will write in relation to the tribes west of the mountains, &c.

No. 89.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 13, 1853.

SIR: The act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, approved 3d March, 1853, contains

a clause in the following words: "That the President of the United States, if upon examination he shall approve of the plan hereinafter provided for the protection of the Indians, be, and he is hereby, authorized to make five military reservations from the public domain in the State of California, or the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, bordering on said State, for Indian purposes: *Provided*, That such reservations shall not contain more than twenty-five thousand acres in each: *And provided further*, That said reservations shall not be made upon any lands inhabited by citizens of California; and the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of subsisting the Indians in California and removing them to said reservations for protection: *Provided further*, If the foregoing plan shall be adopted by the President, the three Indian agencies in California shall be thereupon abolished."

The President of the United States has examined and approved the plan provided for in said act, and directs that you be charged with the duty of carrying it into effect. For this purpose you will repair to California without delay, and by the most expeditious route. The selections of the military reservations are to be made by you in conjunction with the military commandant in California, or such officer as may be detailed for that purpose, in which case they must be sanctioned by the commandant. It is likewise the President's desire that, in all other matters connected with the execution of this "plan," you will, as far as may be practicable, act in concert with the commanding officer of that military department.

The \$250,000 appropriated by the act of 3d March, 1853, is to be devoted exclusively to the removal and subsistence of the Indians, and not applied to any other purpose whatsoever.

The expenses of your journey to California, (which will be limited to the sum of two thousand dollars,) and those incidental to the selection of the military reservations, will be defrayed out of the appropriation of thirty thousand dollars, made by the same act, "for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the State of California."

You are authorized to draw upon the collector at San Francisco, from time to time, as funds may be required to meet the expenses incident to the duties with which you are charged; but as twenty thousand dollars is deemed a sufficient sum to have on hand at any one time, your drafts should only be for such sum as, with the balance on hand, will make that amount.

For all moneys advanced to you detailed accounts should be rendered to this department quarterly.

In your journey to California, and other movements connected with the execution of the plan adopted in relation to the Indians in California, their security, subsistence, and protection should constitute your sole object, and no other subject must be permitted to engage your time or attention.

You will take care that your expenditures or liabilities do not exceed the sum appropriated by Congress; and as soon as practicable, after the reservations shall have been made, you will forward to the de-

partment plats and surveys thereof, with a full report of all your proceedings.

You will lose no time, after your arrival in California, or before, if you deem it advisable, in notifying the agents in that State of the fact of their agencies having been abolished; and you will, at the same time, require them to turn over to you all public property and money in their possession, or under their control, and to settle their accounts without delay.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

EDWARD F. BEALE, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 90.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, April 14, 1853.

SIR: As I understand that you have obtained and transmitted to California a treasury draft for the \$250,000 appropriated by the act of Congress approved 3d March last, I have to request that, upon your arrival at San Francisco, you will deposit the amount with the collector for the port of San Francisco, to the credit of the treasurer of the United States. This course is necessary now in order to enable you to comply with the instructions sent to you on yesterday.

I will add, that the modification made in the instructions originally prepared for you, was not the result of any want of confidence whatever in your prudence and discretion, but was solely with a view to guard against the establishment of a precedent, which might result in evil consequences in other cases, and to avoid locking up unnecessarily so much of the public money on the Pacific.

The Secretary of the Treasury will direct the collector at San Francisco to honor your drafts, in accordance with the wishes of this department.

You are authorized to draw upon the department for such portion of the \$30,000, appropriated for general incidental expenses of the Indian department in California, as you may be in immediate need of, and upon the collector at San Francisco for such further sum as may be required to meet the expenses incident to the selection of the military reservations to be accounted for under *that head*.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

EDWARD F. BEALE, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California

No 91.

LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA,
August 22, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival in this State on the 9th instant, and, in obedience with my instructions, I have been occupied since then in the examination of lands from the State line to this place, which might be suitable for the occupancy of the Indians within my superintendency.

Under the many difficulties and perplexities attending the establishment of an entire new system of government, which is to change the character and habits of a hundred thousand persons, I cannot, as yet, in my communications to the department, give, as my instructions require, a detailed account of all my transactions. In fact, to this date nothing of interest has been accomplished. The country on the Mohart river, lying to the southward of Walker's pass, on which I had hoped to establish at least two of the reservations, after a careful examination I find to be utterly unfit for that purpose, and I am now about to examine a tract near the head of the great Tulware valley, in the hope of meeting with better success there.

Since my arrival here, I have been constantly in consultation with the most experienced men of the State on Indian matters, and as I approach more nearly the practical operation of my plan, I find numerous obstacles obtruding themselves which had not previously occurred to me. One of the principal of these is the peculiar wording of the act of Congress making the appropriation, which embarrasses me more than I can express; and at times it seems to me that I must either assume responsibilities which might bring me into serious difficulties with the accounting officers of the treasury, or else abandon the whole system I have proposed; for the purpose of carrying out which, Congress has made that *identical appropriation*. A single instance of this is sufficient. My plan proposed the abandonment of the three agencies, and the substitution of six sub-agencies—the latter being a most important feature of the proposition. Owing, I presume, to the haste with which the law was framed, the agencies were abolished; but no provision was made for the substitution of the sub-agencies. Now, sir, without the assistance of such subordinate officers, it is impracticable for me to control the entire Indian policy of this State—to scheme, devise and arrange for, and to carry into execution an almost entire change in the hereditary mode of life of one hundred thousand persons, scattered over a distance of seven hundred miles, and living, for the most part, in mountains difficult of access. Yet I almost fear to appoint sub-agents, although the President told me, in a conversation, to do so. Again, the same difficulty presents itself in the employment of blacksmiths, farmers, carpenters, &c., since the law reads "for subsistence and removal;" for the construction put upon "subsistence" might be such as to make me pecuniarily accountable for moneys disbursed in paying their wages, although expended in direct accordance with the views of those who framed and voted for the appropriation.

In regard to my own accounts, it is impossible to keep them with the precision and regularity of other superintendents, who have certain

fixed routines of duty, from which they are not compelled to depart. With me it is different. I am obliged to be continually in the field, forever actively and actually employed, to the almost entire exclusion of office business, unless I neglect that for which I am sent here—the establishment of a new order of things.

At this time I see no probability of being able to return to San Francisco until the month of December; consequently it will be impossible for me to send in my quarterly returns and accounts, and ask the indulgence of the department for this delay.

I respectfully request the department to take these matters into consideration, and to make due allowances for the difficulties of my position. I am not here to continue a business already traced out and known, but have to frame and direct a new policy, which it is hoped will produce the most beneficial results; and I wish the department to feel, that as the President and Congress have approved and adopted my plan, I have entered into the execution of it with my entire energy and whole heart. Moreover, I feel sure of accomplishing all I have promised. But it cannot be done in a month, or a year; but if I am allowed five years, without interference and with proper assistants, I shall not only be able to support the Indians by their own labor, but their surplus produce will be sufficient to pay the expenses of all those whom it will be necessary to employ to aid and instruct them.

As soon as I have selected the localities of the reservations, I shall open contracts for the removal of Indians to them, and request the sanction of the department to the appointment of such sub-agents as I shall be obliged to make in pursuance of the plan proposed.

To enable me to travel within the limit of my instructions, I made a contract for the transportation of myself and escort from Westport to this place; and, whenever it is practicable, I hope I may be allowed to continue to do so, as it will save me much trouble, and will relieve me of at least a portion of my many embarrassments.

My instructions render it imperative that I should abolish the present agencies, and I shall therefore issue the requisite notice to Mr. Wilson at once, though I shall be obliged to employ him in some other capacity, as it is impossible to dispense with his services at present. He is perfectly indifferent as to holding office—a gentleman of great wealth and high standing here—and would only consent to serve from a sincere desire to benefit this portion of the country, in which a long residence has made his influence with the Indians extremely great. I would add also that he never sought the position of agent, but was appointed by the last administration without ever knowing it until I sent him his commission. I shall employ him as temporary assistant to superintend the removal of Indians and to aid in locating reservations, his knowledge of the country being perfect, and to use his paramount influence to induce the Indians to remove in peace. Mr. Wilson will only consent to give his assistance in any capacity for a short time, not to exceed next spring.

Mr. Edwards, as I informed you some time since, I had employed, under authority of previous instructions, as farming agent, and to collect, instruct, and protect the Indians of Joaquin valley, whom I had brought together on the small reserve commenced last fall, which I

intended to serve as an experiment, to be followed, if successful, on the larger system now about to be attempted. For these actual and necessary appointments—none of which can be dispensed with, and for such as I may be obliged to make as the further development of the plan may show to be requisite—I beg the department's sanction, trusting that after having reposed so much confidence in me, it will be sure that all due economy in the number of my employes will be practised.

In this part of the State, and in fact throughout California, excepting in the extreme north, the Indians are perfectly quiet, and I hope to be able to keep them so. I shall go at once to the northern portion of the State after concluding my work here.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

G. W. MANYPENNY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 92.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, September 30, 1853.

SIR: In pursuance of the intention which I communicated to you in my letter of the 26th ultimo, I left Los Angeles on the 30th, and arrived at the Tejon pass on the 2d instant.

I found the Indians in that quarter quietly engaged in farming, but anxious to know the intentions of the government towards them. Mr. Edwards, whom I had employed as farming agent, had been unable to assure them of anything permanent in relation to their affairs. He had, however, with great tact, and with the assistance of Mr. Alexander Godey, by travelling from tribe to tribe and talking constantly with them, succeeded in preventing any outbreak or disturbance in the San Joaquin valley. I immediately collected together the headmen and chiefs, and deputations from every quarter of the mountains and plains lying between the "Four Rivers" and that point, a distance of about one hundred and fifteen miles in length by about the same in breadth.

With these Indians I held council for two days, explaining to them the intentions of the government in relation to their future support. After long deliberation and much talk among the headmen and chiefs, they agreed to accept the terms I had offered them, which were as follows:

The government should commence with a system of farming and instruction, which would enable them in a few years to support themselves by the produce of their own labor.

That for this purpose the government would furnish them with seed of all kinds, and with provisions sufficient to enable them to live until the produce of their own labor should be sufficient to support them. I pointed out to them the impossibility of their remaining any longer a barrier to the rapid settlement of the State, and of the necessity which existed that they should leave their old homes in the mountains, and

settle at some other point where the government would be able to watch over and protect them from the whites, as well as the whites from them. I pointed out to them, also, the difference between themselves and those who had embraced this new mode of life, as farmers, at the Tejon, and endeavored to make them sensible of the difference between a certain and reliable means of support by the produce of their own labor, and the exceedingly precarious one of dependence upon the spontaneous productions of the soil; and that even this mode of existence, precarious as it is, was becoming still more uncertain by the rapid increase of our white population. To all this I had no difficulty in bringing them to assent. A difficulty, however, arose here, which it was very hard to overcome. This was their disinclination to leave their old homes and hunting-grounds and to settle so far away from them; and I found it utterly impossible to overcome this difficulty until I had promised them that the reserve selected for them should be somewhere in the vicinity of the place where that conference was held. On my promising this, they consented unanimously to my proposition; and I have no doubt that they are all, by this time, on the spot awaiting my return.

Before I determined, however, upon locating the reserve at that point, I called upon Lieutenants Stoneman, Parke, and Williamson, of the United States army, who had had been surveying the country carefully with a view to the location of the proposed Atlantic and Pacific railroad, to know whether, in their opinion, there was any other point north as far as the Sacramento river where an Indian reservation containing the requisites of good land, wood, and water, and also sufficiently accessible to admit of the establishment of a military post, existed within their knowledge. The reply of these gentlemen, coinciding as it did with my own knowledge of the country, and with the views of Mr. Wilson, late Indian agent, on whose experience I placed great reliance, determined me in the selection of that point as one of the reservations authorized by the act of Congress. A copy of the letter of the gentlemen above referred to will be forwarded by next mail.

The Tejon valley, or at least a large portion of it, is said to be covered by a Spanish grant; but as I found no settlers on it, or any evidence that it had been settled, and under the fact that there was no other place where the Indians could be placed without the same objection, I concluded to go on with the farming system at that point, and leave it to Congress to purchase the land should the title prove good, or remove the Indians to some less suitable locality. It is almost impossible to find, at this time, any extent of country either unclaimed by Spanish grants or free from white settlers, who hold under pre-emption right. And this has proved a most serious difficulty in carrying out the intention of Congress, as expressed by the late law in relation to Indian affairs in California. This law gives me no authority to purchase lands for the United States for Indian purposes; it having been supposed by myself, as well as by every one else, that there was a sufficiency of vacant public land for all such purposes.

But since my attention has been directed by necessity to that subject, I have discovered the fact, that between the southern boundaries

of this State, and as far north as I have any knowledge, there is not sufficient land for a single reservation of the quality required. I say of the quality required, because I esteem it indispensable that if the system I propose, of farming with the Indians, should be carried out, the land on which the system is to be commenced should be of the best quality, since the failure of the first crop might so far discourage them as to render subsequent attempts abortive.

It is also right and proper that this land should be well watered, well timbered, and adjacent to a mountainous country, for it is not to be supposed, that the habits of a race who have been for ages accustomed to a certain mode of life can be suddenly and entirely changed.

The rapid settlement of the northern part of this State, and the fact that the richest mineral region known to the world lies in this portion of California, leads me to the belief that it would be a wise policy to commence now the removal of the northern Indians to the southern part of the State, which is thinly settled, and possesses little or no mineral wealth.

To do this it will be necessary to purchase from the claimants a sufficiency of land on which to place them; and I recommend that authority for the purchase of Spanish grants, in localities which may be found suitable for Indian reservation, be given. Inquiry into the matter enables me to say that these purchases can be made at the government price, and in many cases for much less. In connection with this subject I have consulted the congressional delegation of this State; after discussing the matter verbally, I addressed each one a letter, which, with its reply, will be forwarded by next mail. I shall be in a great measure governed in all my operations by the advice of those gentlemen.

It may be necessary to adopt some other plan of colonization with the tribes inhabiting the extreme northern border, as they differ materially from those living further south—being bolder, more warlike, and less disposed to agricultural pursuits.

I have already informed the department of the experimental farm which I established late last fall on the San Joaquin river. This experiment, so pre-eminently successful and gratifying in its results, has placed beyond all doubt the question whether Indians can be made a self-supporting and useful class of population. This farm, commenced with Indians of the wildest and most uncivilized character, has enabled me not only to support, by their own labor, those tribes engaged in it, but has been forcible, beyond all other means of persuasion, in inducing others to accede to the propositions I have made them on the part of the government; and what is still more important is the fact that, by its example and through the means of those I have employed, I have been enabled to preserve peace throughout that extensive region.

These Indians, but a few years ago so completely wild and untamed, are now free from the necessity of robbing for food, and have laid the foundation of their own future comfort by a life of honest labor. I enclose to you herewith a copy of the report of the farming agent.

The war now existing with the Indians at the north is, properly speaking, within the borders of Oregon; and I am credibly informed that very few California Indians have joined the hostile tribes.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to state, that I have entire confidence in the ultimate success of the plan I have proposed for the support of the Indians in California; and that if this plan is pursued, that they will ultimately form industrious and useful communities.

The small experiment I have already made proves that they are worthy of the paternal care of the government.

It is impossible at present to enter into a detailed estimate of what this plan will cost to carry it into complete effect; but judging by the high rates of everything in this State, and the number of Indians to be provided for—variously estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000—the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, (\$500,000,) in addition to what has already been appropriated, will be required.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 93.

INDIAN RESERVATION,

San Joaquin River, September 20, 1853.

SIR: The ploughs and other farming implements which you had purchased for the Indian department arrived at this place about the first of February last. In accordance with your directions I immediately came here, and brought with me the men, women, and children belonging to the different tribes of Fregno Indians.

I proceeded at once to start twelve ploughs and put in wheat. All the work, with the exception of the sowing, was done by Indian boys from twelve to twenty years of age. Everything went on well; in fact, better than could have been expected from Indian lads, none of whom had any previous experience in ploughing. In three weeks' working time, about three hundred and fifty acres were ploughed and sowed with wheat; and, while the boys were engaged in ploughing, the men dug a ditch four feet wide, four feet deep, and about two miles in length—to enclose the field, and to protect the grain from the encroachments of wild horses, cattle, and other animals—not being able to obtain a sufficient quantity of timber without hauling it a considerable distance.

After sowing the wheat I commenced planting potatoes, of which we put in seven thousand pounds. We finished this job about the first of March; we then proceeded to prepare another field of about two hundred and fifty acres for corn, pumpkins, water and musk-melons, &c. The manner in which it was ploughed and planted was very creditable to the Indians who did the work. We enclosed it with a ditch of the same dimensions as the one enclosing the wheat-field. This we completed about the last of March.

I then commenced making a *corral*, for keeping and branding the cattle until their removal below the farm. It is one hundred yards in

diameter, and surrounded by a ditch seven feet wide and six feet deep, and was dug by the Indians in one day. This piece of work has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be the most extensive in the ditch line that has ever been done in California in the short space of one day. It served to brand several hundred head of cattle without any serious damage being done to it. Another *coral* for securing beef cattle at night, on the grazing ground eight miles below, on the river, was made by setting posts in the ground close together, and then filling in between them with poles, and it took about one hundred wagon loads to complete it. By this time the wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables were up, and promised to yield an excellent crop.

The Indians appeared delighted with the work they had done; and the prospect of reaping a rich harvest to reward them for their labor, besides having a surplus for the coming winter, instead of living upon acorns, as they had hitherto done, was a source of much gratification. At this period I gave permission to all, with the exception of the plough boys, to leave for the Fregno river, where they could dig for gold, and purchase clothing with the proceeds of their labor.

I retained the plough boys on the farm, to cultivate the corn and other vegetables, and to do any other work which might be required on the place.

In addition to other work which was done at this time, we made two *corals* for threshing grain. They had to be made very large and strong, to hold a large number of cattle, and prevent their breaking out. These *corals* were made by setting posts in the ground two feet apart, and then poles were lashed on them, one above another, six inches apart, till it reached a sufficient height to hold a large amount of unthreshed straw, and to keep the cattle from jumping over it.

About this time the weather became very warm, and we found that our tents afforded us but little shelter; and I therefore found it advisable to build a brush house, which I did by setting poles in the ground, forked at the end, and then extending poles across the top from one fork to the other. We then covered it overhead and on the sides with fine willow brush, and thus made an excellent summer house. It was about forty feet square.

After this time, for about a month, we employed our time in making hay. I found excellent grass and clover about six miles from the farm, and we cut, cured, and hauled in about one hundred tons of superior hay.

Up to this time I had hoped to make a splendid crop of wheat; but I now discovered it had been attacked by a green bug, which proved very destructive. For several acres there were three or four in each head of wheat, and appeared to suck the sap out of the stalk, which soon turned yellow and withered. In the course of a few days they had committed so much destruction that only a few acres were worth cutting, and the whole amount harvested was not more than two hundred and fifty bushels. However, I think there is a sufficient quantity of wheat on the field that came to maturity to yield a second crop without resowing. It will only require ploughing this fall to give a good crop next season.

In addition to all this, there was farming done, on quite an extensive

scale, by the Indians living at the Tejon. There were about two hundred families engaged in it, and the result of their labor proved very different from that at this place; all the crops having produced abundantly, and yielded sufficient to many large feasts, besides creating a great desire among them to go into more extensive operations during the coming season.

They, like the Indians here, found the use of our farming utensils a little awkward at first; but they soon got accustomed to and worked with them quite well.

The nature of the land at the Tejon is much preferable for farming purposes to that on this river, and the great ease with which it can be irrigated (a most desirable object to be attained) makes it one of the best locations for an Indian reserve I have seen in all my travels through the southern country.

I have visited all the various tribes, both in the valleys and in the mountains south of Stockton, and find them all more willing to live there than any other place that could be selected.

With much respect, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. B. EDWARDS.

Supt. BEALE, *San Francisco.*

No. 94.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, October 10, 1853.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the letters of the congressional delegates of this State on the subject of the purchase of Spanish grants for purposes of Indian reservations; also, the letter of Lieutenants Stoneman, Williamson, and Parke, in relation to the reservation at the head of Tulare valley.

I forward also an estimate for the removal of five hundred (500) Indians from Feather river to Indian reserve at the Tejon. From this estimate, I find that to attempt any removal on a large scale during this season would be unwise and impolitic. The appropriation would be exhausted in the removal of a comparatively small number of Indians, leaving nothing for the support of those already on the reservation, and what is still more important, crippling my means for the establishment, on a secure basis, of the agricultural system of self-support, which I have proposed to government, and has been sanctioned by Congress.

I have drawn on the collector for this port for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) of the appropriation of Congress of 3d March, 1853. This will be immediately disbursed as follows:

For 1,000 head of cattle, about.....	\$65,000
For agricultural implements, provisions, clothing for the Tejon reservation.....	10,000
For freight to the reserve, 390 miles.....	10,000

For purchase of mules and horses.....	\$20,000
For wages of laborers, mechanics, &c.....	10,000
For removal of Indians, and incidental expenses.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	125,000
	<hr/>

When it is remembered that these supplies are for two reservations of 25,000 acres each, and to support all the Indians between the San Joaquin river and the Tejon, estimated at 10,000, these estimates will not be found extravagant.

In addition to this, it is my intention to draw for the remainder of the appropriation, in order to establish the other reserves contemplated by the act.

In purchasing supplies for the Indian department, I have to furnish the persons whom I employ to make the purchases, and who have to go into the country for that purpose, with the necessary amount of money. From this cause I am obliged to depart from the suggestions of the department as to the amount I should keep on hand at any one time, although I endeavor to do it as little as possible.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. F. BEALE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 95.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September 27, 1853.*

GENTLEMEN: In the execution of the law of Congress in relation to Indian reserves I have met with great and unexpected difficulties, and as it is important to me that I should be supported in my movements by the delegation in Congress from this State, I beg to submit the following fact: That, so far as I can discover, there is no land of the proper character and sufficient quantity south of Stockton on which to locate the reservations anticipated by the act of Congress, except such as are covered either by pre-emption claims or Spanish grants, and these of course cannot be applied to public use without previous purchase. I have therefore thought of making a conditional purchase of the necessary lands from the claimants; and as there is no time to be lost, if the plan already sanctioned by Congress is to be put in execution this winter, it is my wish to do so at once, on receiving your sanction to that measure. I would propose to make these purchases, subject to their ratification by Congress, at a sum not to exceed the government price of public lands, or at any appraised value, by disinterested persons, if desired by the government.

In connection with this subject, I enclose copies of the letters of Indian agent B. D. Wilson, and of Lieutenants Stoneman, Williamson,

and Parke, who have fully explored the country as far as the Tejon pass, and whose statements fully sustain all I have said.

Permit me to beg a reply to this at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. F. BEALE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. M. GWIN and Hon. M. S. LATHAM.

No. 96.

In view of the case as presented by the superintendent of Indians in the above letter and accompanying documents, I do not hesitate to say that he should make such conditional arrangements, subject to the approval of Congress, as in his opinion are indispensable to the successful operation of the law under which he proposes to locate the Indians, care being taken to so locate the reservations that they cannot interfere with or be surrounded by white settlements. I am authorized by Mr. Latham to give his concurrence to the above.

WM. M. GWIN.

No. 97.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, *October 2, 1853.*

DEAR SIR: In the multiplicity of other engagements I have had some difficulty in finding a moment to respond to your letter of the 27th ultimo in relation to Indian reservations in California.

I should regret very much to find that you were unable to execute the act of Congress passed on the 3d March last. The plan contemplated by that law is in my opinion the only practicable one for preserving the Indians of this State from destruction. Unless they can be gathered together, and placed under military protection, we shall have a bloody war, which will result in the extermination of the race. The Indians should be withdrawn as much as possible from the white population, and taught to rely upon their own labor and industry for their support. The supplies which nature has heretofore furnished them will soon be cut off, and an attempt to sustain them otherwise than through their own labor would be impolitic.

It is well known to you that whilst the plan you are endeavoring to carry out received my warm support, yet I was utterly opposed to making the reservations as large as they are now authorized by law. Whilst we have some of the richest agricultural lands in the Union, the fact cannot be disguised that we have a large body of land in this State which cannot be cultivated. The greater portion of our population are engaged in commerce and mining. They are consumers, and in order to feed them all of our agricultural lands should be put under cultivation. We should not depend upon other States or foreign countries for our breadstuffs. If five reservations are made in this State,

and to the extent authorized by law, great injustice will be done to our citizens; withhold, for the use of the Indians, 125,000 acres of agricultural land, and a serious blow will be struck at the farming interests of this State. Such a policy would be unwise in every particular; no reservation, in my judgment should be made containing more than 8,000 acres. In each of them you could readily find a sufficient quantity of land susceptible of cultivation to produce enough to sustain 5,000 Indians; and this, I apprehended, will bear as many as you can assemble or settle upon any one of your reservations.

In regard to the difficulty to which you refer I can only say, that if you find a sufficient quantity of land at any point desired which is unoccupied, although persons might claim it under Mexican grants, I would not hesitate to take it. If the grant is in the end sustained by the courts, the government, having taken private property for public use, will have to make compensation therefor. When there are only a few settlers upon lands which you may desire to reserve for the Indians, the better plan will be to make contracts for the improvements, subject of course to the confirmation of the department or Congress.

These reservations should be made so as interfere as little as possible with the settlements which have been made by our people.

Sincerely hoping that you may succeed in all your efforts to ameliorate the condition of our Indians,

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. WELLER.

E. F. BEALE, Esq., *Supt Indian Affairs.*

No. 98.

SAN FRANCISCO, *October 14, 1853.*

MY DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of your note of the 27th September last, I have given the suggestions made by you a careful consideration; and I have also taken occasion to consult upon the matters suggested with several of our best-informed citizens from different portions of the State.

I have been for some time aware of the serious embarrassments you would have to encounter in executing the act of Congress; and I can think of no other plan than the one you suggest at all consistent with either the policy or duty of the government.

If the locations selected should prove the property of the government, no liability would be incurred; if they should prove private property, the government would be secured the privilege of acquiring them at a fair equivalent, if their acquisition should appear desirable. This would be infinitely better than a temporary location, subject to the chances of a forced removal, or an imposition upon the government by the demand of exorbitant terms.

Permit me to assure you that my knowledge of your familiarity with the business you have in hand, and of your entire devotion to the duties of your office and the public interests, command from me complete confidence in such policy as you may hereafter suggest with regard to our

Indian affairs ; and that I shall, with great pleasure, lend my aid to carry out such course as you may indicate.

With great respect, your friend and servant,

J. A. McDOUGALL.

E. F. BEALE, Esq.,

Superintendent, &c.

No. 99.

TEJON PASS, CALIFORNIA,
September 4, 1853.

DEAR SIR : We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in relation to an Indian reservation in that section of California south of Sacramento valley, and to the establishment of a military post upon that reservation, and asking our opinions upon several points connected therewith :

1st. "Which do you consider the most suitable locality south of the Sacramento to this point for an Indian reservation?"

Judging from the fact that the whole country south of Sacramento, and as far as latitude 37° north, where the San Joaquin breaks out of the Sierra Nevada, is thickly populated by American citizens, there can be no point within this limit that would be available. The only other points where a reservation could be located, which would fulfil the conditions of your instructions as stated in your communication, on King's river, and the Four Creeks, and this point.

Most of the land on King's river is occupied by American citizens; and the same may be said in regard to the Four Creek country. This fact is an objection to either of those two points, but there being no occupants at this point, a like objection does not obtain; and besides, the Tejon possesses many other advantages over either of the other two.

It appears to be a point to which the Indians in the San Joaquin and Tulare valleys might, with the most facility, and at the least expenditure of time and money, be induced to join with those living on the east side of the Sierra Nevada; and if the reservation extended as far north as Kern river, (latitude $35^{\circ} 30'$), would be sufficiently ample to accommodate all the Indians you might find it necessary to bring together in that portion of California you designate.

It is a point the most remote from white settlements that can be selected, and is so situated that settlements cannot be made to the eastward, owing to the fact of the location being on the confines of an almost impassable desert in that direction. There appears to be fewer inducements for miners to locate near here than in almost any other portion of California.

The amount of arable land is neither too great nor too small, and would be located in different parts, or at different points in the reservation, thus allowing each family, ranchero, or tribe, a spot by themselves.

These and other reasons induced us to think that portion of country in and about the Tejon pass by far the most preferable location of any we have seen, or of which we have had any reliable information.

2d. "Do you know any other place within those limits where one could be made, embracing the requisites of good land, wood, and water?"

We know of none other than King's river and the Four Creeks.

3d. "To what point south of the Sacramento do you think the Indians would be most willing to remove, or could be removed by government at the least expense?"

If the Indians are to be removed from their homes at all, we have no doubt but that they would, as a body, be more willing to concentrate at this point than at any other, and to take them all from both sides of the Sierra Nevada, (which we presume will be the case,) that they can be collected, fed, and protected at much less expense here than at any other point with which we are acquainted.

4th. "Where do you consider the most important point for the establishment of a military post for the protection of the interests of both whites and Indians?"

We answer, decidedly, the Tejon pass.

5th. "Do you consider it practicable to remove them to the eastward of the Sierra Nevada; or, if removed there, could they subsist themselves by cultivation?"

If there existed an *absolute necessity* for removing them east of the Sierra Nevada, it might, under these circumstances, be considered as practicable; but, as far as our personal observation goes, we should say that they could subsist upon the agricultural productions of the soil, but with extreme difficulty. The country is quite elevated, and during many months of the year the cold is quite intense—to withstand the effects of which the habits of the valley Indians but very illy fit them; and besides, if a military post is to be established upon the reservation, it would require a very great outlay of money and labor to establish and supply a post on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada.

In conclusion, we beg to congratulate you upon your safe arrival in California, and to express the pleasure it gives us to meet you after your arduous journey across the continent.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,

Lieut. 1st Dragoons.

R. S. WILLIAMSON,

Lieut. U. S. Top. Engineers

JNO. G. PARKE,

Lieut. Corps Top. Engineers.

E. F. BEALE, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 100.

Estimate of expenses of removing five hundred Indians from Guber (Feather river) to Indian reserve, by land.

25 teams, at \$12 each per day, \$300, for 30 days.....	\$9,000 00
Beef for provision, 1 each day, \$125, for 30 days.....	3,750 00
Flour, 500 pounds per day, at \$10 per cwt., for 30 days..	1,500 00
Ferriages and incidental expenses	800 00
Total estimate.....	<u>15,050 00</u>

Submitted by ED. E. CHEEVERS.

No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 18, 1853.

SIR: Your letters of the 22d August, 30th September. and 10th ult., indicating the progress made in the execution of the "plan" proposed by you, and adopted by the President, under the authority of Congress, for the removal and subsistence of the Indians in California, have been received.

The great pressure of other important matters before this office at this time will not admit of a reply in detail. I shall therefore notice but briefly the points of inquiry and embarrassment to which you have directed attention.

In the instructions given to you by the department in April last, you were informed that the \$250,000 appropriated by the act of 3d March, 1853, "is to be devoted exclusively to the removal and subsistence of the Indians, and not to be applied to any other purpose whatsoever;" and that the expenses incidental to the selection of the military reservations were to be defrayed out of the appropriation of \$30,000 made by the same act "for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the State of California." The directions of the department in respect to the proper application of these appropriations are such as are alone authorized by Congress, and it is therefore not within the province of this office to direct otherwise.

As regards the difficulties anticipated by you in selecting for the proposed reservations such lands as constitute a portion of the "public domain," and that are not "inhabited by citizens of California," both of which are made conditions prior to their occupancy for Indian purposes, I have to remark, that if the wants and necessities of the Indians will not admit of their being colonized or concentrated upon a less number than five reservations, or upon such suitable tracts containing less than 25,000 acres as can be selected from the "public domain" in the State of California, or the Territories of Utah and New Mexico bordering on said State," it would seem to be prudent that you should postpone for the present all action touching the practical operations

of the "plan," and await further legislation on the part of Congress. Under no circumstances can the department sanction the purchase of any lands or claims laid thereto for the purposes indicated.

In conclusion, it is not improper that I should remark, that although you cannot too highly estimate the importance of placing your "plan" in successful operation, or the responsibility attaching thereto, there is, notwithstanding, abundant reason for conforming your action in all respects to the requirements of the law and your instructions on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

EDWARD F. BEALE, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

P. S. No letter from you bearing date the 26th August last, as stated in your letter of the 30th September, has been received at this office
G. W. M., *Commissioner.*

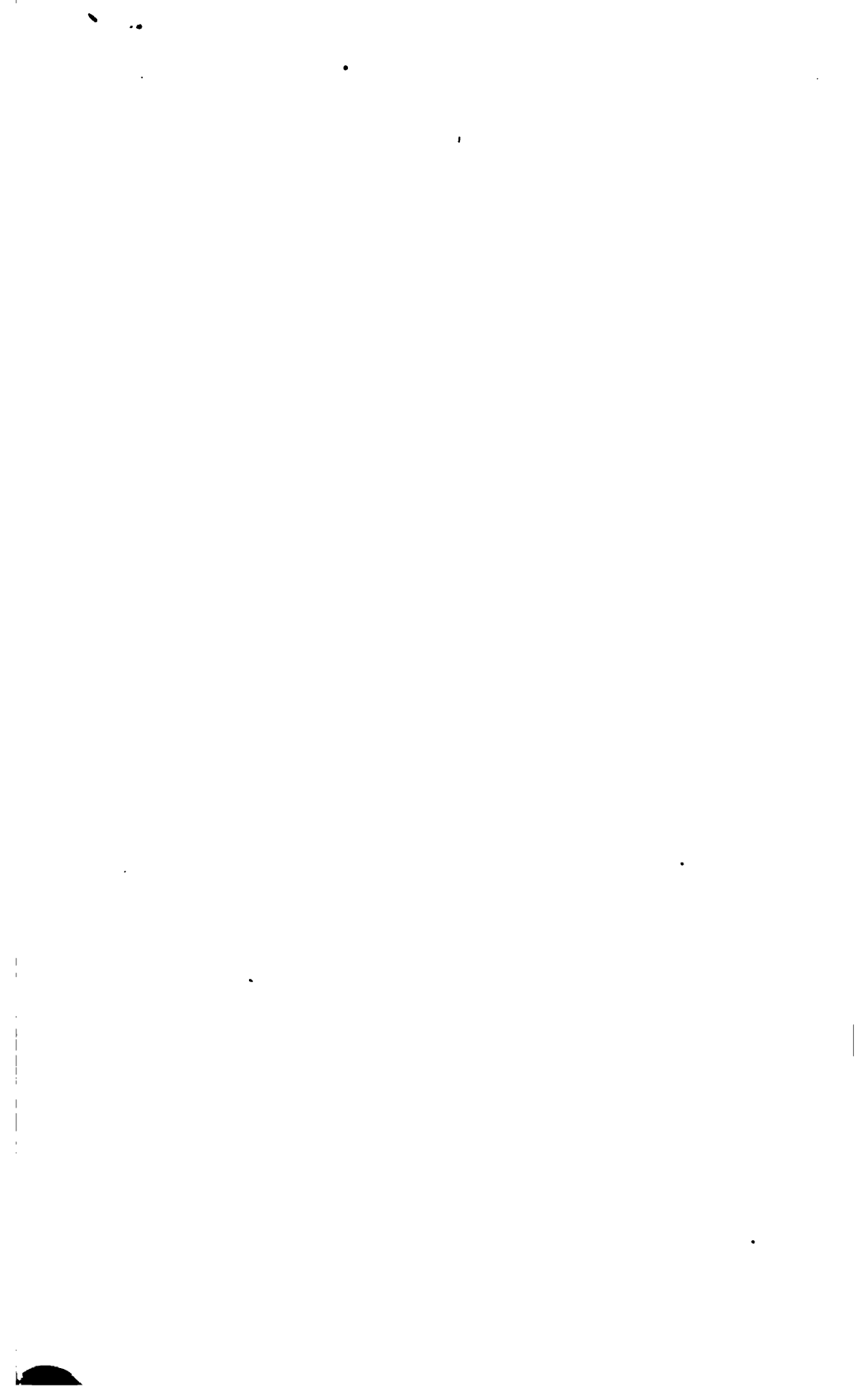


REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,

OCTOBER 10, 1858.



REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

PENSION OFFICE, *October 10, 1863.*

SIR: In the discharge of my duties in this bureau, I find that its business is naturally divided into the following classes:

- I.—Revolutionary pensions.
- II.—Half-pay pensions for five years.
- III.—Invalid pensions.
- IV.—Navy pensions.
- V.—Bounty land.

I.—REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

In this class are included all claims under the various acts of Congress giving gratuities on account of service rendered in the war of the revolution, and are—

1st. Applications asserted under the acts of March 18, 1818, May 15, 1828, and June 7, 1832, providing relief for those persons who actually rendered personal service in the revolutionary army.

2d. Applications asserted under the acts of July 4, 1836, July 7, 1838, March 3, 1843, June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, July 29, 1848, and February 3, 1853, making provision for the widows of those who served in said army; and

3d. Applications asserted under the act of July 5, 1832, directing the claims for half-pay of the officers of certain of the regiments and corps of the State of Virginia to be adjudicated and settled on the principles of the half-pay cases already decided in the supreme court of appeals in said State.

1. The whole number of applications under the act of March 18, 1818, is 22,240. Of this number, 20,485 have been admitted and placed on the list of pensions; and 1,755 have been suspended or rejected. The number of pensioners under this act, now on the list, is 254, of whom the semi-annual payments, during the past year, have been made to only 250.

The whole number of applications under the act of May 15, 1828, is 2,173. The number admitted is 1,178, and the number suspended is 995. The number of pensioners under this act now upon the list is 44; of whom only 34 have been paid during the past year.

The whole number of applications under the act of June 7, 1832, is 38,593. The number admitted is 33,175, and the number suspended and rejected is 5,418. The number of pensioners under this act now upon the list is 1,168; of whom 1,900 have been paid during the past year. The provisions of the act of June 7, 1832, being more liberal than the preceding acts, many persons who had received the benefits of those acts relinquished the same, and became beneficiaries

under the last act. As I have not been able to ascertain the number who have made this change, I cannot state, with precision, the number of pensioners under the acts aforesaid.

2. By the provisions of the act of July 4, 1836, widows who were married before the last period of their husbands' service are entitled to receive the pensions to which their husbands might have been entitled under the act of June 7, 1832, during the time they remained unmarried. The whole number of applications under this act is 6,975. The number admitted is 4,556, and the number suspended and rejected is 2,419. The pensioners under this act and the act of July 21, 1848, have been paid from the same appropriation; and, consequently, the number under each act cannot now be definitely stated. The whole number now on the list under both acts is 963.

The act of July 7, 1838, extends to those widows who were such on the 7th day of June, 1832, and who were married after the last period of their husbands' service, and before the first day of January, 1794, for the term of five years from the 4th of March, 1836, the same pensions their husbands would have been entitled to under the act of June 7, 1832. The whole number of widows admitted under this act, at various times, is 11,569. None of this class are now upon the list. One hundred and eleven have been paid during the first and second quarters of the present calendar year. The provisions of the act of July 7, 1838, were extended to the beneficiaries of that act, for one year, by the act of March 3, 1843; and the provisions of this last act were revived and continued in force for four years, from March 4, 1844, by the act of June 17, 1844; and by the provisions of the act of February 2, 1848, the same benefits were continued to the same class of persons while they remained unmarried. The persons who have been pensioned under these last acts are the same as those who were pensioned under the act of July 7, 1838, except those widows who were admitted under the joint resolution of August 16, 1842, and those who became widows after July 7, 1838, and survived the passage of the joint resolution of March 3, 1851.

The act of July 29, 1848, gives to all widows who were married before the first day of January, 1800, and to continue during widowhood, the same pension to which their husbands would be entitled to for services, under existing pension laws, if now living. The whole number of applications under this act is 795. The number admitted is 740; the number suspended is 55.

By the provisions of the second section of the act of February 3, 1853, all widows of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army who were married subsequent to January, A. D. 1800, are entitled to a pension in the same manner as those who were married before that date. Under this act, 1,790 applications were filed before the 1st day of October instant. Of this number, 1,540 have been examined, 1,115 admitted and placed upon the list, and 425 suspended or rejected. Applications under this act are now being filed at the rate of about 60 per week; and it is a fair estimate that the whole number will ultimately be 3,000, most of which will finally be admitted, and the pensioners placed upon the list. The average annual stipend, in these cases, is about \$80 each. Upon this estimate, it will require about \$240,000

to pay these pensions during the current year. The appropriation made for this purpose is \$24,000, and is already expended, leaving a deficiency of over \$200,000 to be provided for by Congress. It is hoped that the attention of Congress will be given to this subject at an early day.

The widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, mariners, and marines, who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, are not provided for in this act. Inasmuch as no good reason can be seen why they should not be placed upon the same footing as the widows of officers and soldiers of the army, the attention of Congress is especially invited to this omission.

3. The act of July 5, 1832, was passed for the purpose of indemnifying the State of Virginia against the claims of certain officers to whom she had made promises to induce them to continue in service during the revolutionary war. The whole number of claims presented under this act is 331. The number admitted and paid is 231. The number now on file, most of which have been examined and suspended, is 100. It is now more than twenty years since this act was passed, and claims under it have been pressed with no lack of zeal or ability. The preparation of these cases evinces great labor and learning; and, as they involve large amounts, the examination of them requires great deliberation and care. It was the opinion of my predecessor, who well understood the nature and character of these claims, that but few of them, now outstanding, were genuine. From the examination I have been able to give them, I am inclined to concur with him in this opinion.

There are but few original claims now presented under any of these acts, except the act of July 29, 1848, and February 3, 1853. Still, the most complicated and difficult examinations are of cases under the former acts. The practice, so long continued in this office, and under such authority as to acquire the force of law, of permitting not only the parties, but their children, to call up their cases for a re-examination, although the same may have been fairly disposed of years since, leads to some of the most difficult and laborious researches. The farther we recede from the period of time when the incidents happened which are the subject of inquiry, the more arduous the task of ascertaining the truth, and the more liable are we to mistake and imposition. These cases, therefore, require very particular attention. The correspondence in this class of claims has been very heavy, and much in arrears, but is now up within four weeks of date; and the correspondence under the act of February 3, 1853, is but about six weeks in arrears.

II.—HALF-PAY PENSIONS FOR FIVE YEARS.

Under the acts of July 4, 1836, July 21, 1848, February 2, 1849, and February 3, 1853, the widow, or, if no widow, the child or children under sixteen years of age, of each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the militia, including rangers, seafencibles, and volunteers, who have died in the service of the United States since the 20th day of April, 1818, or who have died of wounds

received whilst in said service since the day aforesaid; and the widow, or, if no widow, the child or children under sixteen years of age, of each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and soldiers of the army of the United States, who were in service on the first day of March, 1846, or at any subsequent period during the late war with Mexico; and the widow, or, if no widow, the minor heirs of each of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the regulars, militia, and volunteers of the war of 1812, and the various Indian wars since 1790, whose husband or father remained to the date of his death in the service of the United States, or who, having received an honorable discharge, has died, while returning to or after having arrived at his usual place of residence in the United States, of wounds received or of disease contracted while in service in the line of his duty, is entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, or at the time of receiving such wound, or contracting such disease, for and during the term of five years.

By the terms of the act of February 3, 1853, the widows and orphans who were granted and allowed five years' half-pay by the provisions of the three preceding acts, have the same continued to them for a further period of five years, upon the conditions and limitations in said acts expressed.

The whole number of applications under these various acts, to September 30, 1853, is 5,135; the whole number allowed to that date is 3,789; the whole number suspended and rejected is 1,346; the number of applications under these various acts, from March to the 30th day of September last, is 1,885; the number admitted during that time, 1,102; the number suspended, 783. Of the 1,102 admissions, 909 were renewals of former pensions, and 193 original claims. Of the suspended claims, 248 were for renewals, and 535 were original applications. The business under these several acts is nearly up to date, and all correspondence upon this class of cases is immediately answered.

III.—INVALID PENSIONS.

Every commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the regular army, volunteers, or militia, who has been wounded or disabled in the actual military service of the United States, while in the line of his duty, may be placed on the pension list of the United States, at the rate of pension prescribed by law. The whole number of persons now upon the list is 5,347; the number paid during the first and second quarters of this year is 4,503; the annual amount required to pay this class of pensioners is \$424,247 28, without including Mississippi and Louisiana, from which States no returns have been received.

There can be no doubt that the benign liberality of the government to this class of persons has been greatly abused, and that numerous individuals, now in the enjoyment of good health, are the recipients of a bounty designed only for the infirm and disabled. It has been an easy matter to furnish evidence connecting any infirmity to which a

person, once a soldier, may become subject, with the privations and hardships he endured in service, and magnifying temporary inconveniences into permanent disabilities. The consequence is, many persons have been placed upon this list, through a misapprehension of the nature of the disability under which they were laboring, who have entirely recovered, and become sound, healthy men. Some, it is believed, whose names are found upon this list, have not the apology of a temporary illness, but are enjoying the liberality of the government through gross misrepresentation and fraud. The remedy for these evils is to be found in the action of Congress. The re-enactment of the law of March 3, 1819, requiring an immediate examination of each of the invalid pensioners, and biennial examination thereafter, by two surgeons, approved by the department, would be an effective remedy, and is respectfully recommended.

IV.—NAVY PENSIONS.

In this class are included, first, invalids; second, widows and orphans.

1. Every officer, seaman, and marine, including engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers, in the navy of the United States, who is disabled in the line of his duty, is entitled to a pension for life, or during disability, according to the nature and degree of said disability, not exceeding in amount half the monthly pay to which persons of the same grade in the naval service were entitled, as the pay existed on the first day of January, 1835, to commence from the time of completing the testimony in the case. The number of persons on this list, including privateer pensions, is 492. The amount of money required to pay these annually is \$30,489 15.

2. The widows of persons killed in battle, or who have died in the naval service of the United States, by reason of disease contracted, or of casualties, by drowning or otherwise, or of injuries received while in the line of duty, are entitled to receive a pension during widowhood, equal in amount to one-half the monthly pay to which persons serving in the same grade of their husbands were entitled to receive, as the pay existed on the first day of January, 1835, to commence from the death of such person. In case of the marriage or death of said widow, the orphan child or children of such deceased person is entitled to receive the same amount until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years. The number of widows on this list is 431; amount of money required to pay them annually, \$87,918. The number of orphans is 76; amount of money required to pay them annually, \$7,392.

The business of this branch is up to date, and the correspondence is promptly answered.

V.—BOUNTY LAND.

The business of this class may properly be considered under the following divisions:

1. That which relates to bounties given for services in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. In this division, during the year past, five war-

rants of 100 acres each, and one additional of 50 acres, have been issued on account of revolutionary services; 84 warrants, of 160 acres each, under the acts of December 24, 1811, and January 11, 1812, and 2 warrants of 320 acres each, under the act of December 10, 1814, have been issued on account of services in the war of 1812. Nineteen new certificates of right to locate warrants issued under the acts of December 24, 1811, and January 11, 1812, and one new certificate to locate a warrant issued under the act of December 10, 1814, of 320 acres, upon which no patents had previously issued, have been granted.

One hundred and six applications for land warrants for services in the war of 1812 are now on file, having been examined and established. The number of suspended claims in this division is about 400. Besides these pending applications, there are now outstanding 1,022 land warrants for the single bounty of 160 acres each, and 32 warrants for the double bounty of 320 acres each, issued under the preceding acts, but not located. Before any of these warrants can be made available to the owners, a certificate of a right to locate must be issued from this office. It is also found that many of the applications under the act of 1850 can only be admitted under some one of the preceding acts. No warrant, or certificate of right to locate, has been issued in this division since the 26th day of June, 1863, the day when the law expired by its own limitation, authorizing the issuing of land warrants for services in the revolutionary war and the war of 1812. The amount of suspended business under the various acts above mentioned demonstrates the propriety, if not the necessity, of extending the provisions of the act of June 26, 1848, another term of five years, which is respectfully recommended.

The following statement will show the number of warrants issued under these various acts to June 26, 1863, so far as relates to the bounty promised to the officers and soldiers of the war of 1812:

Warrants for the single bounty of 160 acres each.....	27,526
Warrants for the double bounty of 320 acres each.....	1,074
Warrant issued by special act of legislature for 450 acres....	1
Warrants issued to the officers and medical and other staff of the Canadian volunteers, amounting, in the aggregate, to 17,872 acres.....	35
Warrants for 320 acres each to non-commissioned officers and privates.....	121
Warrants for 160 acres each to non-commissioned officers and privates.....	119

The total number of acres issued as above is 4,823,952.

2. That which relates to bounties under the act of February 11, 1847.

The whole number of applications under this act for the year ending September 30, 1863, inclusive, is..... 3,169

The number of applications for money, in lieu of land, is..... 10

Total..... 3,179

These applications have been disposed of as follows:

Warrants for 160 acres each, issued.....	2,049	
Warrants for 40 acres each, issued.....	491	
		<hr/>
Total.....		2,540
Certificates for \$100 money, in lieu of land.....	7	
Applications suspended and rejected.....	632	
		<hr/>
		639
		<hr/>
Total.....		3,179
		<hr/>
The whole number of claims presented under this act for land, to September 30, 1853, inclusive, is.....		91,622
Applications for scrip or money, in lieu of land.....		4,339
		<hr/>
		95,961
		<hr/>

These claims have been disposed of as follows:

Warrants for 160 acres each, issued.....	78,729	
Warrants for 40 acres each, issued.....	6,748	
Certificates for scrip of \$100 each, in lieu of land.....	2,269	
Certificates for scrip of \$25 each, in lieu of land.....	460	
Certificates for money, \$100 each, in lieu of land.....	449	
Certificates for money, \$25 each, in lieu of land.....	59	
Applications suspended and rejected.....	7,247	
		<hr/>
Total.....		95,961
		<hr/>

The business in this division is up to date.

3. That which relates to bounties under the act of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852.

The applications on hand under these acts, at the date of the last annual report, were as follows:

Applications under the act of 1850.....	4,831	
Applications under the act of 1852.....	5,314	
Applications on suspended files, under both acts.....	55,111	
		<hr/>
		65,256

Applications received and filed during the year, to September 30, 1853:

Under the act of 1850.....	22,524	
Under the act of 1852.....	4,983	
		<hr/>
		27,507
		<hr/>
Total.....		92,763
		<hr/>

These cases have been disposed of as follows:

Warrants issued on applications under the act of 1850.....	31,648
Warrants issued on applications under the act of 1852.....	6,783
Applications in hands of examiners, and at rolls.....	3,619
Applications on suspended files, under both acts.....	50,713
	<hr/>
	92,763
	<hr/>

The business in this division is nearly two months in arrears.

The following statement will show the operations under these acts to September 30, 1853, inclusive:

Applications filed under the act of September 28, 1850:

For service in the war of 1812.....	171,872
For service in the Florida and other Indian wars....	47,101
For service as officers in Mexican war.....	3,551
	<hr/>
	222,524
Applications filed under the act of 1852.....	12,638
	<hr/>
	235,162
	<hr/>

Upon these applications, warrants have been issued as follows:

For 160 acres each.....	26,042
For 80 acres each.....	54,325
For 40 acres each.....	100,463
Cases now in hands of examiners, and at rolls.....	3,619
Cases on suspended files.....	50,713
	<hr/>
	235,162
	<hr/>

It will require 12,866,560 acres of land to satisfy the warrants already issued under the act of March 11, 1847, and 12,531,240 acres to satisfy those that have already issued under the acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852; making an aggregate of 25,397,800 acres.

In executing the act of September 28, 1850, I found a large number of claims filed by individuals belonging to various Indian tribes who still retain their tribal character, but who claim to have been soldiers in the various wars described in said act, and entitled to its benefits. Some of these claims have been admitted, and warrants have been issued. Others have been suspended, because the claimants could not comply with the rules established for all claimants under this act. The chiefs of some of the tribes from which claims have been presented, have remonstrated against any action upon them, because the authority of the agents presenting the same had been improperly obtained.

I also found great embarrassment attending the examination and final disposition of these claims, in consequence of the difficulty in communicating with the claimants; their inability to state the facts connected with their service as explicitly as is desirable, and the want of muster-

rolls, known to be authentic, to verify their statements. These embarrassments are greatly increased when the claims are presented by the widow and minor children of a deceased soldier. Evidence of marriage and heirship, and the proper appointment of guardians, is, in most cases, next to impossible to be obtained according to any well-established rules; and the want of these regulations may lead to the practice of frauds, and greatly increase the presentation of fraudulent claims. When a warrant issues, it can hardly be supposed it can be located by the warrantee; indeed, it may be doubted whether he has the power to do so, and it will become an article of purchase of little value to its owner. Waiving, therefore, all doubts which I entertain of the intention of Congress to extend the benefits of this act to this class of claimants, I have thought it advisable, under all circumstances, to suspend action upon them until Congress could express its opinion upon the propriety of the measure. If the country owes a debt of gratitude to these persons, equal to that due our own citizens who served in these various wars, it may be more for the interest of all parties to discharge such debt in some other manner than the donation of land, which the beneficiaries can never personally enjoy. I trust the attention of Congress will be directed to this subject.

It is to be regretted that the munificent gratuities government annually distributes to its citizens should be made a pretext for obtaining money from the treasury through fraud and falsehood; and yet it is found that numerous individuals, under guise of friendship for the objects of this bounty, have, with pretended claims, sustained by the foulest perjury, obtained liberal allowances. Some of these persons have already been detected and prosecuted. Five convictions have been had since April last, and the guilty parties are now expiating their crimes in the penitentiary. Several others have been arrested, and the evidence of their guilt is too apparent to leave any doubt of their conviction. Others, whose guilt was no less palpable than those now in prison, have escaped punishment, in consequence of the lapse of time since the guilty acts were committed. The act of Congress limiting prosecutions for this class of offences bars proceedings in two years from the time of committing the offence. Owing to the secrecy with which frauds upon this office may be perpetrated, and the great difficulty in obtaining evidence of the facts speedily, I would earnestly recommend that Congress make such a change in this act as to allow prosecutions to be commenced within five years after the commission of the offence.

It is made the duty of this bureau to make the estimates and requisitions for money to pay the pensions under the different acts, in favor of the several agents for paying pensions. To do this intelligently, it is necessary to keep an account in this office with each agent, wherein the agent may be charged with the amount he receives, and credited with his disbursements. Such an account, properly kept, will at any time show the condition of each agency; and prevent an unnecessary accumulation of money at any place, or under any act. To enable us to carry out this object, it may be necessary to have further legislation, requiring pension agents to make quarterly returns to this office, or providing that their accounts shall be here settled.

The compensation of agents for paying pensions is a subject of com-

plaint. The only allowance that can be made by law is a commission of two per centum on moneys disbursed by them, not to exceed in amount \$1,000 annually, which is to be in full for services and contingent expenses. It is manifest that this is not adequate for the service and responsibility required at some localities. To remedy this deficiency, there can be no doubt that some benefit has been derived from the use of the money appropriated for the payment of pensions, and deposited with these agents. It is not the policy of our laws to allow any use to be made of the public money in the hands of any public officer, and every contravention of this policy should be discountenanced. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that the salaries of these officers should be so arranged as to afford them a fair compensation for their services, and that all use of the public money, for private purposes, be entirely prohibited.

The clerical force in this bureau, as now established by law, consists of fifty permanent clerks. This number is not sufficient to perform the labor of the office with that consideration and care that its importance demands. We have, consequently, been compelled to employ about forty other persons under temporary appointments. There is no lack of business at present for the whole force now engaged. The duties of many of these clerks are of a character to require gentlemen not only of honesty and integrity, but also of more than ordinary capacity. The adjudication of intricate claims, oft times involving large amounts, and requiring patient investigation, great research and careful examination, should not be committed to incompetent hands, but to gentlemen in whose action the claimants, as well as the public, have confidence. To secure the services of such men, the government should pay them as liberally as a private citizen would pay for similar services. At present there are but five clerkships of the third class in this bureau. I would respectfully recommend that the number be increased to twenty-five, making the number of permanent clerks seventy.

In concluding this report it may not be improper to remark, that when I entered upon my official duties, in March last, I found the current business of the office six months in arrears. I now have the pleasure to inform you that, on the 30th day of September last, the average business of the office was but about *four* weeks in arrears, and that there is every reason to believe it will be up to date before the meeting of Congress. This object has been effected by the untiring exertions of those gentlemen you have associated with me in these labors, for whose fidelity in the public service and gentlemanly deportment I am happy to bear testimony.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner.*

HON.^l R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Synopsis of the applications for pensions under the several acts of Congress, with the number admitted of each class, and the number of pensioners now on the list.

Whole number of applications under the act of March 18, 1818.....	22, 240
Whole number who have been pensioned.....	20, 485
Whole number now on the rolls.....	254
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.....	250
Whole number of claims presented under the act of May 15, 1828.....	2, 173
Whole number of claims allowed.....	1, 178
Whole number of pensioners now on the rolls.....	24
Whole number of pensioners paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.....	34
Whole number of applications under the act of June 7, 1832.....	38, 593
Whole number of applications allowed.....	33, 176
Whole number of pensioners now on the rolls.....	1, 168
Whole number of pensioners paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.....	1, 100
Whole number of applications under the act of July 5, 1832.....	331
Whole number admitted and paid.....	231
Whole number of applications under the act of July 4, 1836.....	6, 975
Whole number of applications allowed.....	4, 556
Whole number of applications under the act of July 21, 1848.....	2, 531
Whole number of applications allowed.....	2, 000
Whole number now on the rolls under both the above acts.....	963
Whole number paid in the first two quarters of the present year.....	1, 330
Whole number of applications under the act of July 7, 1838.....	14, 970
Whole number of applications allowed.....	11, 569
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present year.....	111
Whole number of applications under the act of March 3, 1843.....	9, 704
Whole number of applications allowed.....	9, 417
Whole number of pensioners paid in the first and second quarters of the present year.....	95
Whole number of applications under the act of February 2, 1848.....	6, 168
Whole number of applications allowed.....	6, 168
Whole number of applications under the act of July 29, 1848.....	1, 200
Whole number of applications allowed.....	1, 054
Whole number on the rolls under both the above acts.....	4, 105
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present year.....	3, 381
Whole number of applications under the act of February 3, 1853.....	3, 260
Whole number of applications allowed.....	2, 217
Whole number now on the rolls.....	2, 217
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present year.....	130
[Of the applications under this act, 1,470 are under the first section, and 1,790 under the second section; 1,102 have been admitted under the first section, and 1,115 under the second.]	
Whole number of invalid pensioners on the rolls.....	5, 347
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present year.....	4, 503
Whole number of navy pensioners on the rolls.....	999
Whole number of pensioners on the rolls.....	15, 097
Whole number paid in the first and second quarters of the present year.....	10, 924
Whole number added to the rolls since the last report.....	3, 492
Whole number of deaths reported for the same period.....	694



PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, *October 10, 1853.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual statements relative to the business of this office for the year ending 30th September, 1853.

The statement marked A shows the number of persons now on the rolls of the several States and Territories, exclusive of navy pensioners, under the various acts of Congress.

Statement marked B shows the number of persons that have been added to the rolls since the last annual report.

The number of pensioners the reports of whose deaths have reached us since the last returns will be found in statement marked C. This list is imperfect, as many no doubt have died of whose deaths we have not received any information. We have no means within our power of ascertaining when a pensioner dies, unless his or her representatives make application for the balance of pension due at the period of the death of such pensioner.

In the statement marked D will be found the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

Statement marked E exhibits the unexpended balances in the hands of the agents for paying pensions at the date of their last reports.

The paper marked F contains the balances of appropriations for paying pensioners in the treasury, on the 30th of September, 1853, the amount necessary to be expended in the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1854, and the amount that may be carried to the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1855.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.

Statement showing the number of pensioners in the different States and Territories.

States.	Invalid.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	*Act July 7, 1838.	†Acts March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844.	Acts February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Act February 3, 1853.	Total.
Maine	193	36	....	83	13	....	....	334	142	801
New Hampshire	139	28	1	50	26	....	....	309	130	683
Vermont	137	32	1	74	36	....	....	232	102	614
Massachusetts	159	26	....	97	56	....	....	410	163	911
Rhode Island	16	1	....	14	10	....	....	84	45	170
Connecticut	65	9	6	69	36	....	....	285	114	584
New York	1,009	72	19	271	116	....	....	955	343	2,785
New Jersey	25	2	....	21	13	....	....	93	40	194
Pennsylvania	454	5	3	48	66	....	....	183	298	967
Delaware	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	6
Maryland	98	....	....	7	15	....	....	38	35	193
Virginia	136	12	5	57	18	....	....	224	76	523
North Carolina	28	4	1	46	66	....	....	182	65	392
South Carolina	62	1	....	21	24	....	....	58	37	203
Georgia	96	1	....	46	40	....	....	64	43	290
Alabama	61	....	....	9	19	....	....	18	19	126
Mississippi	80	....	....	1	5	....	....	5	10	101
Louisiana	121	....	....	1	16	....	....	2	9	149
Ohio	408	12	1	66	69	....	....	195	131	882
Kentucky	220	3	2	69	59	....	....	164	97	614
Tennessee	533	2	....	57	84	....	....	128	121	925
Indiana	236	3	1	27	41	....	....	47	56	411
Illinois	366	1	....	10	40	....	....	37	89	543
Missouri	163	1	....	8	20	....	....	19	30	241
Arkansas	53	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	6	68
Michigan	194	1	3	14	42	....	....	24	36	314
Florida	51	1	1	1	6	....	....	....	21	81
Iowa	56	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	6	65
Wisconsin	75	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	5	84
California	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Oregon Territory	5	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	7
District of Columbia	103	....	....	1	16	....	....	6	8	164
	5,347	254	44	1,168	963	....	....	4,105	2,217	14,098

* As persons who receive the benefits of the act of July 7, 1838, draw but one payment, their names do not remain on the list after such payment. I have, therefore, not returned them as now in the receipt of pensions.

† The same remarks relative to pensioners under the act of July 7, 1838, apply to those under the acts of March 3, 1843, and June 17, 1844. The statement marked D, shows the number who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the present calendar year.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

B.

Statement showing the number of pensioners who have been added to the rolls of the several States since the last annual report.

States	Invalid.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act July 7, 1838.	Act March 3, 1843.	Acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1846, and July 29, 1848.	Act February 3, 1853.	Total.
Maine	15	...	...	7	9	9	7	12	142	201
New Hampshire	11	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	130	150
Vermont	3	...	...	2	1	4	4	5	102	121
Massachusetts	17	...	...	4	3	2	2	17	163	208
Rhode Island	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	45	51
Connecticut	4	...	...	6	5	10	9	25	114	173
New York	88	...	6	33	28	30	25	51	343	604
New Jersey	7	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	40	56
Pennsylvania	32	...	...	8	16	8	1	27	208	300
Delaware .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maryland	7	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	35	49
Virginia	6	...	...	1	4	9	10	28	76	134
North Carolina .....	...	...	1	8	15	14	14	26	65	143
South Carolina	4	...	...	2	4	1	1	6	37	55
Georgia	1	...	...	1	16	7	...	19	43	87
Alabama	8	...	...	1	2	1	1	18	19	50
Mississippi	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	13
Louisiana	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	9	19
Ohio	29	...	...	1	22	8	1	20	131	212
Kentucky	17	...	...	7	13	20	14	22	97	190
Tennessee	12	...	...	3	7	4	4	13	121	164
Indiana	21	...	...	...	3	4	1	23	56	108
Illinois	35	1	...	1	12	2	1	4	89	145
Missouri	19	...	...	...	8	2	...	5	30	64
Arkansas	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	16
Michigan	23	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	36	67
Florida	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	21	25
Iowa	9	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	18
Wisconsin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
California	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dist. of Columbia	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	38	54
Oregon Territory	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
	406	1	7	88	183	146	97	347	2,217	3,492

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

C.

Statement showing the number of pensioners whose deaths have been reported since the last annual returns.

States.	Invalid.	Act March 1, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1846.	Act July 7, 1838.	Act March 8, 1843.	Acts June 17, 1844, Feb. 2, 1846, and July 28, 1848.	Act February 3, 1853.	Total.
Maine.....		4		10	8	5		13		40
New Hampshire.....	5	7		10	3			19		44
Vermont.....	3	5		7	2			15		32
Massachusetts.....	3	3		6	1			29		42
Rhode Island.....				10	1			10		21
Connecticut.....		3		20	8			27		58
New York.....	16	14	5	63	57	3	4	54		216
New Jersey.....		1						7		8
Pennsylvania.....	11	1		17	6	4		18		57
Delaware.....	1									1
Maryland.....	3							5		8
Virginia.....	7			3	5			11		26
North Carolina.....								1		1
South Carolina.....	1			5	9			9		24
Georgia.....	3	1		1				1		6
Alabama.....	2			3						5
Mississippi.....										
Louisiana.....										
Ohio.....	11	5		17	1			19		53
Kentucky.....										
Tennessee.....	6			6	1			5		18
Indiana.....	11				1			1		13
Illinois.....	3			1				2		6
Missouri.....	1			1						2
Arkansas.....	2									2
Michigan.....		1								1
Florida.....			1	2				1		4
Iowa.....										
Wisconsin.....	1									
California.....										1
District of Columbia.....	3				1			1		5
Oregon Territory.....										
	93	45	6	182	104	12	4	248		694

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

D.

Statement showing the number of pensioners who have been paid in the first and second quarters of the year 1853.

States.	Invalid.	Act March 18, 1818.	Act May 15, 1828.	Act June 7, 1832.	Acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Act of July 7, 1838.	Act March 3, 1843.	Acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Act February 3, 1853.	Total.
Maine	169	33	....	80	26	1	4	306	....	619
New Hampshire ..	123	30	1	54	34	5	7	252	2	508
Vermont	135	29	1	83	26	5	....	243	2	529
Massachusetts.....	138	26	....	80	67	2	2	388	2	705
Rhode Island.....	13	1	....	15	8	....	....	76	....	113
Connecticut	56	12	....	72	43	9	8	260	1	461
New York	877	74	20	255	168	21	23	728	14	2,180
New Jersey	25	5	....	20	7	2	....	84	8	151
Pennsylvania	425	5	3	46	133	10	12	72	48	754
Delaware	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	6
Maryland	94	3	....	3	34	....	1	33	....	168
Virginia	87	9	....	52	35	2	2	160	2	349
North Carolina	28	1	....	46	70	11	10	120	5	291
South Carolina	47	....	....	20	41	5	3	52	....	163
Georgia	86	3	....	36	49	9	8	43	....	234
Alabama	39	....	....	7	20	1	1	12	1	81
Mississippi	18	....	....	1	5	1	1	5	1	32
Louisiana.....	75	....	....	1	16	....	....	2	1	95
Ohio	360	8	1	58	96	4	....	166	6	699
Kentucky	223	3	2	69	59	8	10	164	14	552
Tennessee	453	5	....	54	105	3	3	109	4	736
Indiana	235	3	1	21	56	....	....	36	2	354
Illinois	261	....	....	5	96	1	....	24	1	388
Missouri.....	142	....	....	5	17	....	....	15	2	181
Arkansas.....	48	....	....	....	9	....	....	1	2	60
Michigan	132	....	2	8	52	4	....	10	....	208
Florida	29	....	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	35
Iowa	43	....	....	....	5	....	....	8	2	58
Wisconsin.....	50	....	....	....	5	....	....	10	....	65
California .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia ..	89	....	2	4	42	7	....	....	....	144
Oregon Territory ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4,503	250	34	1,100	1,330	111	95	3,381	120	10,924

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

E.

Statement showing the balances in the hands of the several pension agents at the date of their last returns, on account of invalids, widows, and revolutionary pensioners.

Names of agents.	Residence.	Invalid pensions.	Pensioners, act March 18, 1818.	Pensioners, act May 16, 1828.	Pensioners, act June 7, 1832.	Pensioners, acts July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.	Pensioners, act July 7, 1838.	Pensioners, act March 3, 1843.	Pensioners, acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Pensioners, act February 3, 1863.	Total.
George F. Emery ..	Portland, Me.	(a) \$2,310 58	\$1,687 07	\$2,934 04	\$3,261 57	\$3,621 56	\$1,878 83	\$3,181 42	\$9,480 36	\$761 25	\$24,510 52
George Minot.....	Concord, N. H.	(a) *454 73	*336 67	830 94	2,895 01	6,137 89	12,453 19	3,814 02	3,619 27	175 11	29,124 03
E. N. Fuller.....	Portsmouth, N. H.	(a) *1,165 76	604 94	974 72	2,973 82	1,891 82	12,098 61	1,690 70	*18 00	129 07	19,179 92
W. H. H. Bugnam.	Montpelier, Vt.	(a) 6,702 20	1,405 60	2,694 43	2,723 69	3,927 83	826 40	863 31	*755 38	186 72	18,574 80
Wm. J. Odell.....	Burlington, Vt.	(b) .....	.....	2,560 42	3,974 03	3,020 18	*2,207 32	.....	*1,374 36	.....	5,962 95
Franklin Haven....	Boston, Mass.	(b) 6,981 09	7,810 11	3,157 91	26,061 40	7,357 69	8,186 78	2,211 11	13,619 90	*866 17	74,519 87
Parie Hill.....	Providence, R. I.	(a) *1,335 19	465 69	814 12	*4,541 40	6,258 56	11,515 60	1,756 85	*1,136 21	*515 71	13,272 30
Seth Belden.....	Hartford, Conn.	(a) 46 22	1,700 25	4,018 25	4,344 17	4,835 15	9,614 60	11,509 74	6,342 25	408 16	42,818 92
T. W. Olcott.....	Albany, N. Y.	(a) *7,619 00	10,506 24	7,238 87	18,075 84	21,517 80	6,556 65	49,897 91	*20,723 07	846 22	84,980 92
P. M. Irving.....	New York, N. Y.	(a) 2,682 67	4,721 90	2,532 54	1,482 46	9,456 70	5,459 74	7,864 89	4,063 36	91 81	39,346 07
Philemon Dickinson.	Trenton, N. J.	(a) *38 59	3,234 64	2,153 91	2,991 88	3,869 14	7,885 85	963 75	145 18	*1,315 93	19,889 83
Daniel Sturgeon....	Philadelphia, Pa.	(a) 5,633 49	12,223 64	957 92	5,195 02	*971 99	403 18	3,572 02	2,224 52	793 50	29,831 30
John Grayson.....	Pittsburg, Pa.	(a) *16,913 66	6,695 57	1,320 45	20,222 94	222 36	*137 84	1,887 02	*1,597 18	246 79	12,916 45
Jacob Alrichs.....	Wilmington, Del.	(a) 159 09	368 20	50 00	433 53	408 10	.....	441 43	372 81	.....	2,232 81
J. S. Gittings.....	Baltimore, Md.	(b) 1,606 92	876 29	296 44	2,432 67	1,576 31	1,934 43	454 70	*1 82	*987 13	8,188 81
M. D. Newman.....	Richmond, Va.	(a) *1,235 00	*96 00	.....	*225 66	26,499 05	.....	.....	*4,286 16	*1,156 34	19,499 89
G. S. Thompson....	Wheeling, Va.	(a) 198 84	300 72	166 67	1,843 80	1,130 19	149 44	406 10	820 99	11 95	5,028 79
James Huske.....	Fayetteville, N. C.	(a) 13,058 05	2,297 21	*799 10	15,533 48	*4,851 18	*11,128 99	*402 00	*3,043 18	805 58	12,059 87
J. F. E. Hardy.....	Ashville, N. C.	(b) Items not stated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,579 01
J. C. Cochran.....	Charleston, S. C.	(a) 2,383 76	6,325 50	1,332 77	15,459 80	*4,222 63	*3,269 29	407 29	2,788 20	*394 72	20,810 78
J. S. Morel.....	Savannah, Geo.	(a) *1,638 88	1,775 47	3,319 50	8,195 60	7,734 94	*1,100 00	738 72	*2,100 25	*51 37	16,573 73

E—Continued.

Names of agents.	Residence.	Inval. pensions.	Pensioners, act March 18, 1818.	Pensioners, act May 15, 1828.	Pensioners, act June 7, 1832.	Pensioners, acts July 21, 1848.	Pensioners, act July 7, 1838.	Pensioners, act March 3, 1843.	Pensioners, acts June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.	Pensioners, act February 3, 1853.	Total.
James Perrine	Mobile, Ala.....	(a) \$1,322 30	\$681 25	\$354 10	\$448 04	\$811 18	\$359 17	\$110 01	*\$114 92	\$244 00	\$4,618 13
J. H. Dearing	Tuscaloosa, Ala....	(a) 538 15	337 57	226 32	2,953 20	582 18	99 31	144 92	298 17	28 70	5,151 12
Wm. H. Moore	Huntsville, Ala....	(b) 1,904 92	418 53	.....	933 62	2,753 04	*282 92	179 14	1,355 39	.....	7,402 76
D. N. Barrows	Jackson, Miss.....	(b) 3,764 88	246 00	.....	*134 46	2,459 19	479 69	*21 31	751 28	*58 34	6,527 46
Leon Chabert	New Orleans, La....	(a) 9,988 38	.....	.....	169 74	2,728 40	.....	.....	66 68	881 92	13,835 12
Joel C. Green	Cincinnati, Ohio....	(a) 1,313 47	5,614 48	1,998 12	6,162 41	4,600 88	3,726 27	301 59	947 90	1,257 17	25,962 29
E. Hesenmueller	Cleveland, Ohio....	(b) 2,079 74	1,126 86	1,293 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 27
Isaac Caldwell	Louisville, Ky.....	(a) (No returns)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joel M. Smith	Nashville, Tenn....	(a) 4,711 45	5,564 87	1,305 88	4,738 92	4,445 09	*343 83	316 69	1,634 94	1,459 83	23,892 94
Isaac Lewis	Knoxville, Tenn....	(b) 12,322 53	3,511 77	625 76	8,726 43	10,886 96	180 45	.....	3,562 86	*79 85	39,736 91
Wm. K. Blair	Jonesborough, Tenn.	(a) 8,553 35	20 00	197 24	3,144 34	5,151 32	196 90	715 60	2,245 70	*505 47	9,592 28
C. C. Abernathy	Pulaski, Tenn.....	(a) 1,292 53	370 43	670 00	*1,003 68	3,959 98	368 55	484 75	303 48	*278 43	3,592 55
J. L. H. Tomlin	Jackson, Tenn.....	(a) (Items not stated.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,151 41
J. W. Chapman	Madison, Ind.....	(b) 7,946 31	1,913 66	1,644 67	11,628 55	7,324 71	1,073 83	*326 89	4,084 20	*189 42	19,427 00
B. C. Kent	New Albany, Ind....	(b) 2,965 71	339 20	150 00	346 91	3,665 96	1,515 12	944 10	809 96	.....	4,805 54
David Raleigh	Evansville, Ind....	(b) 598 31	.....	.....	482 75	.....	500 00	500 00	225 35	.....	2,306 41
Isaac B. Curran	Springfield, Ill....	(b) 1,487 47	3,216 40	392 45	4,919 16	5,008 43	*100 00	*20 00	2,626 70	*439 30	17,091 31
Wm. C. Anderson	St. Louis, Mo.....	(a) 6,542 98	1,107 83	1,637 47	3,802 28	8,574 85	2,589 23	1,115 91	71 98	201 98	25,686 47
Wm. E. Woodruff	Little Rock, Ark....	(a) 692 82	233 60	557 28	317 49	1,954 34	269 40	264 22	21 93	510 00	4,814 14
Wm. P. Denkla	Fort Gibson, Ark....	(a) 2,590 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,590 48
Elisha Taylor	Detroit, Mich.....	(a) 1,295 44	*13 86	*80 00	2,895 21	588 79	.....	.....	375 69	*144 58	2,325 81
A. M. Reed	Jacksonville, Fla....	(a) 1,201 67	166 00	10 00	575 10	892 93	1,634 42	600 00	1,350 00	*630 00	3,286 75
F. H. Flag	Tallahassee, Fla....	(a) 655 87	100 00	*54 10	1,732 52	*126 32	.....	400 00	150 00	*1,910 00	948 07
P. C. Jeffries	Ottumwa, Iowa.....	(b)	24 00	.....	334 79	825 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,183 89
C. H. Larpin	Milwaukee, Wis....	(b) 33 20	*1 52	.....	.....	1,747 38	.....	.....	*40 00	.....	1,739 06

F.

Statement showing the unexpended balances of appropriations on hand for paying United States pensioners on the 30th of September, 1853; the amount required to be expended during the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854; and the balances that may be carried to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

Laws under which pensions are granted.	Balance of appropriations on hand the 30th of September, 1853.	Amount required to be expended during the last three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.	Balances that may be carried to the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.
Invalid pensions granted under various laws from 1790 to 1853.....	\$390,731 85	\$190,731 85	\$200,000 00
Pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.....	54,186 90	24,186 90	30,000 00
Pensions to widows and orphans under the acts of July 4, 1836, and July 21, 1848.....	118,984 77	88,984 77	30,000 00
Pensions to widows under the act of July 7, 1838.....	97,216 61	47,216 61	50,000 00
Pensions to widows under the act of March 3, 1843.....	26,918 58	26,918 58	
Pensions to widows under the acts of June 17, 1844, February 2, 1848, and July 29, 1848.....	546,640 85	246,640 85	300,000 00
Pensions to widows and orphans under the act of February 3, 1853.....	93,271 21	93,271 21	
Navy invalid.....	89,572 95	35,572 95	54,000 00
Total.....	1,417,523 72	753,523 72	664,000 00

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

SIR : I transmit herewith statements showing the condition of the navy pension list on the 30th September, 1853, and specifying the names of pensioners, the rank or grade of the party who served, the commencement and monthly rate of the pension, and date of the act under which allowed.

I enclose also a statement of persons upon the privateer pension list at the close of the fiscal year 1851, for the payment of which class of pensioners, subsequent to that period, no provision has been made by Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. WALDO, Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing the names of persons on the navy invalid pension list, their rank, commencement, and monthly rate of pension, and date of act under which allowed, to September 30, 1853, inclusive.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Allen, William.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1839	\$5 00	March 1, 1842
Alexander, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 8, 1846	5 00	April 23, 1800
Anstin, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Dec. 7, 1838	7 50	do.....
Anderson, Gabriel.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1839	1 50	do.....
Aggers, Frederick.....	Quarter gunner.....	Sept. 19, 1845	3 75	do.....
Aspell, Robert W.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 13, 1849	6 00	do.....
Anderson, John.....	Quartermaster.....	Sept. 24, 1847	4 00	do.....
Awart, Charles.....	Armorer.....	Feb. 6, 1849	4 50	do.....
Anderson, Lewis.....	Seaman.....	May 8, 1847	3 00	do.....
Andrews, Nicholas.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1850	4 50	do.....
Ashley, Joseph.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 18, 1838	2 50	do.....
Anderson, Samuel T.....	Chaplain.....	July 1, 1844	20 00	do.....
Anderson, John.....	Seaman.....	Dec. 16, 1851	4 50	do.....
Allen, Charles.....	Captain of forecandle.....	Feb. 6, 1849	1 87½	do.....
Bryant, Lemuel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 14, 1814	8 00	do.....
Ballard, Ebenezer.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1846	8 00	do.....
Bean, George W.....	Landman.....	Sept. 12, 1849	4 00	do.....
Briggs, (or Brinks) Orson.....	Ordinary seaman.....	April 18, 1846	5 00	do.....
Blake, James.....	do.....	July 26, 1822	5 00	do.....
Batts, Alfred.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1833	5 00	do.....
Barstow, Charles.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 20, 1849	6 00	do.....
Burns, Jeremiah.....	Quartermaster.....	Mar. 16, 1852	6 00	do.....
Begley, Joseph.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 25, 1848	2 50	do.....
Barker, James.....	Quartermaster.....	April 20, 1836	8 00	do.....
Bosworth, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	July 3, 1823	6 00	do.....
Baker, Henry S.....	do.....	Dec. 11, 1838	4 50	do.....
Buchanan, Thomas.....	Marine.....	Oct. 1, 1831	3 00	do.....
Blair, Robert.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do.....
Brett, Edmund.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1853	3 50	do.....
Bradley, John.....	Seaman.....	June 8, 1846	6 00	do.....
Butler, Samuel.....	Quarter gunner.....	Aug. 29, 1815	5 00	do.....
Beattie, James.....	Seaman.....	June 13, 1840	4 75	do.....
Brown, Edward.....	do.....	Aug. 30, 1849	6 00	do.....
Bentley, Henry.....	Ordinary seaman.....	June 29, 1850	5 00	do.....
Butterfield, Joseph.....	Officers' steward.....	April 2, 1852	4 50	do.....
Baynes, William.....	Quarter gunner.....	Oct. 22, 1833	3 50	do.....
Baker, John W.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 26, 1845	3 00	do.....
Bines, Robert M.....	Corporal of marines.....	Sept. 12, 1847	3 12½	do.....
Boals, John.....	Landman.....	April 16, 1853	3 37½	do.....
Bell, Jacob.....	Cooper.....	Sept. 24, 1847	7 00	do.....
Brown, Charles.....	Marine.....	Jan. 17, 1850	3 50	do.....
Brown, Lewis.....	Gunner's mate.....	May 27, 1853	9 50	do.....
Butler, Robert.....	Quarter gunner.....	April 30, 1835	3 75	do.....
Butler, Thomas.....	Captain of foretop.....	Aug. 11, 1844	5 62½	do.....
Bulkeley, Jonathan.....	Midshipman.....	June 17, 1834	9 00	do.....
Breckell, Richard.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 23, 1847	6 00	do.....
Boston, Jacob.....	Corporal of marines.....	Aug. 13, 1849	4 50	do.....
Bullen, Martin.....	Quartermaster.....	Nov. 21, 1846	9 00	do.....
Boyd, John.....	Marine.....	Feb. 26, 1851	3 50	do.....
Baggs, William.....	do.....	Mar. 12, 1850	3 50	do.....
Barker, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 1, 1802	6 00	do.....
Brumley, John.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1826	6 00	do.....
Bantun, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 5, 1833	4 00	do.....
Bates, Benjamin.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Sept. 17, 1852	9 50	do.....
Berry, Edward.....	Seaman.....	July 4, 1837	4 50	do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Brown, Henry.....	Marine.....	July 23, 1849	\$1 75	April 23, 1800
Brown, Henry.....	Coal-heaver.....	April 15, 1851	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Bionde, Antonio.....	Leader of the band..	April 6, 1847	4 50	April 23, 1800
Butler, John, (colored)...	Seaman.....	Feb. 11, 1841	6 00	do.....
Bevins, John.....	Quarier gunner.....	Feb. 24, 1837	7 50	do.....
Brooks, Richard.....	Armorer.....	Aug. 3, 1850	4 50	do.....
Brown, William.....	Ord. serg't of marines	June 10, 1851	6 00	do.....
Burford, Robert P.....	First-class fireman...	Nov. 24, 1852	4 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Byrnes, Patrick.....	Marine.....	May 6, 1843	2 62½	April 23, 1800
Borge, Peter.....	Captain's steward.....	May 19, 1834	6 00	do.....
Coffin, Ivory H.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1851	3 00	April 23, 1851
Caswell, Abraham.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 30, 1838	2 50	April 23, 1800
Chase, Leonard.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1828	5 00	do.....
Clements, John.....	Seaman.....	Mar. 18, 1813	6 00	do.....
Clinton, William.....	Landsman.....	Aug. 27, 1846	4 00	do.....
Collins, Michael.....	Seaman.....	April 22, 1834	4 50	do.....
Crawford, George.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Oct. 15, 1848	9 50	do.....
Carlton, Samuel S.....	Marine.....	Dec. 17, 1851	4 00	do.....
Cook, William.....	Seaman.....	June 13, 1848	6 00	do.....
Cornell, George.....	Carpenter's mate.....	Dec. 1, 1826	8 00	do.....
Champlin, John C.....	Seaman.....	May 21, 1831	6 00	do.....
Clarke, Thomas R.....	Ordinary seaman.....	April 28, 1842	4 50	do.....
Caswell, Richard G.....	Landsman.....	July 6, 1849	4 00	do.....
Coche, Thomas.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 9, 1850	5 00	do.....
Carter, James.....	Seaman.....	do.....	3 00	do.....
Cole, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 1, 1829	5 00	do.....
Cordevan, Edward.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 28, 1836	3 00	do.....
Conner, Henry N.....	Carpenter's mate.....	May 19, 1851	4 75	do.....
Conland, William.....	Marine.....	Sept. 28, 1847	1 75	do.....
Corse, James.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 6, 1849	6 00	do.....
Crist, Charles B.....	Marine.....	Sept. 9, 1852	2 62½	do.....
Clark, Charles.....	Landsman.....	Aug. 20, 1850	1 33½	do.....
Coles, William O.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 11, 1853	1 66½	do.....
Clark, William.....	Landsman.....	Feb. 17, 1851	2 00	do.....
Clark, Thomas J.....	Carpenter's mate.....	April 27, 1839	2 37½	do.....
Cummings, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 16, 1844	2 50	do.....
Cole, William.....	Gunner's mate.....	July 25, 1850	9 50	do.....
Coleman, Henry.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1850	4 75	do.....
Clements, Isaac.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 9, 1850	4 50	do.....
Carden, Nicholas.....	Ordinary seaman.....	June 21, 1852	5 00	do.....
Cope, William.....	Seaman.....	Feb. 26, 1851	3 00	do.....
Collins, John.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1839	3 00	do.....
Cousins, John.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1852	3 00	do.....
Cook, William.....	Cabin cook.....	June 30, 1836	4 50	do.....
Crabb, Horatio N.....	First lieutenant.....	Jan. 1, 1831	7 50	do.....
Childs, Enos R.....	Midshipman.....	April 2, 1825	9 50	do.....
Christie, David.....	Marine.....	Jan. 1, 1841	4 00	do.....
Caulk, Robert W.....	First-class fireman...	May 19, 1853	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Clar, John.....	Prof. of mathematics.	July 31, 1845	20 00	April 23, 1800
Cochran, James.....	Marine.....	July 15, 1848	1 75	do.....
Clarke, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 7, 1849	3 75	do.....
Clark, Richard.....	Seaman.....	July 17, 1853	6 00	do.....
Duffy, James.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1842	2 50	Feb. 13, 1845
Darling, Benjamin F.....	First-class apprentice	Oct. 22, 1844	2 00	April 23, 1800
Dodge, Stillman.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 1, 1831	3 33½	do.....
Donegan, Timothy.....	do.....	April 27, 1837	2 50	do.....
Dodge, Edwin J.....	Seaman.....	May 18, 1846	3 00	do.....
Dyer, James.....	do.....	Feb. 11, 1853	1 50	do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Durnell, Joseph	Quartermaster.....	May 10, 1845	\$3 00	April 23, 1890
Dunbar, William.....	Seaman	May 31, 1840	4 50	do.....
Dickson, William.....	do.....	April 8, 1847	3 00	do.....
Dallas, James.....	do.....	June 10, 1848	6 00	do.....
Draper, William S.....	Fireman.....	June 6, 1853	3 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Donovan, James.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 23, 1847	6 00	April 23, 1890
Davis, John.....	Fireman.....	Aug. 24, 1850	3 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Dillon, George D.....	Corporal of marines..	Oct. 10, 1851	7 00	April 23, 1890
Deddolph, Owen.....	Gunner.....	Feb. 1, 1827	10 00	do.....
Davis, Thomas.....	Ship's cook.....	July 18, 1850	7 20	do.....
Davis, Joel.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Nov. 11, 1851	9 50	do.....
Douglas, Archibald.....	Marine.....	Aug. 21, 1846	3 50	do.....
Dennis, Thomas.....	Seaman	Aug. 1, 1849	30 00	Mar. 29, 1850
Delboeuf, Lewis, (<i>alias</i> Delbriff, Lucius).....	do.....	Sept. 14, 1849	2 00	April 23, 1890
Durvan, William.....	Boatswain's mate.....	July 10, 1852	9 50	do.....
Denvers, Daniel.....	Marine	Oct. 22, 1835	3 00	do.....
Downing, William.....	Seaman	June 27, 1850	3 00	do.....
Durily, Nathaniel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 8, 1851	2 50	do.....
Dunbar, Luther W.....	Seaman	Mar. 16, 1853	6 00	do.....
Davis, Jesse D.....	do.....	Sept. 2, 1843	6 00	do.....
Evans, Ebenezer.....	do.....	Mar. 2, 1813	6 00	do.....
Elliott, Elisha C.....	do.....	Dec. 23, 1848	6 00	do.....
Edgar, Henry.....	Boatswain's mate.....	Sept. 19, 1843	9 50	do.....
Edwards, George.....	Boy.....	May 21, 1837	1 75	do.....
Ellis, Edward.....	Fireman.....	June 23, 1848	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Egan, James.....	Quarter gunner.....	July 23, 1853	3 75	April 23, 1890
Eckhoff, Henry.....	Marine.....	July 22, 1850	1 65	do.....
Elliott, Francis.....	do.....	Nov. 11, 1852	3 50	do.....
Evans, George, (colored).....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 18, 1848	2 50	do.....
Evans, William.....	Officers' cook.....	Dec. 10, 1847	7 50	do.....
Frazier, James.....	Seaman	April 16, 1844	6 00	do.....
Farrow, Joel.....	Quartermaster.....	June 6, 1839	4 50	do.....
Fuller, Franklin.....	Music boy.....	Jan. 5, 1850	2 00	do.....
Freeto, John.....	Boy.....	Nov. 1, 1852	75	do.....
Falvey, John.....	Seaman	Aug. 29, 1842	3 00	do.....
Fields, George.....	Gunner's mate.....	Jan. 28, 1841	4 75	do.....
Farragut, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Jan. 8, 1846	3 75	do.....
Fenno, John.....	Seaman	Sept. 22, 1850	6 00	do.....
Fowler, Ezekiel.....	Quartermaster.....	Jan. 29, 1847	8 00	do.....
Finn, Augustus.....	Landsman.....	May 31, 1845	4 00	do.....
Felson, Henry Alex., (colored).....	Officers' steward.....	Oct. 15, 1850	9 00	do.....
Francis, Lewis.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 14, 1846	3 75	do.....
Falluhir, John.....	Landsman.....	Aug. 1, 1827	4 00	do.....
Fitzgerald, George.....	Seaman	Oct. 11, 1838	2 00	do.....
French, Moses.....	do.....	April 19, 1834	6 00	do.....
Fox, James.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 6, 1850	1 66½	do.....
Fogg, Martin B.....	Marine.....	June 6, 1848	7 00	do.....
Francis, Edward.....	Officers' cook.....	Oct. 15, 1846	7 50	do.....
Frye, Henry.....	Purser.....	Jan. 1, 1838	20 00	do.....
Freund, Augustus.....	Second-class musician	Aug. 9, 1853	2 50	do.....
Fleming, Andrew W.....	Seaman	April 30, 1851	4 50	do.....
Flick, William.....	Captain of the hold..	May 10, 1845	3 75	do.....
Fogg, Warren.....	Marine	Aug. 2, 1852	1 75	do.....
Fatio, L. C. F.....	Midshipman.....	Mar. 25, 1825	2 37½	do.....
Frame, James.....	Sergeant of marines..	Aug. 19, 1852	6 50	do.....
Franklin, Benjamin.....	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1840	6 00	do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Goodwin, Amaziah.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1840	\$6 00	April 23, 1800
Goodwin, Joseph H.....	do.....	Nov. 13, 1843	6 00	do.....
Gebhart, William.....	do.....	Oct. 14, 1844	6 00	do.....
Geyer, John.....	do.....	April 6, 1815	6 00	do.....
Gondolfo, Joseph.....	Ward-room steward.	May 6, 1850	4 50	do.....
Grush, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	July 23, 1853	6 00	do.....
Gerome, Anthony.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1832	6 00	do.....
Grant, John.....	do.....	June 29, 1815	6 00	do.....
Grogan, David.....	Marine.....	Mar. 15, 1851	3 50	do.....
Green, James.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1837	6 00	do.....
Givens, Edward.....	Landsman.....	Dec. 14, 1842	2 25	do.....
Graham, Miles.....	Seaman.....	July 3, 1845	4 50	do.....
Glazier, Lewis A.....	Landsman.....	Mar. 15, 1848	2 00	do.....
Gately, Patrick.....	Marine.....	Sept. 12, 1851	5 25	do.....
Gallagher, William.....	do.....	May 27, 1852	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Garvin, Michael.....	do.....	Oct. 23, 1852	3 50	do.....
Graves, Samuel.....	Pilot.....	Jan. 26, 1853	20 00	do.....
Guyger, Charles.....	First-class boy.....	July 26, 1853	3 00	do.....
Gale, Henry.....	Quarter gunner.....	Sept. 24, 1847	1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Gibbon, James F.....	Quartermaster.....	Feb. 20, 1851	8 00	do.....
Gibson, John.....	Seaman.....	Mar. 31, 1853	3 00	do.....
Ginnon, William.....	do.....	Jan. 15, 1850	6 00	do.....
Goodall, Chester.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 12, 1834	3 00	do.....
Gardner, Daniel.....	do.....	Jan. 25, 1846	5 00	do.....
Golding, John A.....	Sergeant of marines.	Nov. 6, 1845	6 00	do.....
Grant, John.....	Captain of the top.....	Oct. 5, 1844	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Garragan, Michael.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 17, 1852	6 00	do.....
Hanscom, Uriah.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 16, 1799	6 00	do.....
Holbrook, Samuel F.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 30, 1820	5 00	do.....
Holm, Henry F., <i>alias</i> Charles.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 16, 1845	2 50	do.....
Hampson, William.....	Marine.....	Aug. 29, 1842	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Hayes, Charles.....	Seaman.....	July 17, 1843	4 50	do.....
Holmes, Joseph.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 2, 1852	5 00	do.....
Hendricks, Garrett.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 9, 1834	6 00	do.....
Huntley, Thomas.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1837	3 00	do.....
Higgins, Martin.....	Coalheaver.....	Dec. 14, 1842	2 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Henry, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 3, 1845	2 50	April 23, 1800
Haas, Charles B.....	do.....	Oct. 14, 1846	5 00	do.....
Hillen, Edward.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1847	3 75	do.....
Hamilton, John (1st).....	Seaman.....	May 1, 1827	6 00	do.....
Hayes, Michael.....	Marine.....	Jan. 1, 1852	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Homer, Charles.....	Coxswain.....	Feb. 2, 1849	6 75	do.....
Hamilton, John.....	Landsman.....	Dec. 13, 1850	1 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.....
Hines, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1849	3 00	do.....
Hudson, John.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1849	3 00	do.....
Hall, Philip.....	Landsman.....	April 10, 1851	4 00	do.....
Hannah, Lawrence.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 15, 1850	5 00	do.....
Harding, Isaac.....	Seaman.....	May 9, 1834	5 00	do.....
Hall, John.....	Quartermaster.....	Sept. 28, 1844	6 00	do.....
Humphries, Joseph.....	Second-class fireman.	Sept. 13, 1849	5 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Hall, Kinsey.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Jan. 23, 1851	5 00	April 23, 1800
Hillman, Simeon.....	do.....	July 3, 1815	4 00	do.....
Harris, E. L.....	Marine.....	Mar. 27, 1835	3 00	do.....
Harris, George.....	Seaman.....	Mar. 11, 1846	6 00	do.....
Hooper, John A.....	Marine.....	June 24, 1851	1 75	do.....
Higden, John C.....	Second-class fireman.	Dec. 22, 1851	4 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Holton, Francis M.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1848	8 00	do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Hart, Charles H.	Seaman	Aug. 7, 1852	\$3 00	April 23, 1800
Haughey, Thomas J.	Ordinary seaman	July 8, 1853	5 00	..... do
Jones, Gilbert .....	..... do	July 23, 1844	5 00	..... do
Jones, Philander A. J. P.	Lieutenant	Dec. 28, 1828	25 00	..... do
Johnson, John	Seaman	July 29, 1814	8 00	..... do
Jackson, Ichabod .....	..... do	Jan. 25, 1837	4 50	..... do
Johnson, John .....	..... do	May 9, 1845	6 00	..... do
Johnson, Michael .....	..... do	Sept. 21, 1843	6 00	..... do
Jefferson, Walker	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 4, 1847	3 50	..... do
Jones, James	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1846	6 00	..... do
Jones, James .....	..... do	April 20, 1844	6 00	..... do
Johnson, John .....	..... do	Mar. 21, 1845	6 00	..... do
Johnson, John	Boatswain's mate	Dec. 14, 1850	4 75	..... do
Johnson, Edward	Seaman	Dec. 3, 1846	4 50	..... do
Johnson, William	Ship's cook	Dec. 12, 1851	4 50	..... do
Jones, Thomas Ap C.	Lieutenant com'ding.	Nov. 15, 1831	25 00	..... do
Jackman, Warren	Landman	Aug. 3, 1850	3 00	..... do
Jones, William	Boy	Aug. 24, 1814	2 25	..... do
Joseph, Peter	Seaman	Feb. 5, 1849	6 00	..... do
Jones, Lewis	Quartermaster	Oct. 27, 1835	8 00	..... do
Johnson, John	Quarter gunner	Sept. 13, 1849	5 62½	..... do
Kelly, James	Sergeant of marines	Aug. 9, 1834	4 50	..... do
Kean, Thomas	Seaman	Jan. 13, 1847	3 00	..... do
Ketchum, George .....	..... do	Sept. 22, 1850	3 00	..... do
Key, Andrew	Boatswain's mate	July 9, 1839	19 00	Special act.
Kleiss, Daniel	Ordinary seaman	Nov. 1, 1831	5 00	April 23, 1800
Keever, James	Marine	Mar. 2, 1848	8 00	Jt. res'n, Aug. 10, 1848.
Kearns, William	Seaman	Nov. 14, 1850	6 00	April 23, 1800
Keating, John E.	Boy	Jan. 10, 1853	1 50	..... do
Kerwig, John	Marine	June 10, 1853	3 50	..... do
Learned, Lucas, <i>alias</i> Joseph Austin	Seaman	July 24, 1849	4 50	..... do
Low, James .....	..... do	Jan. 1, 1846	6 00	..... do
Langley, Isaac	Ordinary seaman	July 1, 1831	5 00	..... do
Lloyd, John	Marine	June 8, 1819	3 00	..... do
Locussou, Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 4, 1846	3 75	..... do
Lawrence, John	Quarter gunner	Mar. 15, 1851	7 50	..... do
Langstaff, Peter H.	First-class boy	Feb. 28, 1851	1 50	..... do
Lewis, Peter	Ordinary seaman	July 30, 1837	5 00	..... do
Lloyd, John	Seaman	April 29, 1852	6 00	..... do
Lewis, John	Boatswain's yeoman	Jan. 1, 1832	9 00	..... do
Lewis, James	Hospital steward	Dec. 2, 1845	9 00	..... do
Lord, Nathaniel	Quartermaster	Jan. 26, 1846	6 75	..... do
Loecomb, John	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 15, 1833	2 50	..... do
Lawson, Levin	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1847	6 00	..... do
Lent, Peter .....	..... do	May 31, 1849	4 50	..... do
Lee, Thomas	Captain of the guard	Jan. 30, 1847	7 50	..... do
Lloyd, James	Marine	April 6, 1851	3 50	..... do
Ludlow, William	Quarter gunner	Sept. 24, 1847	7 50	..... do
Murray, Colton	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 1, 1831	9 00	..... do
Mead, Samuel	Seaman	Oct. 19, 1837	3 00	..... do
Mayo, William	Ordinary seaman	Feb. 25, 1846	5 00	..... do
Miley, Enoch M.	Quarter gunner	April 1, 1823	8 00	..... do
McCann, James	Seaman	Dec. 31, 1847	6 00	..... do
Murphy, Patrick	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	5 00	..... do
Mayo, Elisha .....	..... do	Aug. 29, 1849	5 00	..... do
Morgan, Alfred	Coalheaver	April 28, 1851	3 00	Aug. 11, 1848

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Mungen, or Murga, John.	Marine	April 9, 1853	\$3 50	April 23, 1800
Millet, Joseph	Boatswain's mate	July 20, 1843	4 75	.....do.....
Murdock, Thomas	Seaman	Feb. 17, 1837	6 00	.....do.....
Moore, John (2d).....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 10, 1846	5 00	.....do.....
Morgan, James.....	Quartermaster	May 9, 1847	9 00	.....do.....
Marks, Joseph	Seaman	May 1, 1827	6 00	.....do.....
Moses, James.....	Purser's steward	April 23, 1816	9 00	.....do.....
Mitzer, John.....	Seaman	Feb. 26, 1839	3 00	.....do.....
Malprino, John.....	Landsman	Feb. 1, 1839	3 00	.....do.....
Murray, John.....	First-class boy.....	Aug. 16, 1845	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....do.....
Mear, <i>alias</i> Myers, Chas.	Landsman	Dec. 11, 1844	2 00	.....do.....
Magin, Daniel.....	First-class boy	Oct. 1, 1852	2 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....do.....
Myers, John	Captain of the hold..	May 3, 1849	7 50	.....do.....
Miller, George	Boy	Nov. 10, 1851	2 00	.....do.....
McMackin, Bernard ..	Coalheaver	May 17, 1853	3 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Mason, Charles.....	Seaman	Feb. 18, 1853	4 50	April 23, 1800
Myers, John	Marine	Oct. 3, 1853	3 50	.....do.....
McGill, Matthew	Seaman	April 24, 1815	8 00	.....do.....
McLaughlin, John	Quarter gunner	Oct. 3, 1842	7 50	.....do.....
McMullen, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Dec. 8, 1845	5 00	.....do.....
Moody, William	Seaman	Mar. 16, 1849	3 00	.....do.....
Molden, Samuel.....	Captain of forecastle..	Nov. 10, 1848	7 50	.....do.....
Mawkiney, Adam.....	Marine	Oct. 23, 1851	2 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....do.....
Marks, Charles S.....	Coalheaver	June 14, 1852	1 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Morgan, William	Captain's steward	Oct. 20, 1852	9 00	April 23, 1800
McGinnis, Thomas.....	Seaman	April 10, 1849	3 00	.....do.....
McCrae, Thomas.....	do.....	Feb. 19, 1850	3 00	.....do.....
Marks, Jacob	Marine	June 30, 1810	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....do.....
McDonald, James A....	Corporal of marines ..	Dec. 31, 1814	4 50	.....do.....
Marks, Andrew	Sergeant of marines ..	Aug. 20, 1846	6 50	.....do.....
Myers, Augustus	Seaman	Oct. 14, 1814	3 00	.....do.....
Mercier, Henry J.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 20, 1837	1 25	.....do.....
McCargon, John.....	Quartermaster	Feb. 9, 1847	4 00	.....do.....
McMahon, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 9, 1836	5 00	.....do.....
McKenzie, John.....	Seaman	Oct. 4, 1844	3 00	.....do.....
McDonald, John A.....	do.....	Mar. 19, 1845	6 00	.....do.....
Moffatt, Archibald.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1832	5 00	.....do.....
Mitchel, James.....	Seaman	June 12, 1841	3 00	.....do.....
McKeever, Daniel.....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1844	3 00	.....do.....
McPherson, William.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1843	8 00	.....do.....
Norris, James.....	Assistant surgeon.....	July 1, 1818	20 00	.....do.....
Nelson, John.....	Seaman	July 8, 1845	4 80	.....do.....
Newton, William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	July 27, 1846	2 50	.....do.....
Odiorne, Samuel.....	Seaman	July 1, 1829	6 00	.....do.....
Obear, Wm., or W. R.....	Master-at-arms	Aug. 6, 1847	6 75	.....do.....
O'Malley, Patrick.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 10, 1852	2 50	.....do.....
Oatman, John.....	Landsman	April 3, 1844	4 00	.....do.....
Orr, James	Sergeant of marines ..	Feb. 7, 1848	8 00	Jt. res'n, Aug. 10, 1848.
O'Leary, John	Marine	Mar. 17, 1853	3 50	April 23, 1800
Parsons, Thomas B.....	Seaman	May 30, 1835	9 00	Aug. 29, 1842
Pierce, Geo. Washington.	Ordinary seaman.....	May 10, 1853	5 00	April 23, 1800
Parker, Richard.....	Seaman	July 31, 1842	6 00	.....do.....
Perry, Payne.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1846	6 00	.....do.....
Parsons, Usher.....	Surgeon	July 29, 1835	12 50	.....do.....
Potter, Luke.....	Captain of the hold.....	Sept. 14, 1850	3 75	.....do.....
Price, Nelson.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 31, 1850	3 75	.....do.....
Pearce, George.....	Seaman	Jan. 8, 1847	6 00	.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Perry, James H.	First-class boy	Nov. 20, 1849	\$4 00	April 23, 1850
Price, Simeon	Landsman	May 8, 1844	1 33½	do
Purdy, John	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 13, 1850	62½	do
Price, John	Seaman	May 11, 1835	6 00	do
Perry, James	Ship's corporal	Sept. 1, 1827	9 00	do
Pierson, Peter	Seaman	Mar. 30, 1836	6 00	do
Powell, Henry	do	Feb. 10, 1840	3 00	do
Powers, Joseph	Fifer, marines	Feb. 11, 1853	3 33½	do
Polley, James H.	Boatswain's mate	Oct. 13, 1852	6 33½	do
Peck, Joseph	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 3, 1851	5 00	do
Perry, William	Seaman	April 9, 1825	6 00	do
Pinckney, Henry	Landsman	Mar. 3, 1847	4 00	do
Presher, John R.	Seaman	Mar. 20, 1852	6 00	do
Quill, David	Quartermaster	Feb. 20, 1820	5 00	do
Quinn, Edward	Seaman	Jan. 1, 1846	3 00	do
Quinn, William	Ordinary seaman	Mar. 20, 1852	3 75	do
Quinnell, Henry	Seaman	Sept. 26, 1845	2 00	do
Robinson, John	do	Jan. 30, 1849	6 00	do
Richards, John	do	April 12, 1848	3 00	do
Rundlett, Edward	Marine	July 29, 1845	2 62½	do
Robinson, Charles H.	Seaman	May 4, 1844	6 00	do
Rogers, James	Sailmaster	July 27, 1815	15 00	do
Rhodes, Rosnante	Seaman	Dec. 5, 1815	6 00	do
Beddington, John	Armorer	Jan. 30, 1843	4 50	do
Bownin, (or Rowan) John	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1837	6 00	do
Romaine, Michael	do	Jan. 20, 1845	3 00	do
Rugg, Charles	Marine	July 3, 1845	3 50	do
Read, Richard	Boatswain's mate	Dec. 18, 1850	4 75	do
Rogers, Edgar	Seaman	Aug. 9, 1853	1 87½	do
Ross, John W.	do	June 8, 1846	6 00	do
Reston, John	Quartermaster	June 30, 1851	4 00	do
Ripley, Edwin M.	Boatswain's mate	Nov. 7, 1850	9 50	do
Rankin, James	Seaman	June 8, 1839	4 50	do
Richmond, John	Marine	July 31, 1816	1 75	Mar. 3, 1837
Romeo, John	Ordinary seaman	April 1, 1828	5 00	April 23, 1850
Reynolds, Patrick	Marine	July 5, 1850	3 50	do
Roberts, John	Seaman	April 21, 1836	3 00	do
Roath, Stephen B.	Gunner's mate	Aug. 22, 1842	4 75	do
Randolph, Burwell S.	Midshipman	Feb. 20, 1820	6 00	do
Robinson, John	Seaman	July 3, 1848	4 50	do
Roach, John	Ord. sergt. marines	May 14, 1850	2 00	do
Richardson, Robert	Gunner's mate	Dec. 14, 1850	4 75	do
Read, Jasper	Seaman	June 22, 1847	6 00	do
Rosson, William	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 6, 1847	1 25	do
Randall, John	Marine	Jan. 1, 1850	6 00	do
Revel, John	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 20, 1833	2 50	do
Stover, Caleb	Seaman	July 6, 1848	6 00	do
Smith, Frederick	Captain of forecastle	June 14, 1842	7 00	do
Stiles, James H.	First-class boy	Oct. 19, 1848	1 50	do
Smith, Charles	Seaman	April 3, 1849	3 00	do
Smith, Julius	do	May 16, 1851	6 00	do
Stanley, Tufton K.	do	Feb. 18, 1852	1 50	do
Summers, James M.	do	June 2, 1852	3 00	do
Summerfield, George	Ordinary seaman	July 21, 1853	3 75	do
Shaw, John	do	Oct. 30, 1852	5 00	do
Smith, William	Marine	Oct. 12, 1848	3 50	do
Stockwell, James	Seaman	Feb. 28, 1829	4 50	do
Schroeder, John	do	June 20, 1819	6 00	do

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Sage, Otis.....	Corporal marines.....	Nov. 16, 1835	\$4 50	April 23, 1800
Spooner Samuel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 15, 1838	1 66 $\frac{2}{3}$	.....do.....
Smith, Russell.....	Carpenter's mate.....	Aug. 2, 1842	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....do.....
Stevens, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 15, 1843	1 50	.....do.....
Spicer, Walter.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 19, 1845	5 00	.....do.....
Stone, Jonas A.....	Seaman.....	April 4, 1829	9 00	.....do.....
Smith, William.....	Sergeant marines.....	Jan. 7, 1841	6 50	.....do.....
Sheeter, Charles.....	Boatswain's mate.....	April 10, 1846	9 50	.....do.....
Scott, Billenger.....	Second-class boy.....	Sept. 1, 1847	2 25	.....do.....
Slade, George.....	Yeoman.....	April 17, 1851	7 50	.....do.....
Southard, Richard.....	Seaman.....	June 17, 1851	4 50	.....do.....
Sharp, Reuben, (<i>alias</i> Robt. Gray).....	Quarter gunner.....	Jan. 13, 1845	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....do.....
Smith, John B.....	Seaman.....	May 13, 1844	6 00	.....do.....
Strain, John.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1837	4 50	.....do.....
Smith, John.....	do.....	Sept. 12, 1851	3 00	.....do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Marine.....	Nov. 13, 1848	3 50	.....do.....
Stockdale, William.....	do.....	Jan. 1, 1826	6 00	.....do.....
Sullivan, John.....	Fireman.....	Sept. 23, 1850	3 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Smith, Thomas.....	Boatswain.....	Jan. 19, 1843	20 00	April 23, 1800
Swan, Isaac.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 12, 1843	2 50	.....do.....
Smith, Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 2, 1848	4 50	.....do.....
Selmore, George.....	do.....	July 2, 1849	4 50	.....do.....
Smith, John.....	do.....	Sept. 12, 1851	4 50	.....do.....
Sewell, James.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1843	4 50	.....do.....
Sawtell, Jason L.....	Coal-heaver.....	Sept. 22, 1846	4 50	.....do.....
Stevens, Leonard.....	Sergeant of marines.....	Mar. 31, 1847	3 25	.....do.....
Sniffen, Theodore.....	do.....	Oct. 4, 1851	3 25	.....do.....
Staut, William H.....	Marine.....	Sept. 18, 1852	3 50	.....do.....
Stallings, Thomas.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Nov. 7, 1826	2 50	.....do.....
Swan, James.....	Seaman.....	May 9, 1853	3 00	.....do.....
Spedden, Robert.....	Lieut. commanding.....	July 1, 1851	30 00	.....do.....
Still, Thomas J.....	Marine.....	Jan. 1, 1832	3 00	.....do.....
Thompson, John.....	Quartermaster.....	May 23, 1844	2 00	.....do.....
Taylor, Samuel.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Nov. 30, 1839	5 00	.....do.....
Turnbull, James.....	do.....	April 6, 1815	5 00	.....do.....
Taylor, Owen.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 1, 1821	6 00	.....do.....
Thomas, John.....	do.....	July 19, 1852	6 00	.....do.....
Tindley, Thomas.....	do.....	April 6, 1815	3 00	April 2, 1816
Thompson, Thomas.....	do.....	Nov. 3, 1851	3 00	April 23, 1800
Tolman, John.....	do.....	May 14, 1845	3 00	.....do.....
Ferry, Julius.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1812	5 00	.....do.....
Thompson, William.....	Quartermaster.....	April 21, 1849	8 00	.....do.....
Townsend, Hiram.....	Ordinary Seaman.....	Aug. 7, 1847	2 50	.....do.....
Tompkins, James.....	Marine.....	June 4, 1853	4 00	.....do.....
Thompson, James.....	Seaman.....	May 10, 1853	6 00	.....do.....
Thomas, Isaac.....	Marine.....	Oct. 20, 1829	6 00	.....do.....
Thomas, James.....	Quartermaster.....	Dec. 12, 1844	6 00	.....do.....
Tash, John S.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Feb. 6, 1849	2 50	.....do.....
Truman, James.....	do.....	Oct. 24, 1853	5 00	.....do.....
Turner, William W.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 11, 1852	6 00	.....do.....
Tarleton, John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Mar. 8, 1833	4 00	.....do.....
Taylor, William.....	do.....	Feb. 27, 1845	6 00	.....do.....
Thompson, John.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 17, 1852	6 00	.....do.....
Thompson, John (4th).....	do.....	Mar. 18, 1848	4 50	.....do.....
Taylor, William.....	do.....	April 8, 1846	6 00	.....do.....
Upham, George.....	Marine.....	Dec. 23, 1837	3 00	.....do.....
Underwood, Benjamin.....	Seaman.....	April 24, 1815	5 00	.....do.....

STATEMENT—Continued.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Venable, William.....	Boatswain's mate...	Oct. 19, 1835	\$4 75	April 23, 1800
Vincent, John S.	Captain of the hold...	April 5, 1842	1 75	do.....
Wentworth, John.....	Seaman	Sept. 23, 1851	4 50	do.....
Williams, Henry R.....	Yeoman	Aug. 2, 1840	7 50	do.....
West, Austin	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1852	6 00	do.....
Woods, Robert.....	do	Dec. 31, 1836	3 00	do.....
White, John (2d).....	do	Oct. 3, 1845	6 00	do.....
Ward, Patrick	Ordinary seaman.....	May 29, 1851	2 50	do.....
Wright, Reuben.....	Carpenter's mate.....	May 20, 1815	8 00	do.....
Williams, John.....	Marine.....	April 5, 1848	3 50	do.....
Williams, John.....	Seaman	July 1, 1818	6 00	do.....
Worden, James.....	do	Jan. 17, 1853	6 00	do.....
Ward, William.....	do	May 4, 1836	6 00	do.....
White, Solomon.....	do	Feb. 29, 1812	4 00	do.....
Ward, Henry	Quarter gunner	May 27, 1833	4 50	do.....
Wiley, Robert L.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 4, 1846	5 00	do.....
Williams, James.....	Seaman	Jan. 9, 1847	6 00	do.....
Wales, John	Carpenter's crew.....	Jan. 25, 1847	9 00	do.....
Welch, Peter	Seaman	Oct. 10, 1849	3 00	do.....
Wilson, Alexander.....	do	June 13, 1844	3 00	do.....
West, Thomas.....	do	June 6, 1849	6 00	do.....
Walpole, Henry.....	do	Oct. 2, 1820	3 00	do.....
Woodhouse, James.....	do	Mar. 17, 1836	6 00	do.....
Wiley, George	do	Mar. 1, 1837	3 00	do.....
Waters, John	do	Sept. 39, 1838	3 00	do.....
Williams, John.....	Captain of forecastle.	Sept. 9, 1836	1 87½	do.....
Wood, John	Ordinary seaman.....	Oct. 8, 1846	2 50	do.....
Ward, Thomas.....	do	Jan. 7, 1845	5 00	do.....
White, John	Seaman	May 30, 1845	4 50	do.....
Webster, John A.	Sailing-master	Jan. 1, 1823	20 00	do.....
West, Ebenezer.....	Seaman	Feb. 10, 1849	4 50	do.....
Williams, Charles.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 4, 1840	3 75	do.....
Wise, Andrew.....	Seaman	Dec. 13, 1850	4 50	do.....
Williamson, James.....	Armorer	April 17, 1834	6 00	do.....
Whitney, William.....	Seaman	Nov. 1, 1818	8 00	do.....
York, Richard G.....	do	Jan. 13, 1839	3 00	do.....
Yost, John.....	Marine	July 13, 1847	2 33½	do.....
Young, William D.....	2d assistant engineer.	May 4, 1852	15 00	Aug. 11, 1848

In the aggregate, 492 invalids drawing pensions to the amount of \$2,540 67½ per month, or \$30,489 15 per annum.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

List of persons on the privateer pension list, at the close of the fiscal year 1851.

Names of pensioners.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Act of Congress under which allowed.
Albrer, George.....	Cabin boy.....	July 1, 1837	\$3 00	June 15, 1844
Austin, William.....	Commander.....	.....do.....	15 00	.....do.....
Barr, jr., James.....	Captain's clerk.....	.....do.....	8 00	.....do.....
Boomer, David.....	Seaman.....	.....do.....	3 00	.....do.....
Balston, John.....	do.....	.....do.....	2 00	.....do.....
Baker, John.....	Quartermaster.....	.....do.....	2 00	.....do.....
Churchill, Benjamin K....	Captain.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Cook, John.....	Seaman.....	.....do.....	6 00	.....do.....
Cole, Edward.....	do.....	.....do.....	4 00	.....do.....
Carlton, John.....	Pilot.....	.....do.....	4 00	.....do.....
De Motte, Lewis.....	Seaman.....	July 1, 1836	6 00	.....do.....
Descendorff, Andrew.....	do.....	July 1, 1837	4 00	.....do.....
Edwards, John.....	Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	9 00	.....do.....
Elwell, Samuel.....	Seaman.....	.....do.....	5 00	.....do.....
Fletcher, Henry.....	do.....	.....do.....	4 00	.....do.....
Gamage, jr., Joshua.....	do.....	.....do.....	3 00	.....do.....
Goodwin, Isaac.....	do.....	.....do.....	5 00	.....do.....
Hamilton, Empson.....	Marine.....	.....do.....	6 00	.....do.....
Hurn, Edward.....	Boatswain.....	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Miller, James.....	Seaman.....	.....do.....	6 00	.....do.....
Nantes, John.....	Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	12 00	.....do.....
Pickering, Daniel.....	Carpenter's mate.....	Jan'y 1, 1836	6 00	.....do.....
Rowe, James.....	Prizemaster.....	July 1, 1837	3 33½	.....do.....
Sawyer, James.....	do.....	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Taylor, Thomas.....	Gunner's mate.....	.....do.....	6 00	.....do.....
Upton, Benjamin.....	Commander.....	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Van Vorst, Richard.....	Quarter gunner.....	.....do.....	5 00	.....do.....
Weston, Nathaniel.....	Seaman.....	.....do.....	3 00	.....do.....

In the aggregate 28 privateer invalids, in the receipt of pensions to the amount of \$180 33½ per month; or, \$2,164 per annum.

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner.*

PENSION OFFICE, *October 10, 1853.*

List of the widows who are now drawing naval pensions, under the provisions of the act of August 11, 1848, entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions and extending the benefits of existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows."

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Appleton, Abigail	Daniel	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1847	\$6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Archer, Mary B.	William	do.	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do.
Ashmun, Mary Jane	Lewis	Purser	Mar. 2, 1852	20 00	do.
Alden, Alice B.	Chas. Henry	Chaplain	Sept. 24, 1851	20 00	do.
Aken, (or Aiken,)					
Hannah	Andrew J.	Seaman	Feb. 11, 1848	6 00	do.
Adee, Amelia K.	Alvey Aug's	Surgeon	Feb. 22, 1849	30 00	do.
Angues, Ann W.	Samuel	Captain	Mar. 4, 1849	50 00	do.
Agar, Mary C.	Edward	Purser's clerk	Mar. 23, 1850	12 50	do.
Anderson, Ann	Abraham	Seaman	Oct. 23, 1843	6 00	do.
Anthony, Anna	James F.	Ship's cook	Mar. 10, 1849	9 00	do.
Andersou, Emma	James	Passed midshipman	Dec. 29, 1850	12 50	do.
Alexander, Eliza J.	Francis	Lieutenant	May 11, 1849	25 00	do.
Adams, Elizabeth M.	William H.	Passed midshipman	Nov. 8, 1847	12 50	do.
Armistead, Cath'e L.	Francis N.	Lieutenant marines	Sept. 1, 1847	15 00	do.
Auker, Laura	Alexander	Quarter gunner	Dec. 8, 1846	7 50	do.
Babbitt, Maria	William D.	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do.
Barrett, Adelaide A.	Theodore B.	Lieutenant	Nov. 11, 1847	25 00	do.
Birchmore, Juliana	William	Surgeon	Sept. 1, 1852	32 50	do.
Burchstead, Nabby	Benjamin B.	Carpenter	do.	10 00	do.
Barker, Ruth	Benjamin	Ordinary seaman	May 30, 1823	5 00	1848 and previous.
Bennett, Huldah	Cornelius	Sailing-master	Sept. 1, 1847	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Berry, Sarah	William	Boatswain	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.
Boerum, Emily	William	Commander	Sept. 1, 1847	30 00	do.
Boggs, Margaret M.	David	Ord'y serg't marines	April 22, 1850	8 00	do.
Brum, Susan	Philip	Sailing-master	June 1, 1843	20 00	do.
Butler, Phebe	Silas	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.
Beers, Catherine M.	Augustus P.	Surgeon	do.	25 00	do.
Bliss, Marianna F.	Joel	Carpenter's mate	June 23, 1852	9 50	do.
Brett, Ellen	Thomas P.	Surgeon's steward	April 26, 1847	9 00	do.
Busvine, Eliz'h Ann	Edward J.	do.	Aug. 22, 1848	9 00	do.
Bolton, Mary H.	William C.	Captain	Feb. 22, 1849	50 00	do.
Blake, Letitia	Daniel G.	Marine	Sept. 16, 1852	3 50	do.
Breese, Lucy	Thomas	Purser	Oct. 11, 1851	20 00	do.
Bansa, Margaret	Sebastian	Officer's cook	Sept. 3, 1845	9 00	do.
Ball, Susan	John	Marine	Oct. 9, 1843	3 50	do.
Bloodgood, Cath'e A.	Abraham or Abram	Sailing-master	June 12, 1851	20 00	do.
Benham, Adelia A.	Courtlandt	Lieutenant	Oct. 30, 1852	25 00	do.
Bryson, Jane	William	Ordinary seaman	May 10, 1840	5 00	1834 & 1848
Bates, Sarah	William	Master-at-arms	Aug. 18, 1847	9 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Beverly, Harriette B.	William B.	Lieutenant	Oct. 30, 1851	25 00	do.
Buch, Sophia H.	Nicholas	Sailmaker	June 16, 1848	10 00	do.
Bainbridge, Susan	William	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do.
Boyd, Mary Anne	Thomas J.	Surgeon	Mar. 26, 1849	30 00	do.
Buck, Elizabeth	Peter	Musician	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do.
Bellingham, Eliz'th	Thomas	Seaman	do.	6 00	do.
Bispan, Aletta	John E.	Lieutenant	Mar. 24, 1849	25 00	do.
Brooke, Elizabeth	John F.	Surgeon	Oct. 17, 1849	35 00	do.
Byrne, Ann	Edmund	Commander	Oct. 17, 1850	30 00	do.
Barndollar, Har't D.	William S.	Marine	Oct. 18, 1847	3 50	do.
Bahe, Eliza C.	George M.	Lieut. commanding	Sept. 8, 1846	30 00	do.

LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Broom, Mary E.....	Charles R.....	Major marines.....	Sept. 1, 1847	\$25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Barber, Susan.....	Thomas.....	2d class boy.....	Sept. 1, 1852	3 00	.....do.....
Beale, Emily.....	George.....	Purser.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Bright, Eliza.....	Washington.....	Gunner.....	Oct. 17, 1851	10 00	.....do.....
Black, Win'y Banks.....	David.....	Cooper.....	Oct. 4, 1843	9 00	.....do.....
Browning, Lewright.....	Robert L.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 20, 1850	25 00	.....do.....
Carter, Harriet.....	Nathaniel.....	.....do.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Cowell, Abigail.....	John G.....	Acting lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	.....do.....
Crownshield, Har't.....	Jacob.....	Commander.....	July 15, 1849	30 00	.....do.....
Covington, Carol'e L.....	John R.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
Cowthony, Maria C.....	John P.....	Ship's steward.....	Dec. 30, 1852	9 00	.....do.....
Carpenter, Martha.....	Samuel N.....	Ordinary seaman.....	May 3, 1849	5 00	.....do.....
Caldwell, Eliz'h J.....	Charles H.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Chauncey, Catharine.....	Isaac.....	Captain.....	Jan. 28, 1850	50 00	.....do.....
Claxton, Rodolphine.....	Alexander.....	.....do.....	Mar. 7, 1851	50 00	.....do.....
Clark, Margaret T.....	James H.....	Purser.....	Sept. 19, 1850	20 00	.....do.....
Cooke, Sarah Ann.....	Andrew B.....	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	35 00	.....do.....
Cash, Elizabeth.....	George.....	Seaman.....	.....do.....	6 00	.....do.....
Cox, Ellen.....	James S.....	Acting lieutenant.....	July 1, 1853	25 00	.....do.....
Cox, Eleanor.....	William.....	Marine.....	Sept. 1, 1852	3 50	.....do.....
Clough, Sarah A.....	John.....	Master.....	Mar. 19, 1847	20 00	.....do.....
Covell, Ethalinda.....	Emerson G.....	First ass't engineer.....	Dec. 23, 1847	15 00	.....do.....
Cooper, Elizabeth.....	Benjamin.....	Captain.....	June 1, 1850	50 00	.....do.....
Coleman, Elizabeth.....	Thomas.....	Carpenter.....	Aug. 27, 1849	10 00	.....do.....
Conrad, Anna.....	Thomas J.....	Landsman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	.....do.....
Cornell, Mary.....	John.....	Musician.....	.....do.....	4 00	.....do.....
Cope, Isabella.....	John.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 31, 1850	6 00	.....do.....
Clunet, Anna Maria.....	Peter.....	Sergeant of marines.....	Sept. 1, 1852	6 50	.....do.....
Colton, Rebecca A.....	William.....	Purser's steward.....	.....do.....	9 00	.....do.....
Cloud, Eliza M.....	Caleb W.....	Assistant surgeon.....	.....do.....	15 00	.....do.....
Colton, Cornelia B.....	Walter.....	Chaplain.....	Jan. 22, 1851	20 00	.....do.....
Caldwell, Hester.....	Charles.....	Landsman.....	Oct. 4, 1848	4 00	.....do.....
Carter, Leah.....	Charles G.....	Musician.....	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	.....do.....
Cassin, Mary.....	John.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	.....do.....
Crane, Eliza.....	William M.....	Captain.....	Mar. 18, 1846	50 00	.....do.....
Cobb, Ursula E.....	Charles.....	Gunner.....	May 9, 1848	10 00	.....do.....
Cooper, Jane A.....	Grenville C.....	Purser.....	Mar. 2, 1849	20 00	.....do.....
Cook, Francis F.....	John A.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Curraei, Eleanor.....	Antonio.....	Gunner.....	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Cuvillier, Maria J.....	John B.....	Musician.....	.....do.....	4 00	.....do.....
Catalano, Martha.....	Salvadore.....	Master.....	Jan. 4, 1851	20 00	.....do.....
Cassin, Eliza.....	Joseph.....	Purser.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Crow, Marg't Anne.....	Benjamin.....	Sailmaker.....	Mar. 31, 1850	10 00	.....do.....
Chandler, Eliza'th E.....	John R.....	Surgeon.....	July 28, 1851	30 00	.....do.....
Cocke, Eliza W.....	William H.....	Lieut. commanding.....	Sept. 1, 1852	30 00	.....do.....
Corlette, Susan.....	Edward.....	Ordinary seamen.....	July 5, 1845	5 00	.....do.....
Cowdery, Elizabeth.....	Jonathan.....	Surgeon.....	Nov. 20, 1852	35 00	.....do.....
Christian, Louisa J.....	James.....	Purser.....	Aug. 29, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Caldwell, Judith T.....	Robert C.....	First lieut. marines.....	Nov. 13, 1852	15 00	.....do.....
Cole, Elizabeth Jane.....	Richard.....	Seaman.....	Jan. 13, 1851	6 00	.....do.....
Conway, Fanny S.....	Edwin.....	Assistant surgeon.....	Mar. 20, 1848	17 50	.....do.....
Drew, Sarah.....	John.....	Sailing-master.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Davis, Eliza.....	Obed R.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 22, 1851	6 00	.....do.....
Davis, Mary Francis.....	James.....	Sailmaker.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
Dickason, Joanna P.....	John A.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 28, 1847	10 00	.....do.....
Downes, Martha L.....	Albert E.....	Lieut. commanding.....	Mar. 20, 1843	30 00	.....do.....
Dwight, Harriet M.....	Joseph.....	Sergeant of marines.....	May 15, 1849	6 50	.....do.....
Dyer, Grace Ann S.....	Charles.....	Passed midshipman.....	Aug. 23, 1850	12 50	.....do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Dill, Lamatie.....	Eli.....	Boatswain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	\$10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Day, Hannah.....	Isaac.....	Ord. sergt. marines.	Jan. 3, 1851	8 00	do.....
Donnelly, Jemima.....	John.....	Landsman.....	Aug. 13, 1847	4 50	do.....
Donovan, Eliza.....	Richard.....	Marine.....	Dec. 30, 1850	3 50	do.....
Douglas, Elizabeth J.....	Daniel.....	Gunner.....	June 17, 1851	10 00	do.....
Doxey, Eliza.....	Biscoe S.....	Sailing-master.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Dove, Margaret.....	Marmaduke.....	Master.....	July 3, 1851	20 00	do.....
Davis, Ann.....	William L.....	Marine.....	Apl. 22, 1850	3 50	do.....
Duncan, Virginia.....	James F.....	Passed midshipman.	Sept. 1, 1847	12 50	do.....
Dallas, Mary B.....	Alex. James.....	Captain.....	June 3, 1849	50 00	do.....
Everett, Hannah.....	James.....	Chaplain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Eldridge, Abigail.....	William.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1847	6 00	do.....
Evans, Dorothy M.....	James.....	Boatswain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.....
Elliott, Frances C.....	Jesse D.....	Captain.....	Dec. 10, 1850	50 00	do.....
Eaton, Susan.....	David.....	Gunner.....	Feb. 22, 1850	10 00	do.....
Edwards, Ann R.....	Richard G.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do.....
Edwards, Margaret.....	George.....	Musician.....	June 3, 1853	4 00	do.....
Elbert, Harriet Ann.....	Samuel.....	Lieut. commanding.	Jan. 1, 1851	30 00	do.....
Ford, Mary.....	Daniel.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	do.....
Freelon, Lydia P.....	Thomas W.....	Commander.....	May 16, 1852	30 00	do.....
Ferguson, Elizabeth.....	Nathan.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1842	6 00	Acts 1845 and 1848.
Freemody, Cath'e.....	Erie.....	Ordinary seamen.....	Sept. 1, 1852	5 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Fortin, Eliza M.....	William.....	Steward.....	do.....	9 00	do.....
Forrest, Ann H.....	Andrew.....	Ord. sergt. marines.	Feb. 18, 1849	8 00	do.....
Forrest, Mary T.....	Dulany.....	Lieut. commanding.	Jan. 1, 1852	30 00	do.....
Goldthwaite, Elizabeth.....	John.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1847	5 00	do.....
Gardner, Harriet A.....	John.....	Captain of forecandle	July 25, 1849	7 50	do.....
Grover, Olive.....	William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1847	5 00	do.....
Green, Margaret F.....	Elliott.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.....
Gardner, Ann.....	Francis.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.....
Green, Ann T.....	John R.....	Purser.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Griffin, Unity.....	Michael, alias James.....	Quartermaster.....	July 13, 1850	8 00	do.....
Gordon, Juliet A.....	Alexander G.....	Commander.....	Oct. 11, 1849	30 00	do.....
Gondolph, Maria F.....	Rafael.....	Officers' steward.....	June 2, 1846	9 00	do.....
Gallen, Mary.....	James.....	Seaman.....	Aug. 31, 1842	6 00	1834 and 1849
Gallagher, Cath'e D.....	John.....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1842	50 00	do.....
Gamble, Hannah L.....	John M.....	Major of marines.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Grayson, Eliza.....	Alfred.....	Captain of marines.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Gwynn, Caroline S.....	John.....	Captain.....	Sept. 4, 1849	50 00	do.....
Gardner, Deborah.....	Andrew.....	Landsman.....	Aug. 19, 1847	4 00	do.....
Greener, Elizabeth.....	William.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Aug. 6, 1849	5 00	do.....
Gardener, Maria.....	Felix W.....	Seaman.....	April 10, 1852	6 00	do.....
Gardner, Harriet W.....	John M.....	Lieutenant.....	Nov. 27, 1852	25 00	do.....
Gantt, Margaret C.....	Benjamin S.....	Lieutenant.....	Mar. 12, 1852	25 00	do.....
Griffith, Cornelia M.....	Alberto.....	Lieutenant.....	Dec. 20, 1848	25 00	do.....
Gadsden, Mary S.....	Christopher.....	Master comman'dr.	Sept. 1, 1847	30 00	do.....
Goodrum, Dingia.....	James.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do.....
Graham, Sarah E.....	John.....	Lieutenant.....	June 27, 1851	25 00	do.....
Hartwell, Elizb'th H.....	William B.....	Purser.....	July 12, 1849	20 00	do.....
Hammond, Hannah.....	Jeduthan.....	Marine.....	Aug. 31, 1842	3 50	1845 and 1848
Handy, Jane.....	Albert G.....	Acting master.....	May 15, 1847	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Holmes, Ann J.....	Andrew.....	Master-at-arms.....	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	do.....
Higgins, Rebecca.....	Noah.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1847	6 00	do.....
Haywood, Antonia.....	Charles.....	Lieutenant.....	Jan. 17, 1853	25 00	do.....
Holmes, Maria P.....	Silas.....	Passed ass't surgeon	May 21, 1849	22 50	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Hawkins, Jane.....	Samuel V....	Sailmaker.....	July 27, 1849	\$10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Hart, Sarah Ann...	Benjamin F...	Purser.....	Nov. 2, 1852	20 00	do.....
Hoffman, Phoebe W.	Beekman V...	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do.....
Hammeraly, Phoebe.	George W....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do.....
Huston, Pamela....	James G.....	Yeoman.....	Dec. 21, 1849	7 50	do.....
Hixon, Henrietta...	Samuel C....	Master.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Halsey, Eliza.....	James M....	Purser.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Hartnett, Mary A..	Maurice.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.....
Heffron,(or Heffern.)					
Maria.....	John.....	Boatswain's mate...	Mar. 21, 1848	9 50	do.....
Hefferman, Mary H.	John M. Hefferman, (alias John Morris)				
	William.....	Marine.....	Aug. 20, 1848	3 50	do.....
Hunter, Ellen.....	Moris.....	Marine.....	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	do.....
Hall, Martha.....	Benjamin F...	Boatswain.....	Feb. 13, 1851	10 00	do.....
Hart, Sarah Ann...	Benjamin F...	Purser.....	Nov. 2, 1847	20 00	do.....
Hull, Ann M. H....	Isaac.....	Captain.....	Feb. 13, 1848	50 00	do.....
Hofard, Mary.....	Lawrence....	Quartermaster.....	Nov. 16, 1847	8 00	do.....
Hardy, Diana.....	Isaac.....	Ordinary seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	5 00	do.....
Hunt, Sarah A....	Clement S...	Purser.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.....
Hanna, Mary.....	Edward.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.....
Hunter, Harriet L..	William M...	Captain.....	Mar. 5, 1849	50 00	do.....
Hill, Eliza.....	Justus or Justice.....	Boatswain.....	April 2, 1845	10 00	do.....
Hall, Elizabeth....	Leonard.....	Sailing-master.....	Sept. 22, 1819	20 00	do.....
Hoe, E. M. A. G....	George M....	Lieutenant.....	April 10, 1850	25 00	do.....
Henley, Eliza.....	John D.....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do.....
Hoffman, Theresa..	John.....	Musician.....	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do.....
Hicks, Elizabeth E.	Thomas.....	Drummer.....	July 7, 1852	4 00	do.....
Haasler, Joanna J..	Charles A....	Surgeon.....	Nov. 27, 1851	30 00	do.....
Hume, Barbara E..	Ebenezer J..	Sergeant of marines.	Sept. 14, 1847	6 50	do.....
Hebard, Sarah....	Andrew.....	Chief engineer.....	Aug. 4, 1846	25 00	do.....
Handy, Henrietta D.	Levin.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 14, 1847	25 00	do.....
Hall, Elizabeth E..	Francis C....	Captain of marines..	July 13, 1853	20 00	do.....
Haraden, Susan...	Nathaniel...	Master commandant	Sept. 1, 1847	30 00	do.....
Johnson Catharine.	John.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	do.....
Jones, Abigail.....	Richard.....	Cook.....	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	do.....
Jones, Sarah V....	Alonzo.....	Carpenter.....	Jan. 17, 1848	10 00	do.....
Jordan, Louisa....	William.....	Carpenter.....	June 5, 1850	10 00	do.....
Johnson, Hannah...	John.....	Marine.....	May 18, 1814	3 50	1848, and previous.
Jones, Mary.....	Cave.....	Chaplain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Jackson, Mary.....	Thomas.....	Marine.....	June 13, 1851	3 50	do.....
Jackson, Mary.....	Thomas H....	Seaman.....	April 8, 1849	7 50	do.....
James, Martha.....	Daniel.....	Gunner.....	April 14, 1851	10 00	do.....
Jones, Emily.....	Richard A....	Commander.....	April 16, 1846	30 00	do.....
Jones, Ruth.....	Jacob.....	Captain.....	Aug. 3, 1850	50 00	do.....
Jones, Elizabeth...	John.....	Marine.....	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	do.....
Jameson, Mary.....	Skiffington S.	Acting master.....	Jan. 1, 1853	20 00	do.....
Jackson, Lilly.....	Richard.....	Landsman.....	Mar. 25, 1842	4 00	do.....
Knight, Mary.....	John.....	Landsman.....	Nov. 14, 1832	4 00	Aug. 11, 1848, &c.
Kelsey, Susan C....	Joseph.....	Quarter gunner.....	Nov. 11, 1844	7 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Kissan, Harriet J..	Benjamin....	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	30 00	do.....
Kitchen, Abigail...	George.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do.....
Kelly, Mary.....	Thomas.....	Marine.....	Sept. 13, 1847	3 50	do.....
Keeth, Eliza M....	Lewis G.....	Lieutenant.....	May 1, 1851	25 00	do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Kennedy, Mary E.	Edmund P.	Captain.....	Mar. 28, 1849	\$50 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Kennon, Brit'a W.	Beverly.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1849	50 00	do.....
Kearney, Mary M.	John A.	Surgeon.....	Aug. 27, 1852	35 00	do.....
King, Catharine C.	George.....	Sergeant marines	Sept. 1, 1852	6 50	do.....
King, Nancy.....	Jeremiah.....	Ordinary seaman	Dec. 6, 1830	5 00	do.....
Kelly, Ann M.	Daniel.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1847	10 00	do.....
Knight, Ann Eliza.	James D.	Commander.....	July 19, 1851	30 00	do.....
Lathrop, Mariah M.	John P.	Chaplain.....	Dec. 29, 1848	20 00	do.....
Lemon, Martha.....	Neal C.	Boatswain's mate	Aug. 14, 1850	9 50	do.....
Low, Betsey.....	John.....	Gunner's mate.....	Jan. 1, 1851	9 50	do.....
Low, Lydia.....	Thomas.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	7 50	do.....
Lanagan, Elizabeth	Michael.....	Ordinary seaman	Jan. 23, 1846	5 00	do.....
Lawrence, Julia M.	James.....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do.....
Linslie, Hannah.....	Frederick B.	Ship steward.....	Sept. 23, 1848	9 00	do.....
Lutz, Michael C.	John.....	Marine.....	April 19, 1853	3 50	do.....
Lent, Sarah Ann	Abraham.....	Sailmaker.....	Sept. 1, 1852	9 50	do.....
Lanamee, Abby.....	Benj'n <i>alias</i> John Brown.	Boatswain's mate	June 1, 1849	10 00	do.....
Leahy, Catharine.....	James.....	Marine.....	Sept. 1, 1842	3 50	1845 and 1848
Linn, Elizabeth.....	Lewis D.	Purser's steward.....	Dec. 24, 1850	9 00	do.....
Langrean, Susannah	Peter.....	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 30, 1841	5 00	1848 and previous.
Lippencott, Susan'h.	Caleb.....	do.....	Sept. 1, 1852	5 00	do.....
Lugler, Sarah Jane.	Joseph.....	Ord. serg't marines.	Oct. 23, 1849	8 00	do.....
Leckie, Martha.....	James.....	Carpenter.....	Sept. 12, 1847	10 00	do.....
Luckesi, Mary.....	Joseph.....	Musician.....	Feb. 23, 1850	4 00	do.....
Latham, Lucy T.	George W.	Chaplain.....	Jan. 22, 1852	20 00	do.....
Lockert, Marg't E.	James M.	Lieutenant.....	April 10, 1850	25 00	do.....
Laginer, Elizabeth.	Manuel.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	do.....
Martin, Ann.....	Jonathan.....	Quarter gunner.....	do.....	7 50	Aug. 11, 1848
Mull, Mary A.	Jacob.....	Sailing-master.....	Jan. 29, 1851	20 00	do.....
McCarty, Honora.....	Dennis.....	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 31, 1842	5 00	1845 and 1848
Mahon, Maria.....	John.....	Musician.....	Jan. 7, 1847	4 00	do.....
McDonald, Asenath.	Alexander.....	Marine.....	Oct. 1, 1847	3 50	do.....
McCloud, Clarissa.	James.....	do.....	Jan. 12, 1852	3 50	do.....
McMenemy, Mary.....	James.....	do.....	July 12, 1849	3 50	do.....
Morgan, Abigail.....	Ebenezer.....	Carpenter's mate	Sept. 1, 1842	9 50	do.....
Mix, Ann.....	Marwin.....	Commander.....	Feb. 8, 1849	30 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Montgomery, Phebe.	Alexander M.	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do.....
McNelly, Mary.....	Joshua.....	Gunner.....	do.....	10 00	do.....
Monteath Caroline.	Walter N.	Lieutenant.....	do.....	25 00	do.....
McCullogh, Ann G.	Alexander.....	Sailing-master.....	do.....	20 00	do.....
McKenzie, Cath'e A.	Alexander T.	Commander.....	Sept. 13, 1848	30 00	do.....
Merrin, Harriet.....	George.....	Marine.....	May 21, 1844	3 50	do.....
McCall, Mary.....	William C.	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do.....
McMurtree, Eliz'h.	William.....	Purser.....	do.....	20 00	do.....
McCawley, Mary E.	James.....	Captain marines	Mar. 5, 1849	20 00	do.....
Myers, Elizabeth.....	George.....	Marine.....	Sept. 1, 1842	3 50	do.....
McGill, Louisa.....	James.....	Carpenter.....	Mar. 20, 1848	10 00	do.....
Marshall, Eliz'h H.	Thomas.....	Corporal marines.	Sept. 1, 1847	4 50	do.....
Myers, Mary.....	Joseph.....	Marine.....	July 28, 1847	3 50	do.....
McArthur, Mary S.	William P.	Lieutenant commd'g	Dec. 23, 1850	30 00	do.....
Morrison, Mary Ann.	Jesse.....	Carpenter.....	April 16, 1851	10 00	do.....
Murphy, Mary Ann.	David.....	Marine.....	Oct. 14, 1852	3 50	do.....
Maury, Eliza M.	John M.	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do.....
Marbury, Mary B.	Alexander H.	do.....	Dec. 6, 1848	25 00	do.....
Mills, Elizabeth.....	John.....	First-class fireman.	May 31, 1849	6 00	do.....
McLean, Catalina.	Charles.....	Gunner.....	Nov. 13, 1849	10 00	do.....

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LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Morrice, Mary Ann.	David F.....	Ship steward.....	Aug. 2, 1851	\$9 00	Aug. 11, 1848
McPherson, Mary E.	Joseph S.....	Master commandant	Sept. 1, 1852	30 00	.....do.....
Mercerau, Sarah.	Lewis.....	Seaman.....	May 11, 1849	7 50	.....do.....
McCreery, Matilda.	George M.....	Lieutenant.....	Mar. 20, 1848	25 00	.....do.....
McDonald, Mary...	Hugh.....	Sergeant marines...	Aug. 7, 1852	6 50	.....do.....
Newcomb, Rhoda...	Henry S.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Navarre, Margaret.	David.....	Sailmaker.....	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Newman, Miriam S.	William D.....	Commander.....	Oct. 9, 1849	30 00	.....do.....
Netto, Eliza.....	John.....	Captain's steward...	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	.....do.....
Newman, Mary.....	Gustavus.....	Gunner.....	May 2, 18 2	10 00	.....do.....
Nagle, Elizabeth...	Joseph.....	Boatswain's mate...	Sept. 1, 1852	9 50	.....do.....
Neal, Mary.....	Benjamin.....	Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Nicholson, Laura C.	Joseph J.....	Captain.....	.....do.....	50 00	.....do.....
Nantz, Ann.....	John.....	Sailing-master.....	.....do.....	20 00	.....do.....
Nugent, Jane.....	John.....	Marine.....	Aug. 11, 1850	3 50	.....do.....
Oliver, Eliza A.....	John.....	Gunner.....	Sept. 1, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
O'Neal, Jeannette.	Robert H.....	Boatswain.....	Aug. 4, 1852	10 00	.....do.....
Patch, Nancy.....	Nicholas.....	Seaman.....	Sept. 1, 1852	6 00	.....do.....
Pettingill, Eliz'h E.	Joseph.....	Marine.....	Oct. 11, 1846	3 50	.....do.....
Pinkham, Lydia G.	Reuben R.....	Lieutenant.....	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	.....do.....
Prentiss, Eleanor H.	John E.....	.....do.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Proctor, Mary.....	Charles.....	Steward.....	.....do.....	9 00	.....do.....
Prentiss, Abigail W.	Nathaniel A.....	Sailmaker.....	April 20, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Perry, Elizabeth C.	Oliver H.....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	.....do.....
Pease, Almira.....	Levi.....	Carpenter.....	May 12, 1847	10 00	.....do.....
Perry, Lucretia M.	Nathaniel H.....	Purser.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Pearce, Eliza L.....	George.....	Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Parcells, Margaret.	George.....	Sailmaker.....	.....do.....	10 00	.....do.....
Porter, Eliza C.....	John.....	Master commandant	.....do.....	30 00	.....do.....
Pons, Maria.....	Antonie.....	Seaman.....	June 30, 1847	6 00	.....do.....
Peaco, Georgiana A.	John W.....	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Pottenger, Francis.	William.....	Lieutenant.....	.....do.....	25 00	.....do.....
Pinkham, Lydia H.	Alexander B.....	Commander.....	July 23, 1848	30 00	.....do.....
Peed, Rachel B.....	John.....	Sailmaker.....	Feb. 23, 1851	10 00	.....do.....
Parker, Susannah ..	Lewis or				
	Louis.....	Gunner.....	Aug. 31, 1845	10 00	.....do.....
Parker, Mary.....	James L.....	Lieutenant.....	July 12, 1852	25 00	.....do.....
Pearson, Frances E.	John.....	Boatswain's mate...	Sept. 16, 1848	9 50	.....do.....
Palmer, Ann.....	Morris.....	Ord'y serg't marines	Oct. 14, 1851	8 00	.....do.....
Purderousky, Eliz'h.	Theodore.....	Musician.....	April 15, 1852	4 00	.....do.....
Pulizzie, Eliz'h M. A.	Federando.....	Serg't maj. marines.	Oct. 8, 1852	8 50	.....do.....
Potts, Sarah.....	James B.....	Master.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Ryan, Betsy.....	William.....	Seaman.....	July 14, 1815	6 00	1848, and previous.
Rodgers, Anna M...	George W....	Captain.....	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Russell, Mary.....	William.....	Sergeant marines...	.....do.....	6 50	.....do.....
Ryan, Mary.....	John.....	Captain forecattle...	Mar. 20, 1848	7 50	.....do.....
Redfield, Susan M.	John G.....	Quartermaster.....	Nov. 7, 1847	8 00	.....do.....
Reilly, Mary.....	Philip.....	Marine.....	July 5, 1850	3 50	.....do.....
Rinker, Catharine..	Samuel.....	Sailing-master.....	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	.....do.....
Robinson, Elizabeth.	John.....	Boatswain's mate...	Aug. 27, 1849	9 50	.....do.....
Ross, Sarah.....	William.....	Marine.....	Sept. 1, 1847	3 50	.....do.....
Ray, Catharine S. M.	Hyde.....	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1852	35 00	.....do.....
Reed, Mary.....	Washington...	Lieutenant.....	Feb. 18, 1850	25 00	.....do.....
Rodgers, Minerva...	John.....	Captain.....	Aug. 1, 1848	50 00	.....do.....
Rutter, Virginia...	Edward S.....	Surgeon.....	April 20, 1852	30 00	.....do.....
Renshaw, Ch'lotto E.	James.....	Captain.....	May 29, 1851	50 00	.....do.....
Read, Catharine C..	Benjamin F...	Lieut. commanding.	July 1, 1851	30 00	.....do.....

LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Robertson, Mary E.	Henry P.	Lieutenant	Nov. 4, 1850	\$25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Rice, Eliza M.	Christ'ph'r C.	Purser	Mar. 5, 1851	20 00	do
Ross, Ann J.	Andrew	First Lieut. marines	Sept. 1, 1852	15 00	do
Scates, Emily L.	John	Marine	Aug. 10, 1846	3 50	do
Sherburne, Fran. P.	John H.	Lieutenant	Nov. 2, 1849	25 00	do
Smith, Mehitable	Jesse	do	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Shaw, Mary B.	John	Captain	do	50 00	do
Spinney, Pamela	Joseph A.	Orderly sergeant	Aug. 1, 1848	8 00	do
Sheffield, Harriet E.	Robert L.	Carpenter	Mar. 17, 1849	10 00	do
Schroeder, Rosanna	Henry	Sailmaker's mate	Sept. 3, 1851	7 50	do
Story, Abigail	Thomas W.	Seaman	April 5, 1844	6 00	do
Sawyer, Mary H.	George F.	Purser	June 24, 1852	20 00	do
Small, Ann	William	Seaman	Oct. 16, 1846	6 00	do
Smith, Jane E. (col.)	John	do	June 25, 1850	6 00	do
Sheffield, Margaret	William G.	Carpenter	Feb. 18, 1851	10 00	do
Sarrid, Esp'nzo Pon	Joseph	Officers' steward	Mar. 20, 1848	9 00	do
Smith, Hannah C.	Waters	Surgeon	Sept. 19, 1850	35 00	do
Stivers, Ann Maria	Stephen D.	Landaman	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Stevens, Ann	William	Sailing-master	do	20 00	do
Smith, Virginia D.	John Vaughn	Surgeon	Aug. 25, 1848	30 00	do
Shubrick, Julia S.	Irvine	Commander	April 5, 1849	30 00	do
Stevens, Mary	Joseph	Sailing-master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Shubrick, Esther M.	Edward R.	Captain	Mar. 12, 1849	50 00	do
Sardo, Eliza Ann	Joseph	Musician	Sept. 1, 1852	4 00	do
Slattings, Elizabeth	Joseph	Lieutenant	do	25 00	do
Sproston, Jame	George S.	Surgeon	Jan. 21, 1852	35 00	do
Smith, Sarah	Thomas	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 3, 1852	5 00	do
Sevier, Elizabeth A.	Alexander G.	Captain marines	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Steel, Rachel	Peter	Sergeant marines	do	8 00	do
Stinger, Rebecca S.	John	Landsman	July 15, 1849	4 00	do
Smith, Delilah	Loman	Carpenter	May 31, 1849	10 00	do
Saunders, Harriet H.	James	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	do
Sherburne, Louisa	Jonathan W.	do	do	25 00	do
Schenck, Jann'tte A.	Woodhull S.	do	May 9, 1849	25 00	do
Thompson, Anne	Charles	Seaman	July 1, 1848	6 00	do
Tookey, Eliza	Edward	Sergeant marines	Sept. 1, 1847	6 50	do
Trenchard, Eliz'h	Edward	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Thomas, Marg'tta M.	Richard	Carpenter	Dec. 20, 1847	10 00	do
Theobald, Jane	George	Ord'y serg't marines	June 18, 1849	8 00	do
Truaty, Jane	Samuel	Ship's cook	Sept. 1, 1852	9 00	do
Tyrrell, Ann	Ebenezer	Boatswain's mate	Dec. 8, 1851	9 50	do
Twiggs, Martha D.	Levi	Major marines	Sept. 13, 1852	25 00	do
Tewksbury, Eliz'h	James	Master	Aug. 31, 1843	20 00	do
Tatem, Mary Ann	Robert S.	do	Jan. 3, 1849	20 00	do
Turner, Catharine B.	Daniel	Captain	Feb. 4, 1850	50 00	do
Thomas, Mary P.	Ezekiel C.	Ordinary seaman	May 21, 1853	5 00	do
Tingey, Anne E.	Thomas	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do
Tilden, Ann	John	Seaman	do	6 00	do
Thompson, E. C. B.	Charles C. B.	Captain	July 1, 1851	50 00	do
Tupper, Emily C.	Charles C.	Captain marines	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Theall, Caroline E.	Holstead	Ord'y serg't marines	Feb. 11, 1852	8 00	do
Temple, Lucy R.	William T.	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1847	25 00	do
Thompson, Mary B.	Wm. James	Marine	Oct. 11, 1847	3 50	do
Ulrick, Hannah	George	Sailing-master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Vanderford, Eliz'h	Benjamin	Pilot	Jan. 1, 1852	20 00	do
Voorhees, Harriet	Ralph	Commander	July 27, 1847	30 00	do
Van Patten, Rachel	Cornelius	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 31, 1842	5 00	do
Van Horn, Lydia	Jesse	Marine	Sept. 1, 1852	3 50	do

LIST—Continued.

Names of widows.	Name of husband.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.	Date of act under which allowed.
Van Zandt, Giltb. L.	Joseph A.	3d asst. engineer ...	April 7, 1849	\$10 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Vestlery, Marg'ret S.	David	Boatswain	Nov. 7, 1828	10 00	1848, and previous.
Warren, Martha ...	Nahum	Master	June 10, 1848	20 00	do.
Wares, Charlotte...	Samuel	Sailing-master	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.
Watson, Mary A.	Samuel E.	Lieut. col. marines ..	Jan. 1, 1852	30 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Williams, Caroline..	Edgar M.	Marine	April 1, 1850	3 00	do.
Wyman, Nancy	William	Seaman	Sept. 12, 1853	6 00	do.
Woodward, Mary ...	Kirby S.	Lieutenant	Nov. 5, 1850	50 00	Mar. 3, 1853
Williams, Elizabeth.	William F.	Seaman	Aug. 17, 1847	6 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Ward, Ellen C.	Edward C.	Schoolmaster	Feb. 22, 1850	12 50	do.
Wetmore, Susan M. .	William C.	Commander	Aug. 8, 1851	30 00	do.
Woolsey, Susan C. .	Melancthon ..	Captain	Sept. 1, 1852	50 00	do.
Walace, Sarah	Alexander	Marine	Jan. 14, 1852	3 50	do.
Walsley, Rebecca.	John (John Beald)....	Captain of maintop ..	Feb. 19, 1848	7 50	do.
Wigart, Jane	Charles	Captain of hold	Mar. 17, 1850	7 50	do.
Whitten, Dorathy ..	Elisha	Gunner	June 17, 1849	10 00	do.
Wilson, Catharine ..	William	Seaman	June 13, 1845	6 00	do.
Webber, Eliza'h A. .	Benj. W.	Purser's steward	July 31, 1150	9 00	do.
Woolsey, Ellen	William G.	Lieutenant	Oct. 25, 1850	25 00	do.
Wood, Ann	Michael	Boatswain's mate	June 13, 1848	9 50	do.
Willis, Maria	Timothy	Ordinary seaman	April 4, 1842	5 00	do.
Whipple, Mary Ann ..	Joseph	Private	Oct. 13, 1846	3 50	do.
Webb, Julia	John M.	Carpenter	June 16, 1852	10 00	do.
Ward, Harriett	Joseph	Gunner's mate	Jan. 1, 1851	9 50	do.
Webster, Mary	George	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 10, 1844	5 00	do.
Walling, Catharine ..	Thomas	Seaman	Sept. 1, 1842	6 00	do.
Weed, Julia	Elijah J.	Quartm'r of marines ..	May 5, 1848	30 00	do.
Ward, Ann Maria	William	Sailmaker	Mar. 24, 1849	10 00	do.
Walker, Margaret ..	Richard	Quarter gunner	Feb. 15, 1850	7 50	do.
Wise, Verlinda A. .	John	Carpenter's mate	July 19, 1850	9 50	do.
Wardsworth, Louisa J.	Alexander S. .	Captain	April 5, 1851	50 00	do.
West, Lucy	Edw'd Lloyd ..	Lieut. of marines ..	Mar. 30, 1851	15 00	do.
Waters, Maria	William	Boatswain	Sept. 7, 1851	10 00	do.
Winn, Rebecca	Timothy	Purser	Sept. 1, 1852	20 00	do.
Wainwright, M. M. .	Robert D.	Lieut. of marines ..	Oct. 6, 1851	30 00	do.
Walker, Mary	George W.	Major of marines ..	Aug. 29, 1851	25 00	do.
Webster, Lucinda ..	John W.	Sergeant of marines ..	July 21, 1847	6 50	do.
White, Mary Ann	Samuel	Carpenter	Aug. 20, 1848	10 00	do.
West, Margaret Ann ..	Jas. or Jas. J. .	Seaman	Nov. 12, 1851	6 00	do.
White, Susannah ...	John	do.	Oct. 29, 1834	6 00	1834, 1845, & 1848.
Worth, Margaret C. .	Algernon S. .	Lieutenant	Sept. 1, 1852	25 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Whittle, Sarah Ann ..	John S.	Pass'd assis't surg'n ..	April 5, 1850	22 50	do.
White, Hayden	Henry	Seaman	April 25, 1815	6 00	1848 and previous.
West, Mary C. E.	John W.	Master	Nov. 24, 1852	20 00	Aug. 11, 1848
Wade, Constance ...	Charles	Gunner	Sept. 1, 1847	10 00	do.
Wilkinson, Mary S. .	Stephen	Midshipman	Sept. 1, 1847	12 50	do.
Yarnall, Ann T.	Abner H.	Carpenter's mate ..	Sept. 1, 1852	9 50	do.

In the aggregate, 431 widows drawing pensions to the amount of \$7,326 50 per month, or \$87,918 per annum.

L. P. WALDO, *Commissioner.*

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.

List of the orphan children of officers, seamen, and marines, who are now drawing pensions under the act of August 11, 1848, entitled "An act renewing certain naval pensions, and extending the benefits of the existing laws respecting naval pensions to engineers, firemen, and coal-heavers in the navy, and to their widows."

Names of children.	Name of father.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.
Anderson, Ann E.....	John	Seaman	Nov. 5, 1847	\$6 00
Bacon, Frederick A.....	Frederick A....	Acting lieutenant	July 1, 1851	25 00
Bell, Fanny Sophia.....	George.....	Gunner.....	Oct. 7, 1846	10 00
Bell, Margaret E.....				
Bell, Gilbert.....	Timothy.....	Carpenter's mate	July 22, 1852	9 50
Clark, Sarah J.....				
Cunningham, Bridget.....	James	Ordinary seaman	Sept. 15, 1852	5 00
Cunningham, James.....				
Coulter, Joseph H.....	Miffin.....	Surgeon.....	Sept. 1, 1842	25 00
Coulter, Alexander M.....				
Coulter, Mary Ann.....	John.....	Sergeant marines	Jan. 4, 1852	6 50
Cushley, Mary Ann.....				
Cushley, Thomas.....	John B.....	Lieutenant.....	Feb. 16, 1849	25 00
Cushley, James Roberts...				
Dale, William H.....	Thomas.....	Gunner.....	Feb. 15, 1852	10 00
Dale, John P.....				
Dewey, Thomas E.....	Thomas.....	Gunner.....	Feb. 15, 1852	10 00
Dewey, Georgianna.....				
Dewey, Charles B.....	Thomas.....	Musician.....	Oct. 22, 1851	4 00
Downey, Paul				
Downey, Peter.....	Thomas S.....	O. serg't marines	Aug. 31, 1842	8 00
Downey, Cecilia				
Downey, Margaret.....	John.....	Sergeant marines	April 26, 1847	6 50
Downey, Francis Henry...				
Downey, Catharine.....	Peter.....	Marine	May 2, 1849	3 50
Denham, Thomas S.....				
Denham, John E.....	James.....	Passed midship'n	Sept. 16, 1849	12 50
Dennison, Mary Ellen.....				
Dennison, Elmouia Virginia.	Philip, (alias Patrick.)	Armorer's mate.	May 15, 1850	7 50
Deignan, Mary Ann.....				
Deignan, Ellen.....	Spencer C.....	Lieutenant.....	Oct. 29, 1852	25 00
Foster, Elenor Francis.....				
Flynn, Mary C.....	Horatio N.....	Surgeon.....	Feb. 27, 1852	30 00
Gist, St. Paul.....				
Gist, Marusa.....	William S.....	Commander	May 15, 1848	30 00
Glentworth, Caroline E.....				
Harris, William Sneed.....	Andrew McD.....	Purser	May 23, 1843	20 00
Harris, Sarah Ann.....				
Jackson, Andrew St. G. T.....	James.....	Ordinary seaman	Aug. 31, 1842	5 00
Jackson, James.....				
Jones, Emeline.....	Mark.....	Marine	Sept. 16, 1849	3 50
Johnson, Hebe G.....				
Johnson, Elizabeth J.....	Stephen.....	Lieutenant.....	Oct. 31, 1850	25 00
Lewis, George A.....				
Lewis, Sarah F.....	Thomas.....	Gunner's mate..	Aug. 28, 1848	9 50
Lynde, Wilhelmina B.....				
McComick, John.....	William B.....	Lieutenant.....	Feb. 4, 1850	25 00
Mix, Julia Bella.....				
Mix, Rose Edward.....	Barney	Commod's stew'd	Jan. 1, 1852	9 00
Mix, Thomas Marvin.....				
Malone, Michael.....	Thomas M.....	Lieutenant.....	Aug. 5, 1852	25 00
McLaughlin, Salvaderra				
McLaughlin, Margaret B.....	Michael.....	Marine	July 31, 1851	3 50
	John T.....	Lieutenant.....	Oct. 7, 1852	25 00

LIST—Continued.

Names of children.	Name of father.	Rank.	Commencement of pension.	Rate per month.
Mack, Margaret	Jeremiah.....	Gunner	Sept. 1, 1846	10 00
Overman, Sarah Ann.....	} John.....	Carpenter.....	Aug. 17, 1849	10 00
Overman, Charles Carroll..				
Overman, Isabella.....				
Overman, John Oliver.....				
Powell, William D.....	} William J.....	Surgeon.....	March 25, 1851	27 00
Powell, Stephen C.....				
Park, Simpson.....	} David B.....	Sailmaker.....	Jan. 13, 1853	10 00
Park, Isabella.....				
Pinkney, Emily M.....	Henry.....	Commander	May 16, 1848	30 00
Rupert, Joseph.....	David.....	Marine.....	Sept. 13, 1851	3 50
Stephenson, Alonzo W.....	} Alexander.....	Gunner	Feb. 12, 1850	10 00
Stephenson, Ralph C.....				
Swan, William Macon.....	} William S.....	Lieutenant.....	June 22, 1847	25 00
Swan, Julia Ann T.....				
Springer, Eugenia.....	Charles.....	Gunner's mate..	Oct. 25, 1850	9 50
Snowman, Ellen.....	Samuel.....	Seaman.....	Nov. 1, 1844	6 00
Upsher, Mary Juliett.....	} Arthur W.....	Purser.....	Sept. 2, 1844	20 00
Upsher, Abel P.....				
Wurts, William A.....	} William A.....	Lieutenant.....	Dec. 23, 1850	25 00
Wurts, Marilda.....				
Wolfley, William J.....	} Lewis.....	Surgeon.....	July 21, 1844	3 00
Wolfley, Lewis.....				

Seventy-six orphans drawing pensions to the amount of \$616 per month, or \$7,392 per annum.

L. P. WALDO,
Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION OFFICE, October 10, 1853.





